

# Monthly Energy Review

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## May 2005



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Energy Information Administration

**Energy Plug:**  
Impacts of Modeled Recommendations  
of the National Commission on Energy Policy

# Monthly Energy Review

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# **Monthly Energy Review**

## **May 2005**

**Energy Information Administration**  
Office of Energy Markets and End Use  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

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# Contacts

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared by the Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division, Domestic Energy Statistics Team, under the direction of Katherine E. Seiferlein, 202-586-5695 (kitty.seiferlein@eia.doe.gov). Questions and comments specifically related to the *Monthly Energy Review* may be addressed to Diane D. Perritt, 202-586-2788 (diane.perritt@eia.doe.gov), or Michelle Burch, 202-586-5850 (michelle.burch@eia.doe.gov).

For assistance in acquiring data, please contact the **National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov**. Questions about the collection, processing, or interpretation of the information may be directed to the following subject specialists:

<b>Section 1. Energy Overview</b>	----- Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 2. Energy Consumption by Sector</b>	----- Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 3. Petroleum</b>	----- Michael Conner	202-586-1795 michael.conner@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 4. Natural Gas</b>	----- Roy Kass	202-586-4790 nathaniel.kass@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development</b>	-- Robert F. King	202-586-4787 robert.king@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 6. Coal</b>	----- Mary L. Lilly	202-287-1742 mary.lilly@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 7. Electricity</b>	----- Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754 melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 8. Nuclear Energy</b>	----- John R. Moens	202-287-1976 john.moens@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 9. Energy Prices</b>		
Petroleum	----- Patricia Wells	202-586-4885 patricia.wells@eia.doe.gov
Natural Gas	----- Roy Kass	202-586-4790 nathaniel.kass@eia.doe.gov
Average Retail Prices of Electricity	----- Charlene Harris-Russell	202-287-1747 charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov
Cost of Fuel at Electric Generating Plants	----- Stephen Scott	202-287-1737 stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 10. Renewable Energy</b>	----- Louise Guey-Lee	202-287-1731 louise.guey-lee@eia.doe.gov
<b>Section 11. International Petroleum</b>		
World Crude Oil Production	----- Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.doe.gov
Petroleum Consumption and Stocks	----- Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.doe.gov

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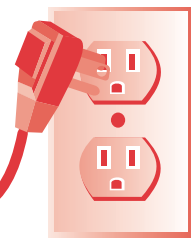
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# Energy Plug



## Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy

In December 2004, Senator Jeff Bingaman asked the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to analyze the energy supply, demand, and fuel import impacts that would result from the recommendations proposed in *Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges*, a report by the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP), a privately-funded nongovernmental entity. EIA analyzed those energy-related recommendations that could be modeled using its National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) and that were thought to have significant potential to affect energy consumption, supply, and prices (see box below). The recommendations analyzed included:

- A program to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity through an emissions cap-and-trade mechanism;
- A 36-percent increase (10 miles per gallon for cars, 8 miles per gallon for light trucks) in the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for light-duty vehicles;
- A \$3-billion tax incentives program to promote the adoption of hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles;
- A \$3.25-per-million-Btu minimum price guarantee at the Alberta Hub for natural gas from Alaska's North Slope;
- New building codes and appliance efficiency standards for residential and commercial buildings;
- A \$4-billion stimulus to the deployment of sequestration-ready coal-fired integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) plants;
- A \$3-billion program to stimulate carbon capture and sequestration technologies;
- A \$2-billion program to promote the deployment of an advanced nuclear power plant;
- A \$4-billion tax credit program for non-GHG-emitting power generation capacity added between 2006 and 2009;
- Increased research, development, and deployment incentives for renewable transportation fuels.

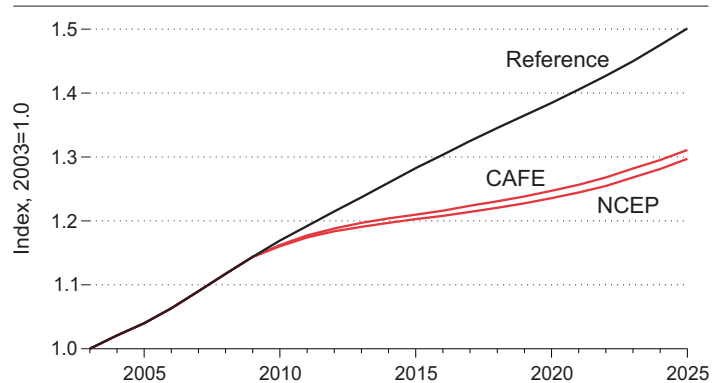
EIA used the forecast published in its *Annual Energy Outlook 2005 (AEO2005)* as a baseline to compare results from the modeled recommendations.

**Overview of Results.** The GHG emissions intensity reduction program, the 36-percent increase in CAFE standards for cars and light trucks, and the new building and appliance efficiency standards are projected to have the largest impacts on energy production, consumption, prices, and fuel imports. The other recommendations generally affect specific fuels or technologies

but do not have large overall energy market impacts. Some of the significant impacts of the modeled NCEP recommendations on energy supply, demand, imports, prices, and GHG emissions, relative to the *AEO2005* reference case, are as follows:

- Primary energy consumption is 1.9 percent lower in 2015 and 5.1 percent lower in 2025 as efficiency programs and new CAFE standards reduce demand.
- Fossil fuel energy consumption is 2.4 percent lower in 2015 and 6.9 percent lower in 2025.
- The import share of petroleum product supplied declines from 62.4 percent to 61.3 percent in 2015 and from 68.4 percent to 66.8 percent in 2025.

### Light-Duty Vehicle Fuel Consumption, 2003-2025



Source: Energy Information Administration.

- The absolute level of covered GHG emissions is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 1.1 percent over the 2003-to-2025 period, compared with annual average growth of 1.5 percent in the reference case.
- The average petroleum price to all users is 2.2 percent higher in 2015 and 1.4 percent higher in 2025 than in the reference case.
- The average delivered electricity price is unchanged in 2015 but is 5.8 percent higher in 2025 because of the mandatory cap-and-trade program.
- By 2025, potential and actual real gross domestic product (GDP) are, respectively, about 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent below their reference case levels. These changes do not materially affect average economic growth rates over the forecast period.

The full EIA report contains additional findings (see box below).

"Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy" (SR/OIAF/2005-02) is available on the EIA Web site at <http://eia.doe.gov>. Select "Forecasts," "Responses to Congressional/Other Requests," and then this publication. Questions about the contents of the report should be directed to Andy Kydes, Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, at [andy.kydes@eia.doe.gov](mailto:andy.kydes@eia.doe.gov) or 202-586-2222. For general information about energy, contact the National Energy Information Center at [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov) or 202-586-8800.



## Section 1. Energy Overview

Energy production during February 2005 totaled 5.5 quadrillion Btu, a 1.7-percent decrease compared with the level of production during February 2004. Production of crude oil decreased 5.4 percent; nuclear electric power decreased 5.1 percent; conventional hydroelectric power increased 3.8 percent; natural gas (dry) decreased 1.9 percent; and coal increased 0.4 percent, compared with the level of production during February 2004.

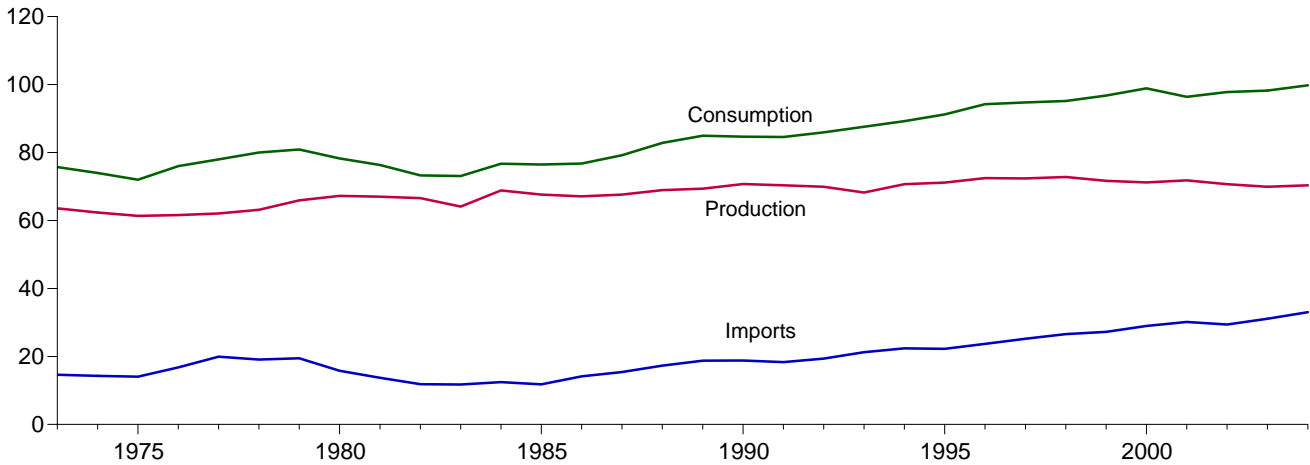
Energy consumption during February 2005 totaled 8.3 quadrillion Btu, a 4.6-percent decrease compared with the level of consumption during February 2004. Consumption of natural gas decreased 9.9 percent; nuclear electric power

decreased 5.1 percent; conventional hydroelectric power increased 3.8 percent; coal decreased 1.8 percent; and petroleum decreased 3.0 percent, compared with the level 1 year earlier.

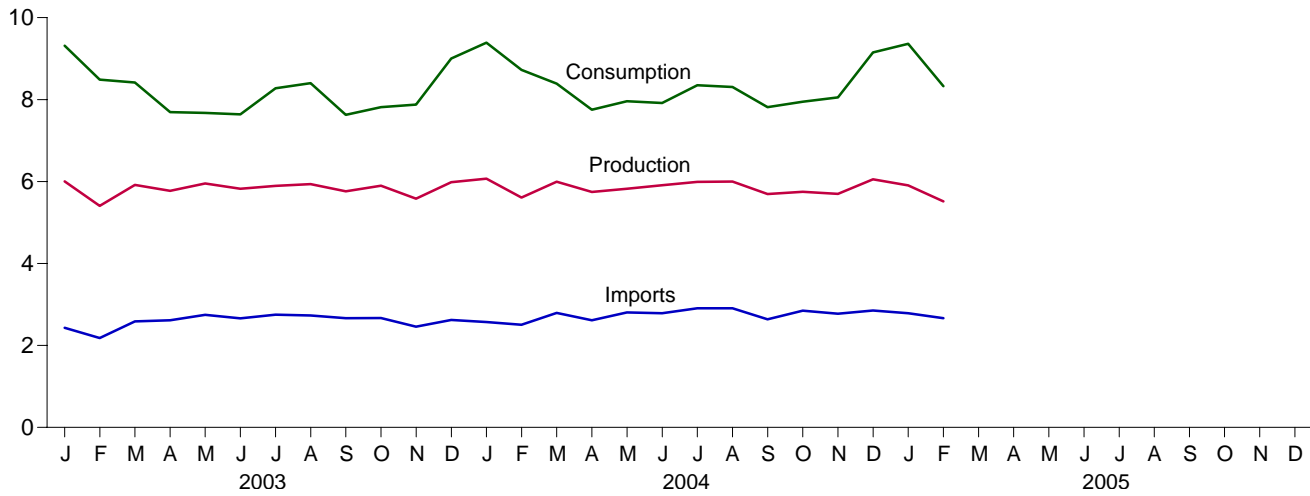
Net imports of energy during February 2005 totaled 2.3 quadrillion Btu, 5.4 percent above the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Natural gas net imports increased 6.4 percent; crude oil net imports increased 5.8 percent; coal net exports increased 40.0 percent; and petroleum products net imports increased 1.3 percent, compared with the level in February 2004.

**Figure 1.1 Energy Overview**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

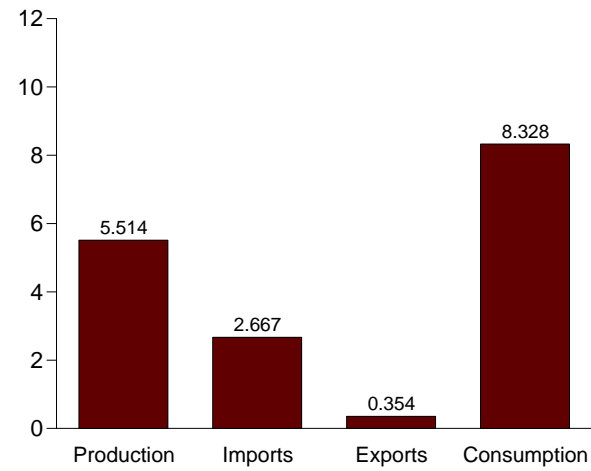
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2004



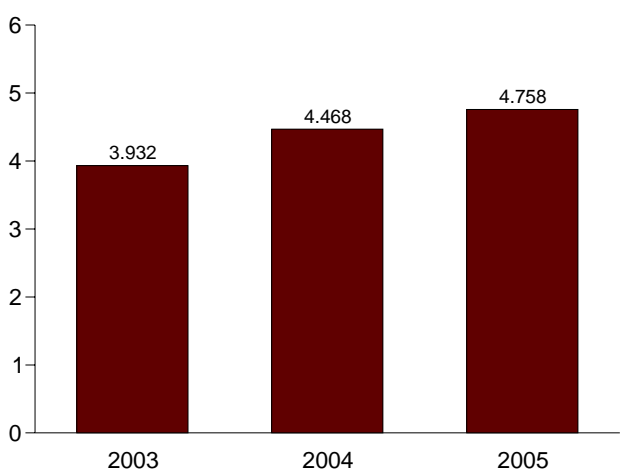
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, February 2005



Net Imports, January-February



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
 Sources: Tables 1.1 and 1.4.

**Table 1.1 Energy Overview**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production	Imports	Exports	Adjustments <sup>a</sup>	Consumption
1973 Total .....	63.585	14.613	2.033	-0.456	75.708
1974 Total .....	62.372	14.304	2.203	-.482	73.991
1975 Total .....	61.357	14.032	2.323	-1.067	71.999
1976 Total .....	61.602	16.760	2.172	-.178	76.012
1977 Total .....	62.052	19.948	2.052	-1.948	78.000
1978 Total .....	63.137	19.106	1.920	-.337	79.986
1979 Total .....	65.948	19.460	2.855	-1.649	80.903
1980 Total .....	67.241	15.796	3.695	-1.054	78.289
1981 Total .....	67.007	13.719	4.307	-.077	76.342
1982 Total .....	66.574	11.861	4.608	-.575	73.253
1983 Total .....	64.106	11.752	3.693	.935	73.101
1984 Total .....	68.832	12.471	3.786	-.781	76.736
1985 Total .....	67.647	11.781	4.196	1.238	76.469
1986 Total .....	67.087	14.151	4.021	-.435	76.782
1987 Total .....	67.608	15.398	3.812	-.032	79.225
1988 Total .....	68.951	17.296	4.366	.964	82.844
1989 Total .....	69.364	18.766	4.661	1.487	84.957
1990 Total .....	70.729	18.817	4.752	-.126	84.668
1991 Total .....	70.362	18.335	5.141	1.040	84.595
1992 Total .....	69.933	19.372	4.937	1.581	85.949
1993 Total .....	68.260	21.273	4.258	2.303	87.578
1994 Total .....	70.676	22.390	4.061	.243	89.248
1995 Total .....	71.156	22.260	4.511	2.315	91.221
1996 Total .....	72.472	23.702	4.633	2.683	94.224
1997 Total .....	72.389	25.215	4.514	1.637	94.727
1998 Total .....	72.787	26.581	4.299	.078	95.146
1999 Total .....	71.652	27.252	3.715	1.585	96.774
2000 Total .....	71.218	28.973	4.006	2.720	98.905
2001 Total .....	71.793	30.157	3.770	-1.799	96.380
2002 Total .....	70.673	29.406	3.661	1.370	97.788
<b>2003</b> January .....	6.002	2.429	.377	1.262	9.316
February .....	5.406	2.180	.300	1.201	8.487
March .....	5.917	2.585	.316	.230	8.416
April .....	5.771	2.613	.333	-.358	7.693
May .....	5.952	2.747	.357	-.667	7.674
June .....	5.823	2.661	.351	-.494	7.639
July .....	5.893	2.752	.339	-.030	8.275
August .....	5.936	2.731	.335	.069	8.401
September .....	5.761	2.666	.325	-.474	7.627
October .....	5.898	2.668	.349	-.402	7.815
November .....	5.581	2.458	.338	.178	7.879
December .....	5.983	2.624	.345	.739	9.001
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>69.921</b>	<b>31.115</b>	<b>4.066</b>	<b>1.253</b>	<b>98.223</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	6.069	R 2.572	R .299	R 1.048	R 9.390
February .....	5.608	2.506	R .312	R .924	R 8.727
March .....	5.995	R 2.793	R .388	R -.009	R 8.391
April .....	5.747	R 2.615	R .410	R -.196	R 7.755
May .....	5.824	R 2.805	R .390	R -.279	R 7.959
June .....	5.908	R 2.785	R .390	R -.389	R 7.915
July .....	5.991	R 2.906	R .372	R -.174	R 8.351
August .....	5.998	2.907	R .375	R -.223	R 8.307
September .....	5.697	R 2.638	R .362	R -.158	R 7.815
October .....	5.748	R 2.850	R .351	R -.297	R 7.950
November .....	5.698	R 2.776	R .350	R -.073	R 8.052
December .....	R 6.053	R 2.852	R .434	R .681	R 9.152
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>R 70.336</b>	<b>R 33.004</b>	<b>R 4.433</b>	<b>R .856</b>	<b>R 99.763</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	5.905	R 2.784	.340	R 1.013	R 9.362
February .....	5.514	2.667	.354	.501	8.328
<b>2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>11.419</b>	<b>5.451</b>	<b>.693</b>	<b>1.514</b>	<b>17.691</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>11.677</b>	<b>5.078</b>	<b>.611</b>	<b>1.972</b>	<b>18.117</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>11.408</b>	<b>4.610</b>	<b>.677</b>	<b>2.463</b>	<b>17.803</b>

<sup>a</sup> A balancing item. Includes stock changes, losses, gains, miscellaneous blending components, and unaccounted-for supply.

R=Revised.

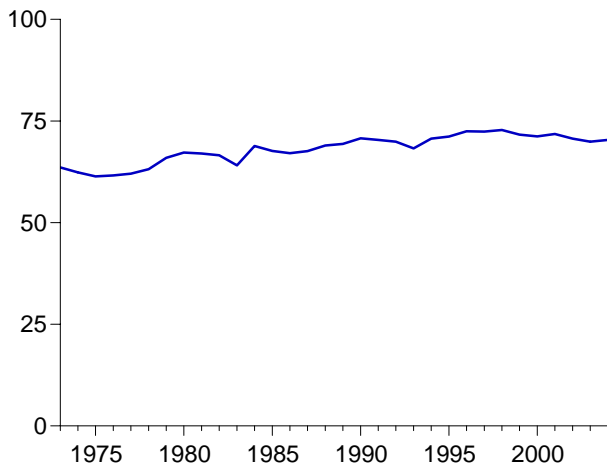
- Notes: • For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section.  
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

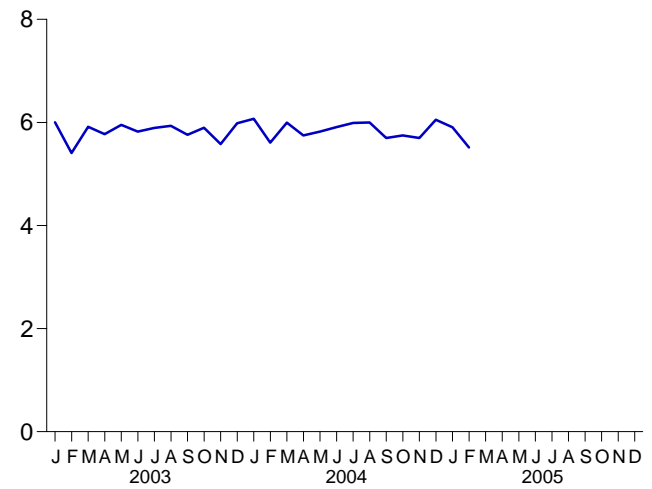
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.3, 6.1, 7.1, A2-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5.

**Figure 1.2 Energy Production**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

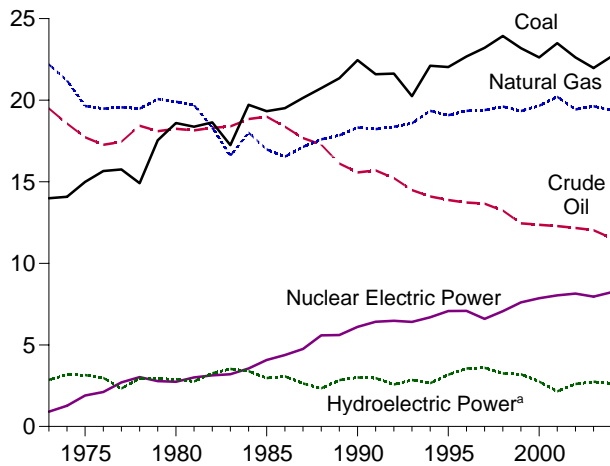
Total, 1973-2004



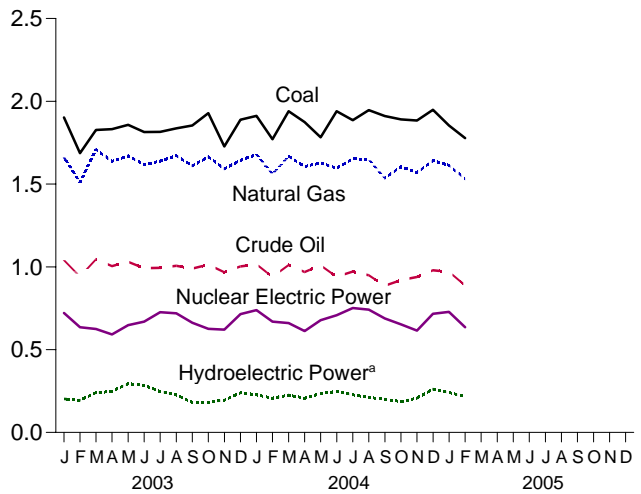
Total, Monthly



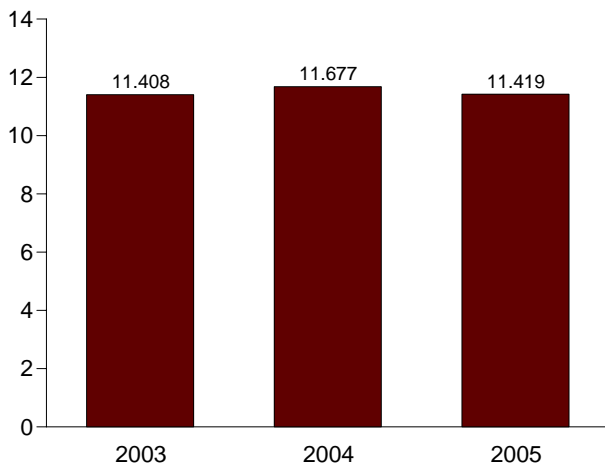
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



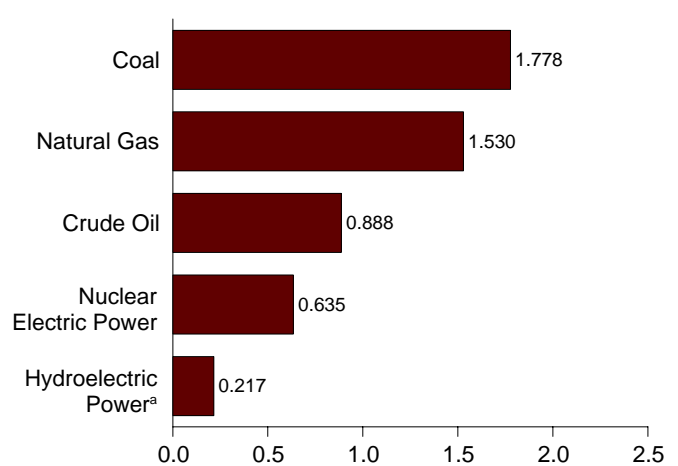
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



<sup>a</sup>Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.2.



**Table 1.2 Energy Production by Source**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>c</sup>	Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>					Total
	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Total			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood, Waste, Alcohol <sup>d</sup>	Geo-thermal	Solar and Wind	Total	
1973 Total	13.992	22.187	19.493	2.569	58.241	0.910	(e)	2.861	1.529	0.043	NA	4.433	63.585
1974 Total	14.074	21.210	18.575	2.471	56.331	1.272	(e)	3.177	1.540	.053	NA	4.769	62.372
1975 Total	14.989	19.640	17.729	2.374	54.733	1.900	(e)	3.155	1.499	.070	NA	4.723	61.357
1976 Total	15.654	19.480	17.262	2.327	54.723	2.111	(e)	2.976	1.713	.078	NA	4.768	61.602
1977 Total	15.755	19.565	17.454	2.327	55.101	2.702	(e)	2.333	1.838	.077	NA	4.249	62.052
1978 Total	14.910	19.485	18.434	2.245	55.074	3.024	(e)	2.937	2.038	.064	NA	5.039	63.137
1979 Total	17.540	20.076	18.104	2.286	58.006	2.776	(e)	2.931	2.152	.084	NA	5.166	65.948
1980 Total	18.598	19.908	18.249	2.254	59.008	2.739	(e)	2.900	2.485	.110	NA	5.494	67.241
1981 Total	18.377	19.699	18.146	2.307	58.529	3.008	(e)	2.758	2.590	.123	NA	5.471	67.007
1982 Total	18.639	18.319	18.309	2.191	57.458	3.131	(e)	3.266	2.615	.105	NA	5.985	66.574
1983 Total	17.247	16.593	18.392	2.184	54.416	3.203	(e)	3.527	2.831	.129	(s)	6.488	64.106
1984 Total	19.719	18.008	18.848	2.274	58.849	3.553	(e)	3.386	2.880	.165	(s)	6.431	68.832
1985 Total	19.325	16.980	18.992	2.241	57.539	4.076	(e)	2.970	2.864	.198	(s)	6.033	67.647
1986 Total	19.509	16.541	18.376	2.149	56.575	4.380	(e)	3.071	2.841	.219	(s)	6.132	67.087
1987 Total	20.141	17.136	17.675	2.215	57.167	4.754	(e)	2.635	2.823	.229	(s)	5.687	67.608
1988 Total	20.738	17.599	17.279	2.260	57.875	5.587	(e)	2.334	2.937	.217	(s)	5.489	68.951
1989 Total	21.346	17.847	16.117	2.158	57.468	5.602	(e)	2.837	3.062	.317	.077	6.294	69.364
1990 Total	22.456	18.326	15.571	2.175	58.529	6.104	-0.36	3.046	2.662	.336	.089	6.133	70.729
1991 Total	21.594	18.229	15.701	2.306	57.829	6.422	-0.47	3.016	2.702	.346	.093	6.158	70.362
1992 Total	21.629	18.375	15.223	2.363	57.590	6.479	-0.43	2.617	2.847	.349	.094	5.907	69.933
1993 Total	20.249	18.584	14.494	2.408	55.736	6.410	-0.42	2.892	2.803	.364	.097	6.156	68.260
1994 Total	22.111	19.348	14.103	2.391	57.952	6.694	-0.35	2.683	2.939	.338	.104	6.065	70.676
1995 Total	22.029	19.082	13.887	2.442	57.440	7.075	-0.28	3.205	3.068	.294	.102	6.669	71.156
1996 Total	22.684	19.344	13.723	2.530	58.281	7.087	-0.32	3.590	3.127	.316	.104	7.137	72.472
1997 Total	23.211	19.394	13.658	2.495	58.758	6.587	-0.41	3.640	3.006	.325	.104	7.075	72.389
1998 Total	23.935	19.613	13.235	2.420	59.204	7.068	-0.46	3.297	2.835	.328	.101	6.561	72.787
1999 Total	23.186	19.341	12.451	2.528	57.505	7.610	-0.62	3.268	2.885	.331	.115	6.599	71.652
2000 Total	22.623	19.662	12.358	2.611	57.254	7.862	-0.57	2.811	2.907	.317	.123	6.158	71.218
2001 Total	23.490	20.205	12.282	2.547	58.523	8.033	-0.91	2.242	2.640	.311	.135	5.328	71.793
2002 Total	22.622	19.439	12.163	2.559	56.783	8.143	-0.89	2.689	2.648	.328	.170	5.835	70.673
2003 January	1.902	1.661	1.040	.204	4.807	.721	-0.08	.211	.229	.029	.012	.481	6.002
February	1.686	1.510	.940	.190	4.327	.635	-0.08	.203	.210	.027	.012	.452	5.406
March	1.827	1.709	1.046	.200	4.782	.625	-0.08	.248	.226	.029	.016	.518	5.917
April	1.832	1.636	1.005	.191	4.664	.592	-0.06	.254	.224	.027	.017	.521	5.771
May	1.857	1.671	1.031	.181	4.740	.648	-0.06	.301	.225	.028	.016	.569	5.952
June	1.814	1.618	.992	.177	4.602	.669	-0.08	.293	.223	.029	.016	.560	5.823
July	1.815	1.639	.994	.191	4.638	.726	-0.08	.254	.238	.029	.015	.536	5.893
August	1.836	1.671	1.006	.197	4.711	.719	-0.08	.235	.236	.029	.014	.514	5.936
September	1.854	1.610	.989	.198	4.651	.663	-0.08	.189	.223	.028	.015	.455	5.761
October	1.928	1.665	1.013	.211	4.817	.625	-0.06	.189	.230	.028	.014	.462	5.898
November	1.727	1.592	.968	.206	4.493	.621	-0.07	.202	.230	.027	.015	.474	5.581
December	1.889	1.644	1.003	.200	4.736	.715	-0.07	.246	.247	.030	.016	.539	5.983
Total	21.970	19.626	12.026	2.346	55.968	7.959	-0.87	2.825	2.740	.339	.178	6.082	69.921
2004 January	1.912	E 1.679	E 1.015	.208	4.814	.739	-0.07	.235	.243	.030	.016	.523	6.069
February	1.771	E 1.560	E .939	.194	4.465	.669	-0.07	.213	.224	.028	.015	.481	5.608
March	1.940	E 1.667	E 1.011	.211	4.829	.660	-0.06	.231	.234	.028	.019	.513	5.995
April	1.875	E 1.605	E .969	.199	4.648	.612	-0.06	.212	.236	.027	.018	.493	5.747
May	1.782	E 1.627	E 1.009	.207	4.626	.678	-0.07	.242	.234	.028	.023	.527	5.824
June	1.940	E 1.596	E .940	.194	4.670	.708	-0.07	.255	.235	.028	.019	.537	5.908
July	1.886	E 1.653	E .972	.209	4.720	.751	-0.07	.235	.246	.029	.017	.527	5.991
August	1.946	E 1.649	E .949	.215	4.759	.742	-0.08	.220	.241	.029	.016	.505	5.998
September	1.911	E 1.536	E .886	.201	4.534	.688	-0.07	.208	.230	.027	.016	.482	5.697
October	1.891	E 1.604	E .919	.210	4.625	.653	-0.07	.193	.239	.029	.016	.477	5.748
November	1.884	E 1.570	E .939	.209	4.602	.615	-0.06	.213	.232	.028	.015	.488	5.698
December	1.949	RE 1.641	E .980	.210	R 4.779	.716	-0.06	.267	.251	.029	.017	.564	R 6.053
Total	22.686	RE 19.388	E 11.528	2.468	R 56.070	8.232	-0.82	2.725	2.845	.340	.206	6.116	R 70.336
2005 January	1.854	E 1.613	E .970	.209	4.645	.728	-0.07	.248	.247	.029	.015	.539	5.905
February	1.778	E 1.530	E .888	.194	4.390	.635	-0.04	.221	.234	.025	.013	.493	5.514
2-Month Total	3.631	E 3.143	E 1.858	.403	9.035	1.363	-0.11	.469	.481	.054	.029	1.032	11.419
2004 2-Month Total	3.683	E 3.240	E 1.954	.402	9.279	1.408	-0.14	.448	.467	.057	.031	1.004	11.677
2003 2-Month Total	3.589	3.171	1.980	.393	9.134	1.356	-0.16	.414	.440	.056	.024	.933	11.408

<sup>a</sup> End-use consumption and electricity net generation.

<sup>b</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>c</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>d</sup> "Alcohol" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>e</sup> Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not

equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

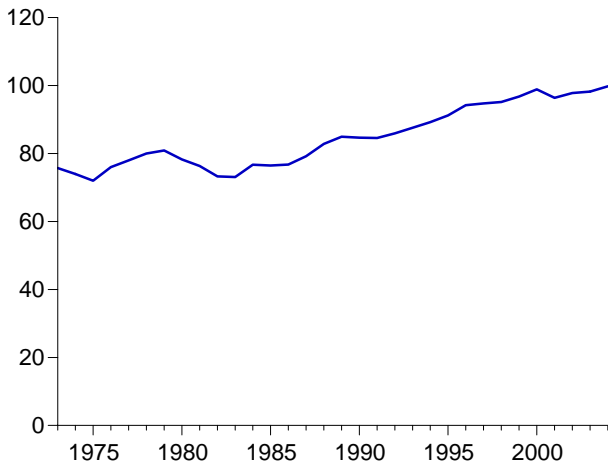
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • Coal: Tables 6.1 and A5. • Natural Gas (Dry): Tables 4.1 and A4. • Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids: Tables 3.1a and A2.

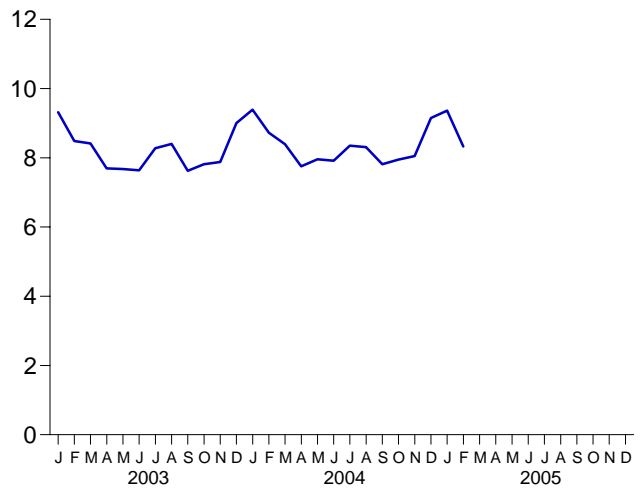
• Nuclear Electric Power and Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Tables 7.2a and A6. • Renewable Energy: Table 10.1.

**Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

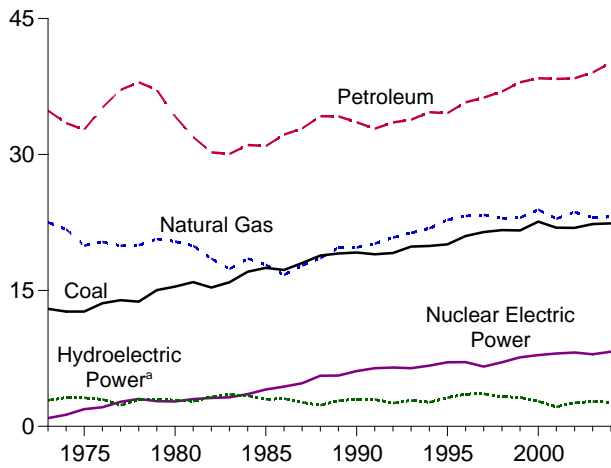
Total, 1973-2004



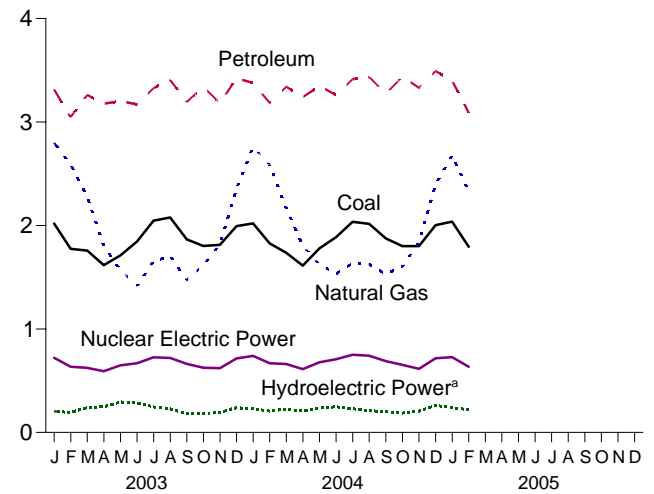
Total, Monthly



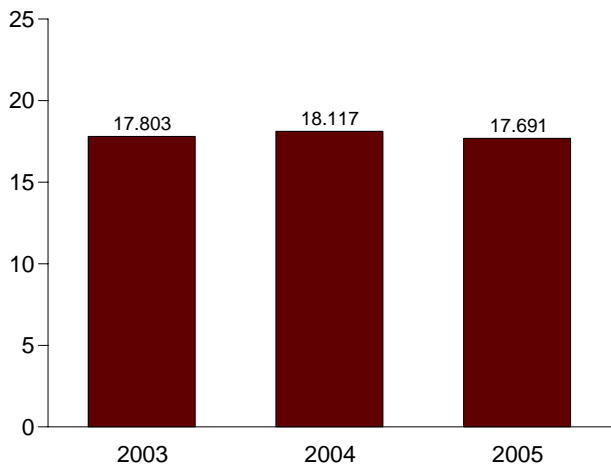
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



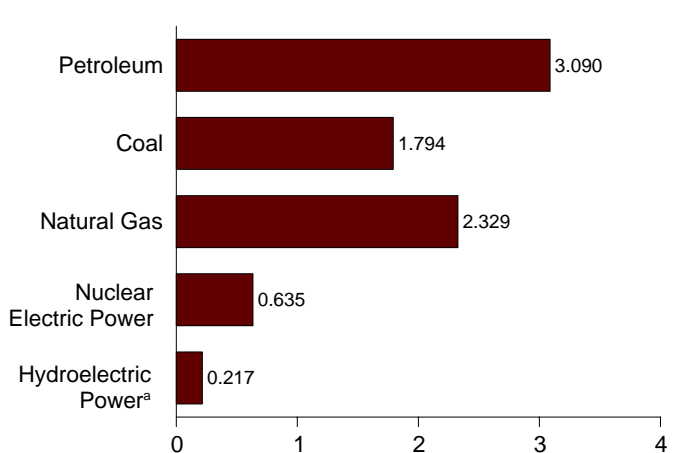
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



<sup>a</sup>Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3 Energy Consumption by Source**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

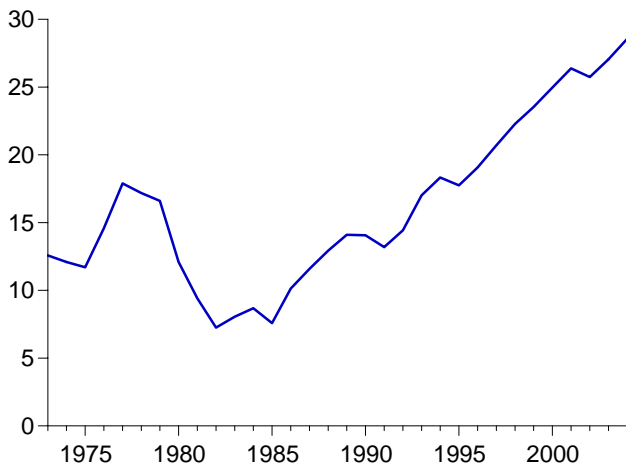
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>f</sup>	Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>					Total <sup>d,h</sup>
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>c,d</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood, Waste, Alcohol <sup>d,g</sup>	Geo-thermal	Solar and Wind	Total	
1973 Total	12.971	22.512	34.840	70.316	0.910	( )	2.861	1.529	0.043	NA	4.433	75.708
1974 Total	12.663	21.732	33.455	67.906	1.272	( )	3.177	1.540	.053	NA	4.769	73.991
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.731	65.355	1.900	( )	3.155	1.499	.070	NA	4.723	71.999
1976 Total	13.584	20.345	35.175	69.104	2.111	( )	2.976	1.713	.078	NA	4.768	76.012
1977 Total	13.922	19.931	37.122	70.989	2.702	( )	2.333	1.838	.077	NA	4.249	78.000
1978 Total	13.766	20.000	37.965	71.856	3.024	( )	2.937	2.038	.064	NA	5.039	79.986
1979 Total	15.040	20.666	37.123	72.892	2.776	( )	2.931	2.152	.084	NA	5.166	80.903
1980 Total	15.423	20.394	34.202	69.984	2.739	( )	2.900	2.485	.110	NA	5.494	78.289
1981 Total	15.908	19.928	31.931	67.750	3.008	( )	2.758	2.590	.123	NA	5.471	76.342
1982 Total	15.322	18.505	30.231	64.036	3.131	( )	3.266	2.615	.105	NA	5.985	73.253
1983 Total	15.894	17.357	30.054	63.290	3.203	( )	3.527	2.831	.129	(s)	6.488	73.101
1984 Total	17.071	18.507	31.051	66.617	3.553	( )	3.386	2.880	.165	(s)	6.431	76.736
1985 Total	17.478	17.834	30.922	66.221	4.076	( )	2.970	2.864	.198	(s)	6.033	76.469
1986 Total	17.260	16.708	32.196	66.148	4.380	( )	3.071	2.841	.219	(s)	6.132	76.782
1987 Total	18.008	17.744	32.865	68.626	4.754	( )	2.635	2.823	.229	(s)	5.687	79.225
1988 Total	18.846	18.552	34.222	71.660	5.587	( )	2.334	2.937	.217	(s)	5.489	82.844
1989 Total	19.070	19.712	34.211	73.023	5.602	( )	2.837	3.062	.317	.077	6.294	84.957
1990 Total	19.173	19.730	33.553	72.460	6.104	-.036	3.046	2.662	.336	.089	6.133	84.668
1991 Total	18.992	20.149	32.845	71.996	6.422	-.047	3.016	2.702	.346	.093	6.158	84.595
1992 Total	19.122	20.835	33.527	73.519	6.479	-.043	2.617	2.847	.349	.094	5.907	85.949
1993 Total	19.835	21.351	33.841	75.055	6.410	-.042	2.892	2.803	.364	.097	6.156	87.578
1994 Total	19.909	21.842	34.670	76.480	6.694	-.035	2.683	2.939	.338	.104	6.065	89.248
1995 Total	20.089	22.784	34.553	77.488	7.075	-.028	3.205	3.068	.294	.102	6.669	91.221
1996 Total	21.002	23.197	35.757	79.979	7.087	-.032	3.590	3.127	.316	.104	7.137	94.224
1997 Total	21.445	23.328	36.266	81.086	6.597	-.041	3.640	3.006	.325	.104	7.075	94.727
1998 Total	21.656	22.936	36.934	81.592	7.068	-.046	3.297	2.835	.328	.101	6.561	95.146
1999 Total	21.623	23.010	37.960	82.650	7.610	-.062	3.268	2.885	.331	.115	6.599	96.774
2000 Total	22.580	23.916	38.404	84.965	7.862	-.057	2.811	2.907	.317	.123	6.158	98.905
2001 Total	21.914	22.906	38.333	83.182	8.033	-.091	2.242	2.640	.311	.135	5.328	96.380
2002 Total	21.904	23.628	38.401	83.994	8.143	-.089	2.689	2.648	.328	.170	5.835	97.788
2003 January	2.019	2.800	3.314	8.134	.721	-.008	.211	.229	.029	.012	.481	9.316
February	1.774	2.589	3.046	7.423	.635	-.008	.203	.210	.027	.012	.452	8.487
March	1.757	2.276	3.262	7.299	.625	-.008	.248	.226	.029	.016	.518	8.416
April	1.617	1.805	3.177	6.602	.592	-.006	.254	.224	.027	.017	.521	7.693
May	1.710	1.567	3.202	6.481	.648	-.006	.301	.225	.028	.016	.569	7.674
June	1.845	1.415	3.171	6.435	.669	-.008	.293	.223	.029	.016	.560	7.639
July	2.046	1.653	3.326	7.031	.726	-.008	.254	.238	.029	.015	.536	8.275
August	2.077	1.704	3.408	7.190	.719	-.008	.235	.236	.029	.014	.514	8.401
September	1.866	1.475	3.193	6.537	.663	-.008	.189	.223	.028	.015	.455	7.627
October	1.802	1.615	3.341	6.762	.625	-.006	.189	.230	.028	.014	.462	7.815
November	1.813	1.817	3.184	6.817	.621	-.007	.202	.230	.027	.015	.474	7.879
December	1.994	2.355	3.423	7.778	.715	-.007	.246	.247	.030	.016	.539	9.001
Total	22.321	23.069	39.047	84.487	7.959	-.087	2.825	2.740	.339	.178	6.082	98.223
2004 January	2.020	R 2.758	3.378	R 8.160	.739	-.007	.235	.243	.030	.016	.523	R 9.390
February	1.827	R 2.585	3.185	R 7.606	.669	-.007	.213	.224	.028	.015	.481	R 8.727
March	1.736	R 2.166	3.340	R 7.251	.660	-.006	.231	.234	.028	.019	.513	R 8.391
April	1.612	R 1.805	3.240	R 6.680	.612	-.006	.212	.236	.027	.018	.493	R 7.755
May	1.779	R 1.622	3.348	R 6.786	.678	-.007	.242	.234	.028	.023	.527	R 7.959
June	1.887	R 1.533	3.260	R 6.699	.708	-.007	.255	.235	.028	.019	.537	R 7.915
July	2.036	R 1.636	3.413	R 7.094	.751	-.007	.235	.246	.029	.017	.527	R 8.351
August	2.015	R 1.624	3.435	R 7.081	.742	-.008	.220	.241	.029	.016	.505	R 8.307
September	1.875	R 1.529	3.272	R 6.675	.688	-.007	.208	.230	.027	.016	.482	R 7.815
October	1.801	R 1.605	3.436	R 6.848	.653	-.007	.193	.239	.029	.016	.477	R 7.950
November	1.801	R 1.837	3.332	R 6.975	.615	-.006	.213	.232	.028	.015	.488	R 8.052
December	2.003	R 2.396	3.492	R 7.899	.716	-.006	.267	.251	.029	.017	.564	R 9.152
Total	22.390	R 23.096	40.130	R 85.754	8.232	-.082	2.725	2.845	.340	.206	6.116	R 99.763
2005 January	2.037	R 2.677	3.400	R 8.125	.728	-.007	.248	.247	.029	.015	.539	R 9.362
February	1.794	2.329	3.090	7.226	.635	-.004	.221	.234	.025	.013	.493	8.328
2-Month Total	3.832	5.005	6.490	15.351	1.363	-.011	.469	.481	.054	.029	1.032	17.691
2004 2-Month Total	3.846	5.343	6.563	15.765	1.408	-.014	.448	.467	.057	.031	1.004	18.117
2003 2-Month Total	3.793	5.388	6.360	15.556	1.356	-.016	.414	.440	.056	.024	.933	17.803

<sup>a</sup> End-use consumption and electricity net generation.  
<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.  
<sup>c</sup> Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.  
<sup>d</sup> Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum" and "Wood, Waste, Alcohol," but is counted only once in total consumption.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes coal coke net imports. See Table 1.4.  
<sup>f</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.  
<sup>g</sup> "Alcohol" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.  
<sup>h</sup> Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

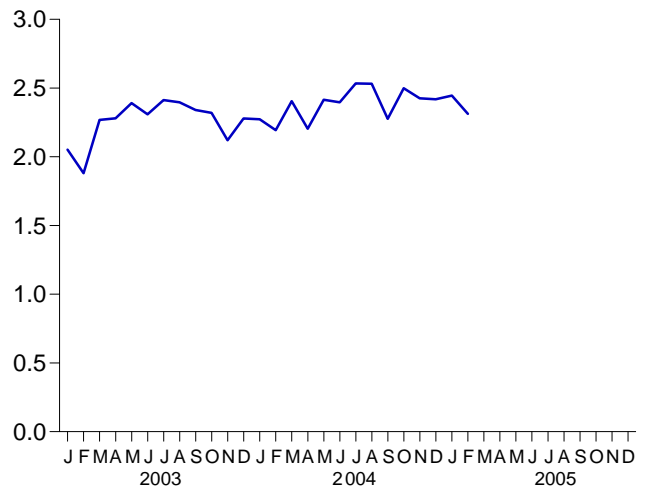
separately displayed. See Table 1.4.  
<sup>i</sup> Included in conventional hydroelectric power.  
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.  
Notes: • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Sources: • Coal: Tables 6.1 and A5. • Natural Gas: Tables 4.1 and A4. • Petroleum: Tables 3.1b and A3. • Nuclear Electric Power and Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Tables 7.2a and A6. • Renewable Energy: Table 10.1. • Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity: Table 1.4.

**Figure 1.4 Energy Net Imports**  
(Quadrillion Btu, Except as noted)

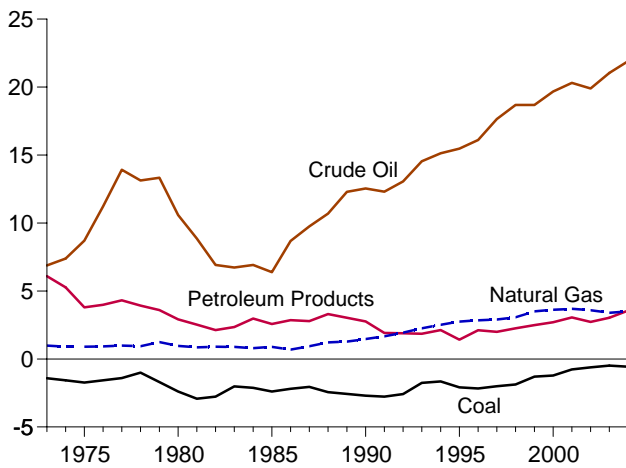
Total, 1973-2004



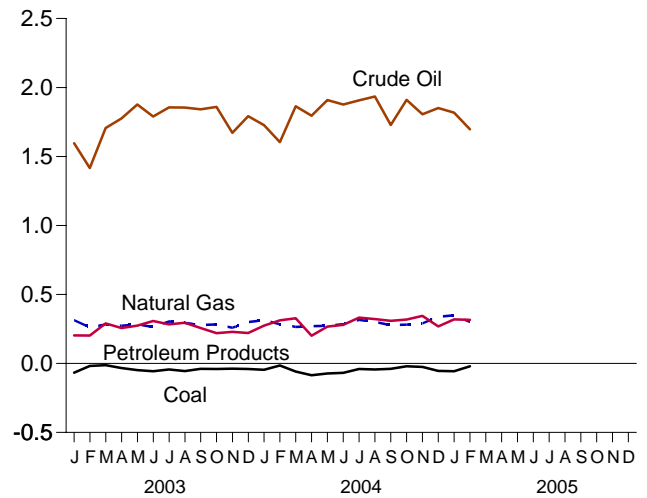
Total, Monthly



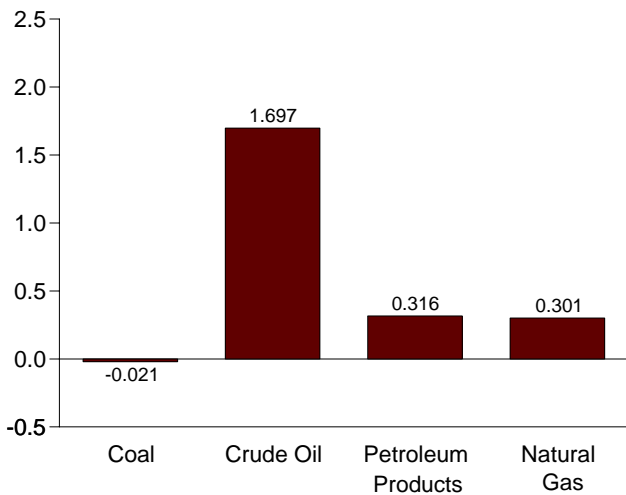
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



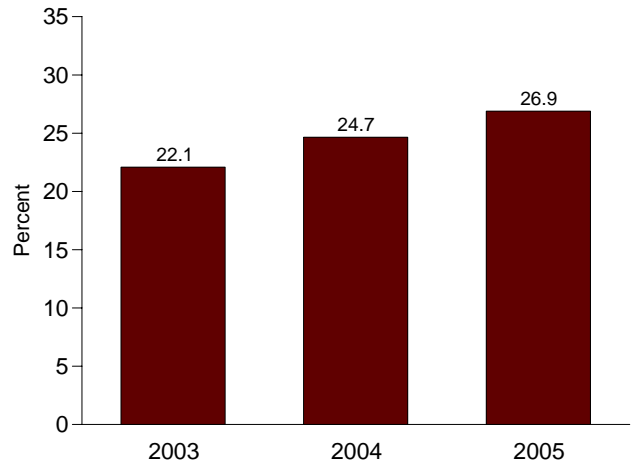
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, February 2005



As Share of Consumption, January-February



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

**Table 1.4 Energy Net Imports by Source**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>b</sup>	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	-1.422	-0.007	0.981	6.883	6.097	0.049	12.580
1974 Total	-1.568	.056	.907	7.389	5.273	.043	12.101
1975 Total	-1.738	.014	.904	8.708	3.800	.021	11.709
1976 Total	-1.567	(s)	.922	11.221	3.982	.029	14.588
1977 Total	-1.401	.015	.981	13.921	4.321	.059	17.896
1978 Total	-1.004	.125	.941	13.125	3.932	.067	17.186
1979 Total	-1.702	.063	1.243	13.328	3.603	.069	16.605
1980 Total	-2.391	-.035	.957	10.586	2.912	.071	12.101
1981 Total	-2.918	-.016	.857	8.854	2.522	.113	9.412
1982 Total	-2.768	-.022	.898	6.917	2.128	.100	7.253
1983 Total	-2.013	-.016	.885	6.731	2.351	.121	8.059
1984 Total	-2.119	-.011	.792	6.918	2.970	.135	8.685
1985 Total	-2.389	-.013	.896	6.381	2.570	.140	7.584
1986 Total	-2.193	-.017	.686	8.676	2.855	.122	10.130
1987 Total	-2.049	.009	.937	9.748	2.784	.158	11.586
1988 Total	-2.446	.040	1.221	10.698	3.308	.108	12.929
1989 Total	-2.566	.030	1.278	12.296	3.029	.037	14.105
1990 Total	-2.705	.005	1.464	12.536	2.757	.008	14.065
1991 Total	-2.769	.010	1.666	12.308	1.912	.067	13.194
1992 Total	-2.587	.035	1.941	13.065	1.895	.087	14.435
1993 Total	-1.758	.027	2.255	14.542	1.854	.095	17.014
1994 Total	-1.657	.058	2.518	15.131	2.126	.153	18.329
1995 Total	-2.081	.061	2.745	15.469	1.422	.134	17.750
1996 Total	-2.165	.023	2.847	16.108	2.119	.137	19.069
1997 Total	-2.006	.046	2.904	17.648	1.993	.116	20.701
1998 Total	-1.874	.067	3.064	18.684	2.252	.088	22.281
1999 Total	-1.298	.058	3.500	18.686	2.493	.099	23.537
2000 Total	-1.215	.065	3.623	19.676	2.701	.115	24.967
2001 Total	-.771	.029	3.691	20.305	3.056	.075	26.386
2002 Total	-.610	.061	3.583	19.901	2.732	.078	25.745
2003 January	-.067	.001	.314	1.596	.203	.005	2.052
February	-.018	.013	.263	1.416	.202	.004	1.880
March	-.012	.004	.283	1.706	.290	-.001	2.269
April	-.033	.004	.273	1.776	.257	.003	2.280
May	-.048	.002	.285	1.876	.274	.001	2.390
June	-.057	.004	.263	1.790	.308	.001	2.310
July	-.044	.005	.304	1.856	.283	.010	2.413
August	-.055	.001	.293	1.854	.295	.008	2.397
September	-.039	.004	.279	1.842	.256	-.002	2.340
October	-.040	.004	.283	1.860	.219	-.006	2.320
November	-.038	.003	.258	1.671	.228	-.003	2.120
December	-.040	.006	.300	1.792	.221	.001	2.279
Total	-.491	.051	3.398	21.034	3.035	.022	27.049
2004 January	-.046	.004	R .314	1.727	.274	(s)	R 2.273
February	-.015	.009	R .283	1.604	.312	.000	R 2.194
March	-.059	.010	R .265	1.864	.328	-.003	R 2.404
April	-.086	.024	R .270	1.796	.201	(s)	R 2.204
May	-.072	.037	R .273	1.909	.267	.001	R 2.415
June	-.069	.020	R .285	1.877	.280	.002	R 2.396
July	-.040	.009	R .316	1.907	.332	.010	R 2.534
August	-.044	.007	R .300	1.934	.322	.012	R 2.531
September	-.040	-.002	R .277	1.729	.308	.003	R 2.276
October	-.021	.006	R .282	1.910	.318	.004	R 2.499
November	-.026	.006	R .290	1.806	.345	.005	R 2.426
December	-.055	.008	R .339	1.852	.269	.005	R 2.418
Total	-.571	.138	R 3.495	21.914	3.557	.039	R 28.571
2005 January	-.056	.011	RE .348	1.818	.320	.005	R 2.445
February	-.021	.013	E .301	1.697	.316	.006	2.313
2-Month Total	-.077	.024	E .649	3.515	.636	.011	4.758
2004 2-Month Total	-.061	.013	.598	3.331	.586	(s)	4.468
2003 2-Month Total	-.085	.015	.577	3.012	.405	.010	3.932

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

<sup>b</sup> Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See Note 3, "Energy Imports," and 4, "Energy Exports," at end of section. • Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports

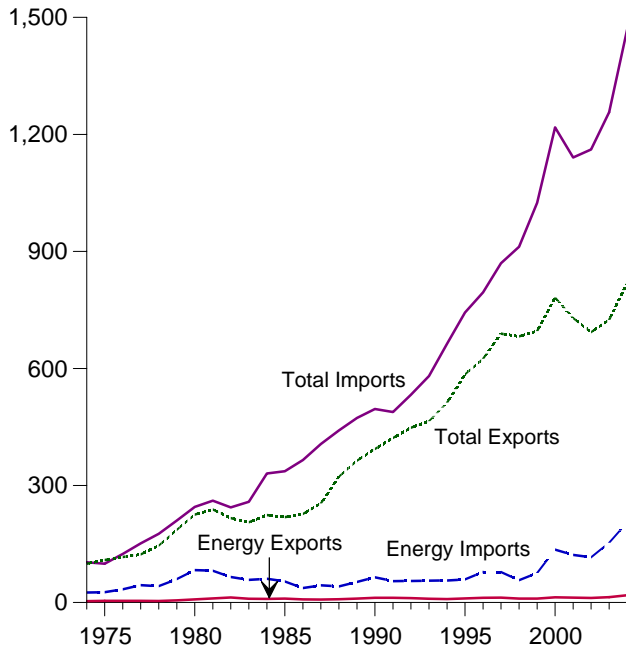
are greater than imports. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

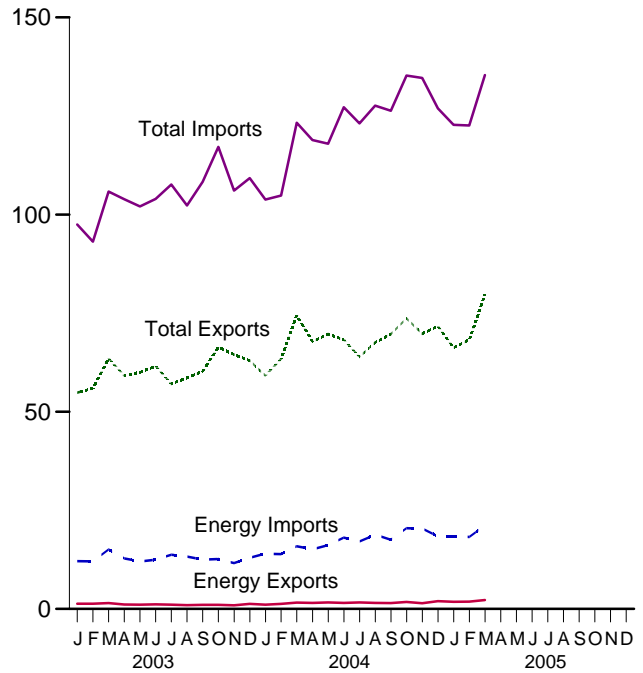
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5, and Table A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, A2, and A3. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

**Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value**  
(Billion Dollars)

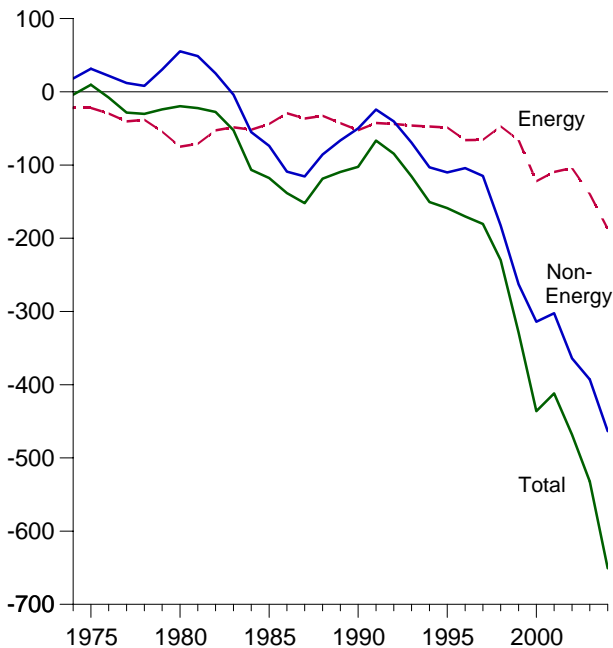
Imports and Exports, 1974-2004



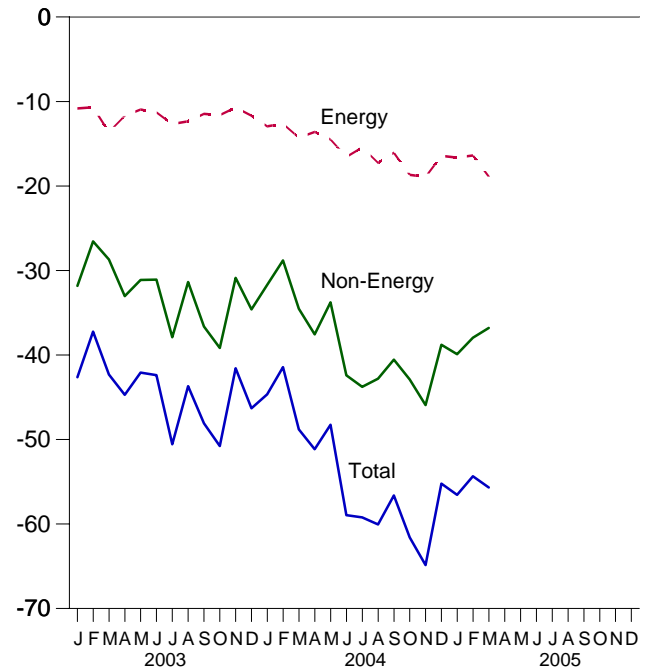
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2004



Trade Balance, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.5.

**Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value**  
(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum <sup>a</sup>			Energy <sup>b</sup>			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1976 Total	998	32,226	-31,228	4,226	33,996	-29,770	21,950	116,794	124,614	-7,820
1977 Total	1,276	42,368	-41,093	4,184	44,537	-40,354	12,001	123,182	151,534	-28,353
1978 Total	1,561	39,526	-37,965	3,881	42,096	-38,215	8,010	145,847	176,052	-30,205
1979 Total	1,914	56,715	-54,801	5,621	59,998	-54,377	30,455	186,363	210,285	-23,922
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	255,566	245,262	-19,696
1981 Total	3,696	76,659	-72,963	10,279	81,360	-71,081	48,814	238,715	260,982	-22,267
1982 Total	5,947	60,458	-54,511	12,729	65,409	-52,680	25,170	216,442	243,952	-27,510
1983 Total	4,557	53,217	-48,659	9,500	57,952	-48,452	-3,957	205,639	258,048	-52,409
1984 Total	4,470	56,924	-52,454	9,311	60,980	-51,669	-55,033	223,976	330,678	-106,703
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1986 Total	3,640	35,142	-31,503	8,115	37,310	-29,195	-109,084	227,159	365,438	-138,279
1987 Total	3,922	42,285	-38,363	7,713	44,220	-36,506	-115,613	254,122	406,241	-152,119
1988 Total	3,693	38,787	-35,094	8,235	41,042	-32,806	-85,720	322,426	440,952	-118,526
1989 Total	5,021	49,704	-44,683	9,869	52,779	-42,910	-66,490	363,812	473,211	-109,399
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1991 Total	6,954	51,350	-44,396	12,081	54,629	-42,548	-24,175	421,730	488,453	-66,723
1992 Total	6,412	51,217	-44,805	11,254	55,256	-44,002	-40,500	448,164	532,665	-84,501
1993 Total	6,215	51,046	-44,831	9,756	55,900	-46,144	-69,425	465,091	580,659	-115,568
1994 Total	5,659	50,835	-45,176	8,911	56,391	-47,480	-103,149	512,626	663,256	-150,629
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
1996 Total	7,984	72,022	-64,038	12,181	78,086	-65,905	-104,309	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1997 Total	8,592	71,152	-62,560	12,682	78,277	-65,595	-114,927	689,182	869,704	-180,522
1998 Total	6,574	50,264	-43,690	10,251	57,323	-47,072	-182,686	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1999 Total	7,118	67,173	-60,055	9,880	75,803	-65,923	-262,898	695,797	1,024,618	-328,821
2000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
2001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
2002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
<b>2003</b> January	1,028	10,435	-9,407	1,302	12,129	-10,827	-31,810	54,854	97,491	-42,637
February	983	10,258	-9,275	1,331	12,018	-10,687	-26,550	55,917	93,154	-37,237
March	991	12,634	-11,643	1,467	15,086	-13,619	-28,699	63,524	105,842	-42,318
April	868	11,095	-10,227	1,111	12,796	-11,685	-33,022	59,162	103,869	-44,707
May	837	10,399	-9,562	1,072	12,030	-10,958	-31,127	59,983	102,068	-42,085
June	834	10,790	-9,956	1,163	12,460	-11,297	-31,090	61,570	103,958	-42,387
July	787	11,844	-11,057	1,060	13,732	-12,672	-37,889	57,070	107,631	-50,561
August	748	11,595	-10,847	969	13,300	-12,331	-31,365	58,611	102,307	-43,696
September	783	10,958	-10,175	1,049	12,506	-11,457	-36,626	60,239	108,322	-48,083
October	782	11,134	-10,352	1,048	12,655	-11,607	-39,162	66,389	117,158	-50,769
November	692	10,189	-9,497	930	11,630	-10,700	-30,875	64,492	106,066	-41,575
December	876	11,102	-10,226	1,266	12,956	-11,690	-34,606	62,959	109,255	-46,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>132,433</b>	<b>-122,224</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>153,298</b>	<b>-139,530</b>	<b>-392,820</b>	<b>724,771</b>	<b>1,257,121</b>	<b>-532,350</b>
<b>2004</b> January	719	11,875	-11,156	1,088	14,029	-12,941	-31,708	59,151	103,800	-44,649
February	898	11,696	-10,798	1,261	13,899	-12,638	-28,809	63,388	104,835	-41,447
March	1,101	13,991	-12,890	1,597	15,875	-14,278	-34,533	74,475	123,287	-48,811
April	987	13,058	-12,071	1,524	15,129	-13,605	-37,551	67,760	118,917	-51,156
May	1,133	14,143	-13,010	1,662	16,163	-14,501	-33,760	69,704	117,965	-48,261
June	1,009	15,705	-14,696	1,521	18,073	-16,552	-42,395	68,273	127,220	-58,947
July	1,051	14,625	-13,574	1,657	17,104	-15,447	-43,763	63,906	123,117	-59,210
August	1,167	16,527	-15,360	1,538	18,789	-17,251	-42,801	67,556	127,608	-60,052
September	1,130	15,400	-14,270	1,488	17,558	-16,070	-40,551	69,685	126,306	-56,621
October	1,325	18,185	-16,860	1,777	20,454	-18,677	-42,903	73,679	135,259	-61,580
November	1,144	18,130	-16,986	1,448	20,391	-18,943	-45,916	69,765	134,625	-64,859
December	1,434	15,881	-14,447	1,983	18,405	-16,422	-38,796	71,709	126,927	-55,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,101</b>	<b>179,215</b>	<b>-166,114</b>	<b>18,544</b>	<b>205,870</b>	<b>-187,326</b>	<b>-463,486</b>	<b>819,052</b>	<b>1,469,864</b>	<b>-650,812</b>
<b>2005</b> January	1,049	15,631	-14,582	1,804	18,430	-16,626	-39,912	66,237	122,775	-56,538
February	1,445	15,430	-13,985	1,860	18,247	-16,387	<sup>R</sup> -37,956	<sup>R</sup> 68,238	<sup>R</sup> 122,580	<sup>R</sup> -54,343
March	1,731	18,360	-16,629	2,267	21,152	-18,885	-36,799	79,671	135,355	-55,684
<b>3-Month Total</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>49,421</b>	<b>-45,196</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>57,829</b>	<b>-51,898</b>	<b>-114,667</b>	<b>214,146</b>	<b>380,711</b>	<b>-166,565</b>
<b>2004 3-Month Total</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>37,562</b>	<b>-34,844</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>43,803</b>	<b>-39,857</b>	<b>-95,050</b>	<b>197,014</b>	<b>331,922</b>	<b>-134,908</b>
<b>2003 3-Month Total</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>33,327</b>	<b>-30,325</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>39,233</b>	<b>-35,133</b>	<b>-87,059</b>	<b>174,296</b>	<b>296,487</b>	<b>-122,192</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil, petroleum preparations, liquefied propane and butane, and other mineral fuels.

<sup>b</sup> Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 5 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and

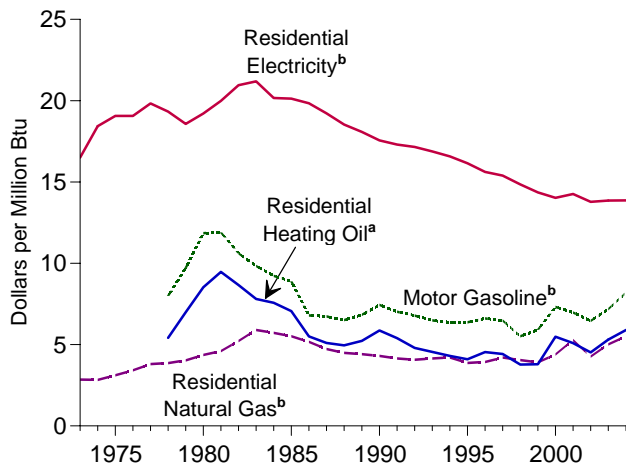
nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

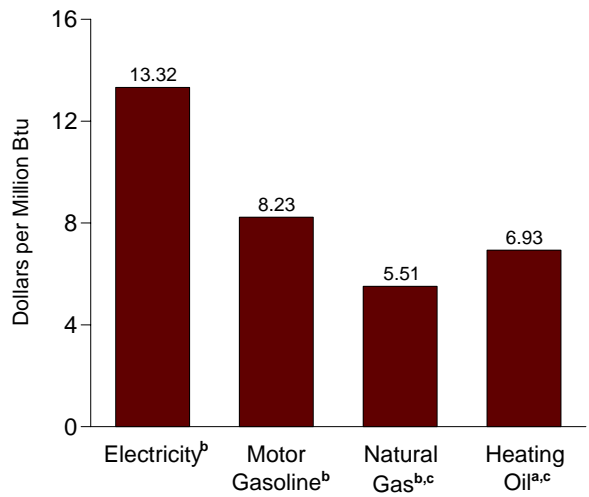
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Table 1.5 Sources" at the end of this section.

**Figure 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-1984) Dollars**

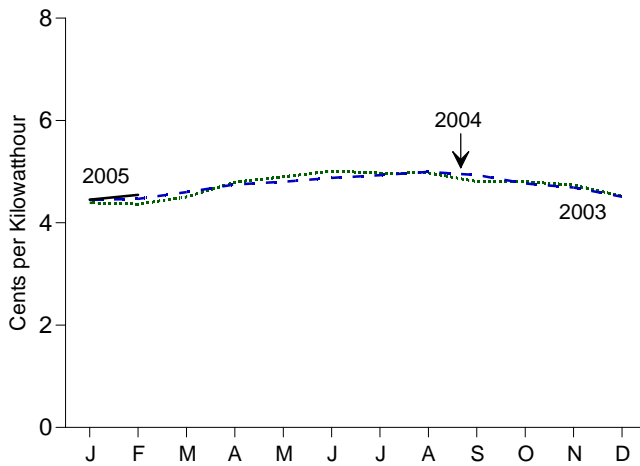
Costs, 1973-2004



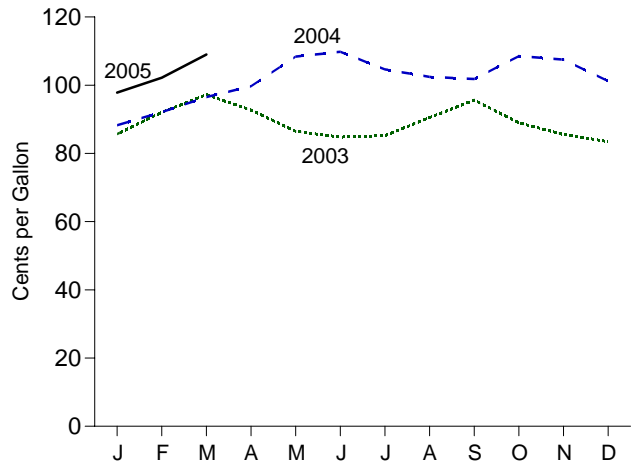
Costs, February 2005



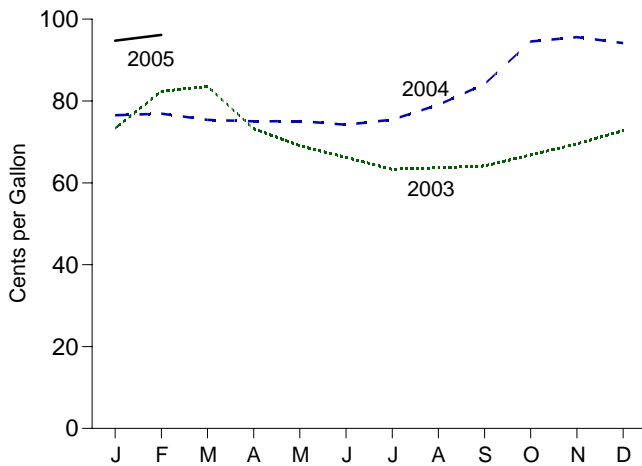
Residential Electricity<sup>b</sup>, Monthly



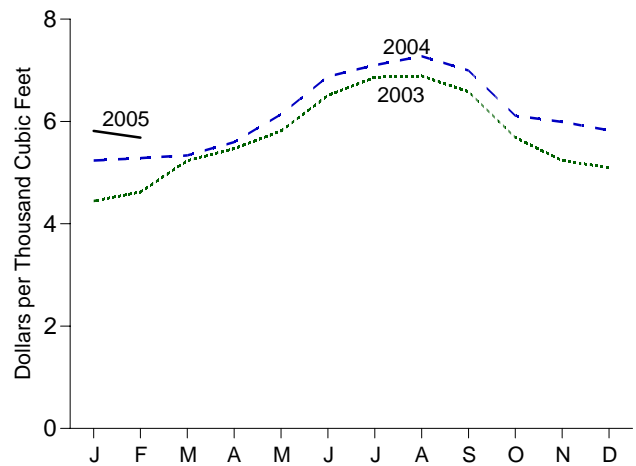
Motor Gasoline<sup>b</sup>, Monthly



Residential Heating Oil<sup>a</sup>, Monthly



Residential Natural Gas<sup>b</sup>, Monthly



<sup>a</sup>Excludes taxes.  
<sup>b</sup>Includes taxes.  
<sup>c</sup>Residential.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
 Source: Table 1.6.



**Table 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-1984) Dollars**

	Consumer Price Index (Urban) <sup>a</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup>		Residential Heating Oil <sup>c</sup>		Residential Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>		Residential Electricity <sup>b</sup>	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1974 Average	49.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.1	2.83	6.3	18.43
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1976 Average	56.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	348.0	3.41	6.5	19.06
1977 Average	60.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	387.8	3.81	6.8	19.83
1978 Average	65.2	100.0	8.00	75.2	5.42	392.6	3.86	6.6	19.33
1979 Average	72.6	121.5	9.71	97.0	6.99	410.5	4.03	6.3	18.57
1980 Average	82.4	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1981 Average	90.9	148.8	11.90	131.4	9.47	471.9	4.60	6.8	19.99
1982 Average	96.5	132.7	10.61	120.2	8.67	535.8	5.22	7.2	20.96
1983 Average	99.6	123.0	9.83	108.2	7.80	608.4	5.90	7.2	21.19
1984 Average	103.9	115.3	9.22	105.0	7.57	589.0	5.72	6.88	20.17
1985 Average	107.6	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	6.87	20.13
1986 Average	109.6	84.9	6.79	76.3	5.50	531.9	5.17	6.77	19.84
1987 Average	113.6	84.2	6.74	70.7	5.10	487.7	4.73	6.56	19.22
1988 Average	118.3	81.4	6.51	68.7	4.96	462.4	4.49	6.32	18.53
1989 Average	124.0	85.5	6.83	72.6	5.23	454.8	4.41	6.17	18.08
1990 Average	130.7	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	5.99	17.56
1991 Average	136.2	87.8	7.02	74.8	5.39	427.3	4.14	5.90	17.30
1992 Average	140.3	84.8	6.78	66.6	4.80	419.8	4.07	5.85	17.15
1993 Average	144.5	81.2	6.49	63.0	4.55	426.3	4.15	5.76	16.88
1994 Average	148.2	79.2	6.36	59.6	4.30	432.5	4.20	5.65	16.57
1995 Average	152.4	79.1	6.37	56.9	4.10	397.6	3.87	5.51	16.15
1996 Average	156.9	82.1	6.61	63.0	4.54	404.1	3.93	5.33	15.62
1997 Average	160.5	80.4	6.48	61.3	4.42	432.4	4.21	5.25	15.39
1998 Average	163.0	68.4	5.51	52.3	3.77	418.4	4.05	5.07	14.85
1999 Average	166.6	73.3	5.91	52.6	3.79	401.6	3.91	4.90	14.36
2000 Average	172.2	90.8	7.32	76.1	5.49	450.6	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	86.4	6.97	70.6	5.09	543.8	5.27	4.87	14.27
2002 Average	179.9	80.1	6.46	62.8	4.52	438.6	4.26	4.70	13.78
2003 January	181.7	85.7	6.91	73.3	5.29	444.7	4.30	4.39	12.87
February	183.1	92.1	7.43	82.4	5.94	462.0	4.47	4.36	12.79
March	184.2	97.2	7.84	83.6	6.02	523.3	5.07	4.51	13.21
April	183.8	92.7	7.48	73.2	5.28	546.8	5.29	4.79	14.05
May	183.5	86.5	6.98	69.0	4.98	581.5	5.63	4.90	14.36
June	183.7	84.8	6.84	66.2	4.78	651.1	6.30	5.01	14.68
July	183.9	85.2	6.87	63.3	4.56	686.2	6.64	4.97	14.57
August	184.6	90.5	7.30	63.7	4.59	689.1	6.67	4.97	14.57
September	185.2	95.6	7.71	64.1	4.63	658.2	6.37	4.81	14.08
October	185.0	89.0	7.18	66.8	4.82	568.6	5.50	4.81	14.08
November	184.5	85.5	6.90	69.5	5.01	523.6	5.07	4.74	13.88
December	184.3	83.5	6.73	72.8	5.25	509.5	4.93	4.52	13.25
Average	184.0	89.0	7.18	73.6	5.31	517.4	5.01	4.73	13.86
2004 January	185.2	88.3	7.11	76.5	5.52	523.8	5.08	4.45	13.04
February	186.2	92.1	7.42	76.9	5.55	528.5	5.13	4.47	13.10
March	187.4	96.5	7.77	75.4	5.44	533.6	5.18	4.60	13.48
April	188.0	99.7	8.03	75.1	5.41	559.6	5.43	4.75	13.92
May	189.1	108.4	8.73	75.1	5.41	614.0	5.96	4.80	14.07
June	189.7	109.8	8.84	74.2	5.35	687.9	6.67	4.88	14.29
July	189.4	104.6	8.43	75.4	5.44	710.1	6.89	4.93	14.45
August	189.5	102.4	8.25	79.1	5.70	727.7	7.06	5.00	14.65
September	189.9	101.8	8.20	84.1	6.07	699.8	6.79	4.93	14.46
October	190.9	108.5	8.74	94.6	6.82	611.3	5.93	4.77	13.97
November	191.0	107.5	8.66	95.6	6.89	599.0	5.81	4.69	13.75
December	190.3	101.2	8.15	94.2	6.79	582.8	5.65	4.51	13.21
Average	188.9	101.8	8.20	81.8	5.90	568.6	5.51	4.73	13.87
2005 January	190.7	97.9	7.88	94.8	6.83	<sup>R</sup> 581.5	<sup>R</sup> 5.64	4.45	13.05
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.1	6.93	568.3	5.51	4.55	13.32
March	193.3	109.0	8.78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items, 1982-1984 = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Includes taxes.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes taxes.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

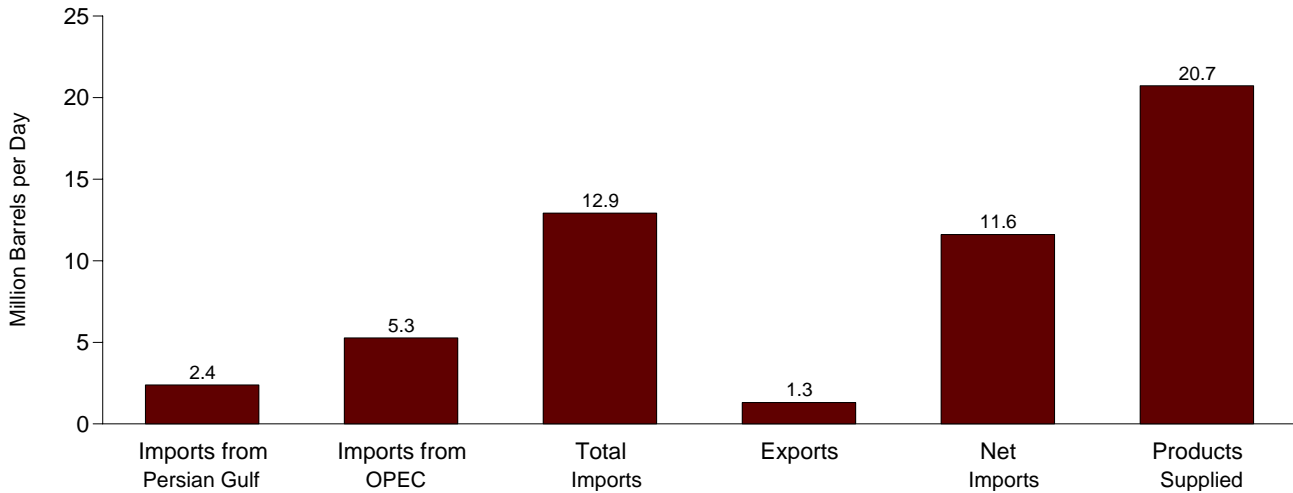
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002**—*Economic Report of the President*, February 2005, Table B-60. **2003 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators*, May 2005, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers."

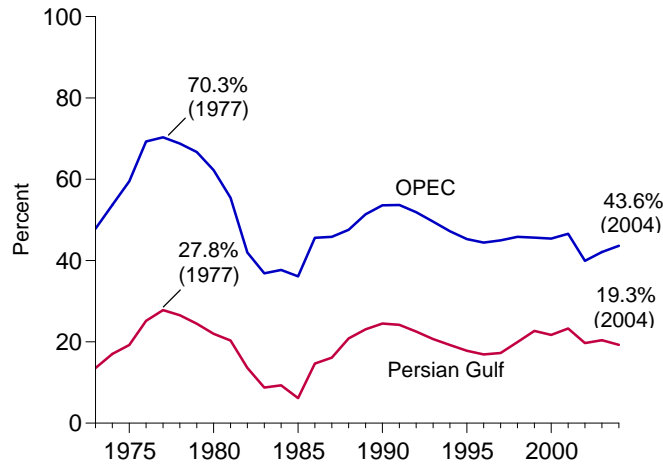
• **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

## Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

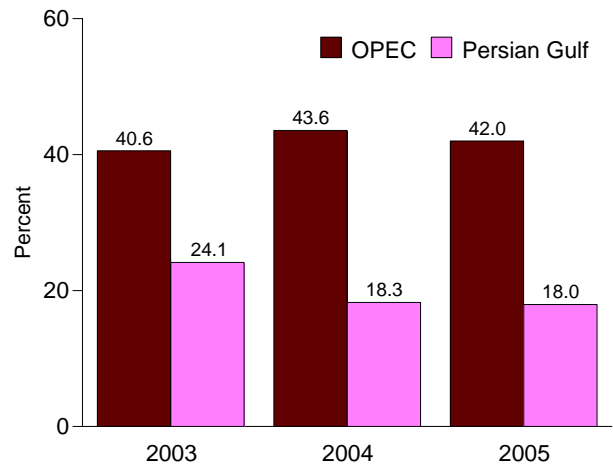
Overview, March 2005



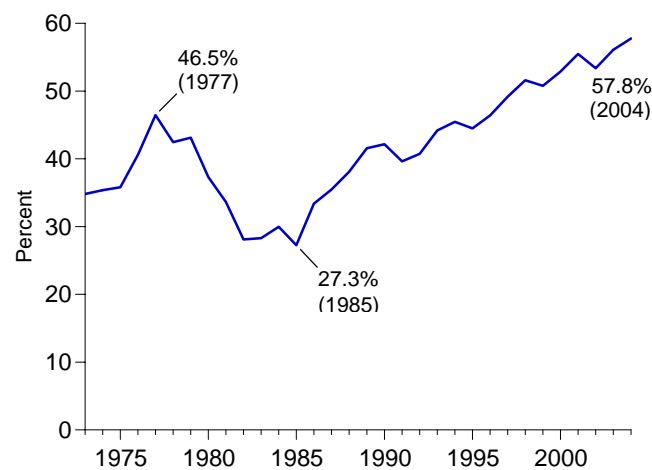
### Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports 1973-2004



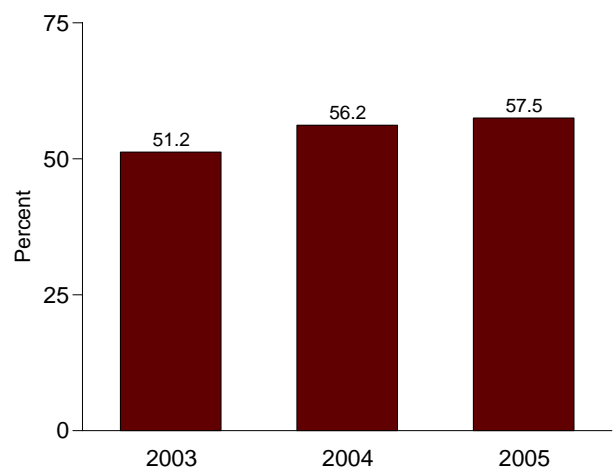
### January-March



### Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied 1973-2004



### January-March



OPEC=Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.7.

**Table 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade**

	Imports from Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>	Imports from OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
							Imports from Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>	Imports from OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Net Imports	Imports from Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>	Imports from OPEC <sup>b</sup>
							Thousand Barrels per Day					
<b>1973 Average</b> .....	848	2,993	6,256	231	6,025	17,308	4.9	17.3	36.1	34.8	13.6	47.8
<b>1974 Average</b> .....	1,039	3,280	6,112	221	5,892	16,653	6.2	19.7	36.7	35.4	17.0	53.7
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	1,165	3,601	6,056	209	5,846	16,322	7.1	22.1	37.1	35.8	19.2	59.5
<b>1976 Average</b> .....	1,840	5,066	7,313	223	7,090	17,461	10.5	29.0	41.9	40.6	25.2	69.3
<b>1977 Average</b> .....	2,448	6,193	8,807	243	8,565	18,431	13.3	33.6	47.8	46.5	27.8	70.3
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	2,219	5,751	8,363	362	8,002	18,847	11.8	30.5	44.4	42.5	26.5	68.8
<b>1979 Average</b> .....	2,069	5,637	8,456	471	7,985	18,513	11.2	30.5	45.7	43.1	24.5	66.7
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	1,519	4,300	6,909	544	6,365	17,056	8.9	25.2	40.5	37.3	22.0	62.2
<b>1981 Average</b> .....	1,219	3,323	5,996	595	5,401	16,058	7.6	20.7	37.3	33.6	20.3	55.4
<b>1982 Average</b> .....	696	2,146	5,113	815	4,298	15,296	4.5	14.0	33.4	28.1	13.6	42.0
<b>1983 Average</b> .....	442	1,862	5,051	739	4,312	15,231	2.9	12.2	33.2	28.3	8.8	36.9
<b>1984 Average</b> .....	506	2,049	5,437	722	4,715	15,726	3.2	13.0	34.6	30.0	9.3	37.7
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	311	1,830	5,067	781	4,286	15,726	2.0	11.6	32.2	27.3	6.1	36.1
<b>1986 Average</b> .....	912	2,837	6,224	785	5,439	16,281	5.6	17.4	38.2	33.4	14.7	45.6
<b>1987 Average</b> .....	1,077	3,060	6,678	764	5,914	16,665	6.5	18.4	40.1	35.5	16.1	45.8
<b>1988 Average</b> .....	1,541	3,520	7,402	815	6,587	17,283	8.9	20.4	42.8	38.1	20.8	47.6
<b>1989 Average</b> .....	1,861	4,140	8,061	859	7,202	17,325	10.7	23.9	46.5	41.6	23.1	51.4
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	1,966	4,296	8,018	857	7,161	16,988	11.6	25.3	47.2	42.2	24.5	53.6
<b>1991 Average</b> .....	1,845	4,092	7,627	1,001	6,626	16,714	11.0	24.5	45.6	39.6	24.2	53.7
<b>1992 Average</b> .....	1,778	4,092	7,888	950	6,938	17,033	10.4	24.0	46.3	40.7	22.5	51.9
<b>1993 Average</b> .....	1,782	4,273	8,620	1,003	7,618	17,237	10.3	24.8	50.0	44.2	20.7	49.6
<b>1994 Average</b> .....	1,728	4,247	8,996	942	8,054	17,718	9.8	24.0	50.8	45.5	19.2	47.2
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	1,573	4,002	8,835	949	7,886	17,725	8.9	22.6	49.8	44.5	17.8	45.3
<b>1996 Average</b> .....	1,604	4,211	9,478	981	8,498	18,309	8.8	23.0	51.8	46.4	16.9	44.4
<b>1997 Average</b> .....	1,755	4,569	10,162	1,003	9,158	18,620	9.4	24.5	54.6	49.2	17.3	45.0
<b>1998 Average</b> .....	2,136	4,905	10,708	945	9,764	18,917	11.3	25.9	56.6	51.6	19.9	45.8
<b>1999 Average</b> .....	2,464	4,953	10,852	940	9,912	19,519	12.6	25.4	55.6	50.8	22.7	45.6
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	2,488	5,203	11,459	1,040	10,419	19,701	12.6	26.4	58.2	52.9	21.7	45.4
<b>2001 Average</b> .....	2,761	5,528	11,871	971	10,900	19,649	14.1	28.1	60.4	55.5	23.3	46.6
<b>2002 Average</b> .....	2,269	4,605	11,530	984	10,546	19,761	11.5	23.3	58.3	53.4	19.7	39.9
<b>2003</b>												
January .....	2,735	4,303	11,104	1,212	9,892	20,017	13.7	21.5	55.5	49.4	24.6	38.8
February .....	2,676	4,052	10,921	1,067	9,854	20,375	13.1	19.9	53.6	48.4	24.5	37.1
March .....	2,818	5,433	12,044	1,051	10,993	19,708	14.3	27.6	61.1	55.8	23.4	45.1
April .....	3,148	5,949	12,599	1,053	11,546	19,830	15.9	30.0	63.5	58.2	25.0	47.2
May .....	2,669	5,751	12,918	1,097	11,822	19,344	13.8	29.7	66.8	61.1	20.7	44.5
June .....	2,327	5,526	13,001	1,065	11,936	19,793	11.8	27.9	65.7	60.3	17.9	42.5
July .....	2,170	4,736	12,736	976	11,760	20,094	10.8	23.6	63.4	58.5	17.0	37.2
August .....	1,849	4,934	12,769	947	11,822	20,586	9.0	24.0	62.0	57.4	14.5	38.6
September .....	2,397	5,394	12,868	960	11,908	19,933	12.0	27.1	64.6	59.7	18.6	41.9
October .....	2,353	5,342	12,373	970	11,402	20,182	11.7	26.5	61.3	56.5	19.0	43.2
November .....	2,586	5,237	11,712	933	10,780	19,873	13.0	26.4	58.9	54.2	22.1	44.7
December .....	2,312	5,225	12,033	990	11,043	20,679	11.2	25.3	58.2	53.4	19.2	43.4
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,501</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>11,238</b>	<b>20,034</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>
<b>2004</b>												
January .....	2,300	5,179	11,727	748	10,979	20,393	11.3	25.4	57.5	53.8	19.6	44.2
February .....	2,098	5,215	12,329	1,046	11,283	20,548	10.2	25.4	60.0	54.9	17.0	42.3
March .....	2,373	5,769	13,073	1,024	12,048	20,161	11.8	28.6	64.8	59.8	18.2	44.1
April .....	2,322	5,388	12,450	1,153	11,297	20,207	11.5	26.7	61.6	55.9	18.7	43.3
May .....	2,478	5,753	12,989	1,052	11,937	20,209	12.3	28.5	64.3	59.1	19.1	44.3
June .....	2,370	5,865	13,301	1,070	12,232	20,333	11.7	28.8	65.4	60.2	17.8	44.1
July .....	2,538	5,786	13,389	1,080	12,310	20,601	12.3	28.1	65.0	59.8	19.0	43.2
August .....	2,943	6,225	13,489	1,091	12,399	20,732	14.2	30.0	65.1	59.8	21.8	46.1
September .....	2,764	5,580	12,532	961	11,571	20,411	13.5	27.3	61.4	56.7	22.1	44.5
October .....	2,562	5,567	13,323	1,078	12,245	20,743	12.4	26.8	64.2	59.0	19.2	41.8
November .....	2,648	5,657	13,219	992	12,227	20,782	12.7	27.2	63.6	58.8	20.0	42.8
December .....	2,402	5,497	12,931	1,284	11,648	21,080	11.4	26.1	61.3	55.3	18.6	42.5
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,485</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>12,899</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>11,851</b>	<b>20,517</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>
<b>2005</b>												
January .....	2,337	5,366	12,661	917	11,745	20,524	11.4	26.1	61.7	57.2	18.5	42.4
February .....	2,291	5,796	13,536	1,259	12,278	20,650	11.1	28.1	65.6	59.5	16.9	42.8
March .....	2,384	5,275	12,919	1,308	11,611	20,732	11.5	25.4	62.3	56.0	18.5	40.8
<b>3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>2,339</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>13,023</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>20,635</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>
<b>2004 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>2,261</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>20,364</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>
<b>2003 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>2,745</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>11,371</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>20,022</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>b</sup> Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. See Glossary.

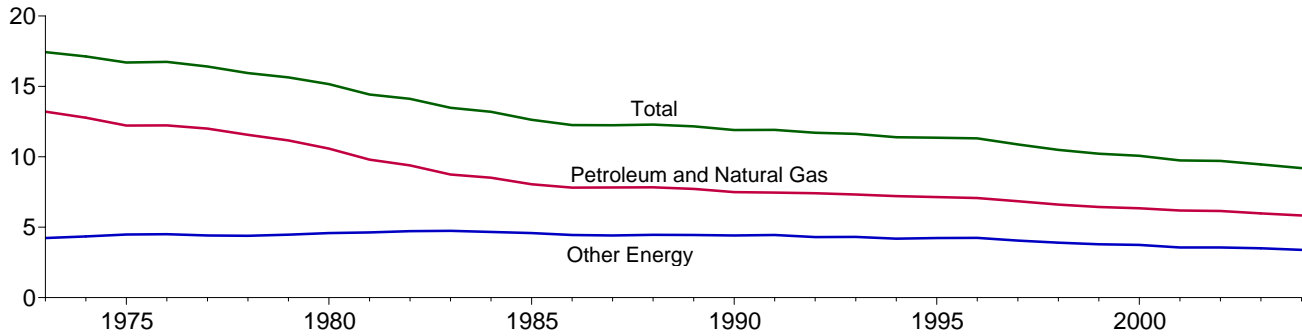
Notes: • Readers of Table 1.7 may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*. • Petroleum is crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

• Beginning in October 1977, petroleum imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserves is included. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. territories.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Columns 1-6:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.3b, and 3.3d. • **Columns 7-12:** Calculated by Energy Information Administration.

**Figure 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product**  
(Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.8.

**Table 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product**

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas <sup>a</sup>	Other Energy <sup>a, b</sup>	Total <sup>a</sup>		Petroleum and Natural Gas <sup>a</sup>	Other Energy <sup>a, b</sup>	Total <sup>a</sup>
	Quadrillion Btu				Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar	
1973 Year .....	57.352	18.356	75.708	4,341.5	13.21	4.23	17.44
1974 Year .....	55.187	18.804	73.991	4,319.6	12.78	4.35	17.13
1975 Year .....	52.678	19.321	71.999	4,311.2	12.22	4.48	16.70
1976 Year .....	55.520	20.492	76.012	4,540.9	12.23	4.51	16.74
1977 Year .....	57.053	20.947	78.000	4,750.5	12.01	4.41	16.42
1978 Year .....	57.966	22.021	79.986	5,015.0	11.56	4.39	15.95
1979 Year .....	57.789	23.114	80.903	5,173.4	11.17	4.47	15.64
1980 Year .....	54.596	23.693	78.289	5,161.7	10.58	4.59	15.17
1981 Year .....	51.859	24.483	76.342	5,291.7	9.80	4.63	14.43
1982 Year .....	48.736	24.516	73.253	5,189.3	9.39	4.72	14.12
1983 Year .....	47.411	25.690	73.101	5,423.8	8.74	4.74	13.48
1984 Year .....	49.558	27.178	76.736	5,813.6	8.52	4.67	13.20
1985 Year .....	48.756	27.713	76.469	6,053.7	8.05	4.58	12.63
1986 Year .....	48.904	27.878	76.782	6,263.6	7.81	4.45	12.26
1987 Year .....	50.609	28.616	79.225	6,475.1	7.82	4.42	12.24
1988 Year .....	52.774	30.070	82.844	6,742.7	7.83	4.46	12.29
1989 Year .....	53.923	31.034	84.957	6,981.4	7.72	4.45	12.17
1990 Year .....	53.282	31.386	84.668	7,112.5	7.49	4.41	11.90
1991 Year .....	52.994	31.601	84.595	7,100.5	7.46	4.45	11.91
1992 Year .....	54.362	31.587	85.949	7,336.6	7.41	4.31	11.72
1993 Year .....	<sup>a</sup> 55.193	<sup>a</sup> 32.482	<sup>a</sup> 87.578	7,532.7	<sup>a</sup> 7.33	<sup>a</sup> 4.31	<sup>a</sup> 11.63
1994 Year .....	56.512	32.845	89.248	7,835.5	7.21	4.19	11.39
1995 Year .....	57.338	34.000	91.221	8,031.7	7.14	4.23	11.36
1996 Year .....	58.954	35.353	94.224	8,328.9	7.08	4.24	11.31
1997 Year .....	59.594	35.239	94.727	8,703.5	6.85	4.05	10.88
1998 Year .....	59.869	35.394	95.146	9,066.9	6.60	3.90	10.49
1999 Year .....	60.970	35.926	96.774	9,470.3	6.44	3.79	10.22
2000 Year .....	62.320	36.724	98.905	9,817.0	6.35	3.74	10.07
2001 Year .....	61.239	35.289	96.380	9,890.7	6.19	3.57	9.74
2002 Year .....	62.030	35.932	97.788	10,074.8	6.16	3.57	9.71
2003 Year .....	62.116	36.347	98.223	10,381.3	5.98	3.50	9.46
2004 Year .....	<sup>R</sup> 63.226	36.833	<sup>R</sup> 99.763	10,841.6	<sup>R</sup> 5.83	3.40	<sup>R</sup> 9.20

<sup>a</sup> Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum and Natural Gas" and "Other Energy," but is counted only once in total consumption.

<sup>b</sup> "Other Energy" is coal, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, and net imports of coal coke and electricity.

R=Revised.

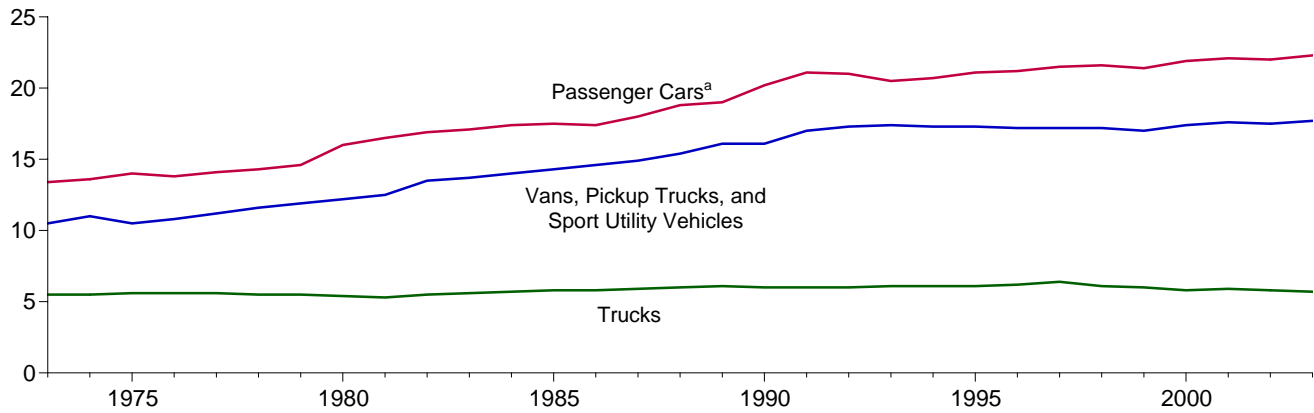
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of

Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-2003**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 2004, Table 2A. **2004**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release*, April 28, 2005, Table 3, which is available at website [www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm).

**Figure 1.9 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates**  
(Miles per Gallon)



<sup>a</sup>Motorcycles are included through 1989.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Source: Table 1.9.

**Table 1.9 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates**

	Passenger Cars <sup>a</sup>			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles <sup>b</sup>			Trucks <sup>c</sup>			All Motor Vehicles <sup>d</sup>		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	<sup>a</sup> 10,157	<sup>a</sup> 533	<sup>a</sup> 19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003 <sup>P</sup>	12,242	550	22.3	11,467	647	17.7	27,286	4,750	5.7	12,210	716	17.0

<sup>a</sup> Through 1989, includes motorcycles.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.  
<sup>c</sup> Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.  
P=Preliminary.  
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.  
Sources: • **Passenger Cars, 1990-1994:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1998*, Table 4-13. • **All Other Data:** • **1973-1994**—Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), *Highway Statistics Summary to 1995*, Table VM-201A. • **1995 forward**—FHWA, *Highway Statistics*, annual reports, Table VM-1.

**Table 1.10 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division**

Census Divisions	April 1 through April 30					Cumulative July 1 through April 30				
	Normal <sup>a</sup>	2004	2005	Percent Change		Normal <sup>a</sup>	2004	2005	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005				Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005
<b>New England</b> Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont .....	583	532	511	-12	-4	6,264	6,210	6,186	-1	(s)
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania .....	496	448	418	-16	-7	5,655	5,536	5,479	-3	-1
<b>East North Central</b> Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin .....	510	438	405	-21	-8	6,209	5,808	5,755	-7	-1
<b>West North Central</b> Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota .....	472	403	363	-23	-10	6,493	6,005	5,719	-12	-5
<b>South Atlantic</b> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia .....	179	179	182	2	2	2,785	2,744	2,606	-6	-5
<b>East South Central</b> Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee .....	216	214	200	-7	-7	3,521	3,362	3,060	-13	-9
<b>West South Central</b> Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas .....	94	100	96	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,269	2,015	1,917	-16	-5
<b>Mountain</b> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming .....	426	368	391	-8	6	4,894	4,476	4,536	-7	1
<b>Pacific<sup>b</sup></b> California, Oregon, Washington .....	298	211	304	2	44	2,970	2,590	2,804	-6	8
<b>U.S. Average<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>345</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-1</b>

<sup>a</sup> "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>c</sup> Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature

is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).

Web Pages: • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for current data. • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> for historical data.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 1.11 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division**

Census Divisions	April 1 through April 30					Cumulative January 1 through April 30				
	Normal <sup>a</sup>	2004	2005	Percent Change		Normal <sup>a</sup>	2004	2005	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005				Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005
<b>New England</b> Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont .....	0	0	0	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	0	0	0	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania .....	0	0	1	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	0	0	1	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>East North Central</b> Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin .....	1	8	1	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	2	8	1	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>West North Central</b> Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota .....	6	14	9	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	9	15	9	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>South Atlantic</b> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia .....	70	86	62	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	183	177	161	-12	-9
<b>East South Central</b> Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee .....	26	41	30	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	57	66	49	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>West South Central</b> Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas .....	94	115	108	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	174	193	190	9	-2
<b>Mountain</b> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming .....	35	37	33	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	49	77	39	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>Pacific<sup>b</sup></b> California, Oregon, Washington .....	14	32	2	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )	21	59	5	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
<b>U.S. Average<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>(<sup>c</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>c</sup>)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(<sup>c</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>c</sup>)</b>

<sup>a</sup> "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>c</sup> Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period.

For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

Web Pages: • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for current data. • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> for historical data.

Sources: See end of section.

## Energy Overview

**Note 1. Energy Production:** Includes production of fossil fuels (coal, dry natural gas, crude oil and lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, and renewable energy. Renewable energy production is assumed to be equivalent to: end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy; and electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

**Note 2. Energy Consumption:** Includes consumption of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (supplemental gaseous fuels and coal coke net imports), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, renewable energy, and net imports of electricity. Renewable energy consumption includes: end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy and net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

**Note 3. Energy Imports:** Includes imports of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum, including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (coal coke imports), and electricity. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

**Note 4. Energy Exports:** Includes exports of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (coal coke exports), and electricity. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

**Note 5. Merchandise Trade Value:** Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export data, and import data prior to 1981, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) Basis.

“Balance” is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. “Energy” includes mineral

fuels, lubricants, and related material. “Non-Energy Balance” and “Total Merchandise” include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The “Non-Energy Balance” is calculated by subtracting the “Energy” from the “Total Merchandise Balance.”

“Imports” consist of government and nongovernment shipments of merchandise into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They reflect the total arrival from foreign countries of merchandise that immediately entered consumption channels, warehouses, the Foreign Trade Zones, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They exclude shipments between the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions, shipments to U.S. Armed Forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces, and in-transit shipments.

### Table 1.5 Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division:

#### Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: “U.S. Exports,” FT410, December issues.  
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.  
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.  
1993-2003: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.  
2004 and 2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

#### Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.  
1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.  
1990-1993: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.  
1994-2003: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.  
2004 and 2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

#### Energy Exports and Imports

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.  
1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.  
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.  
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.  
1993-2003: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.



2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

### **Petroleum, Energy, and Non-Energy Balances**

Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

### **Total Merchandise**

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.

1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.

1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.

1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.

1992-2003: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.

2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

### **Tables 1.10 and 1.11 Sources**

There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population.

The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) and 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.



## Section 2. Energy Consumption by Sector

U.S. total energy consumption in February 2005 was 8.3 quadrillion Btu, 5 percent lower than in February 2004.

Residential sector total consumption was 2.1 quadrillion Btu in February 2005, 9 percent lower than the February 2004 level. The sector accounted for 25 percent of total energy consumption.

Commercial sector total consumption was 1.5 quadrillion Btu in February 2005, 4 percent lower than the February 2004 level. The sector accounted for 18 percent of total energy consumption.

Industrial sector total consumption was 2.7 quadrillion Btu in February 2005, 2 percent lower than the February 2004

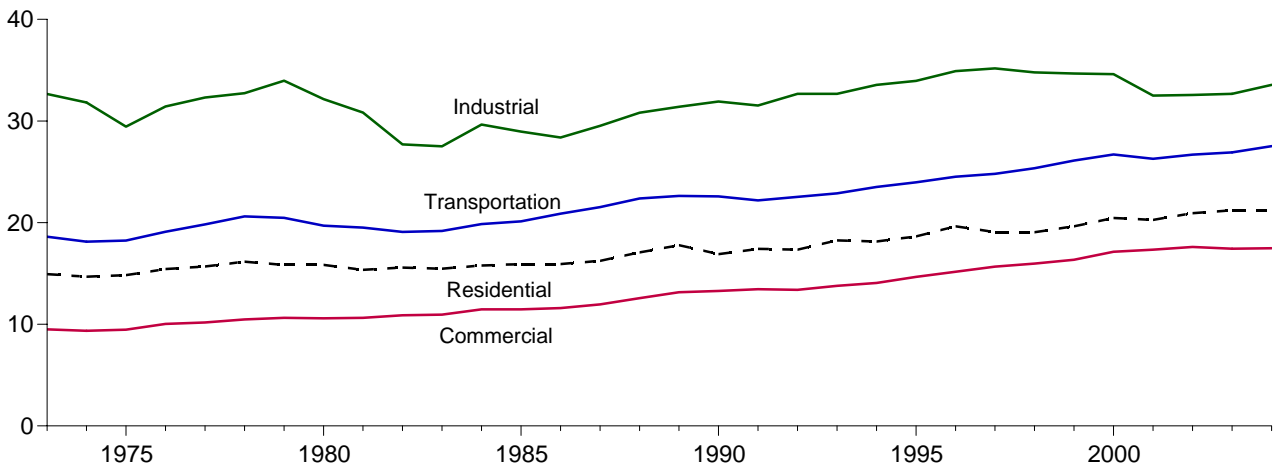
level. The sector accounted for 32 percent of total energy consumption.

Transportation sector total consumption was 2.1 quadrillion Btu in February 2005, 3 percent lower than the February 2004 level. The sector accounted for 25 percent of total energy consumption.

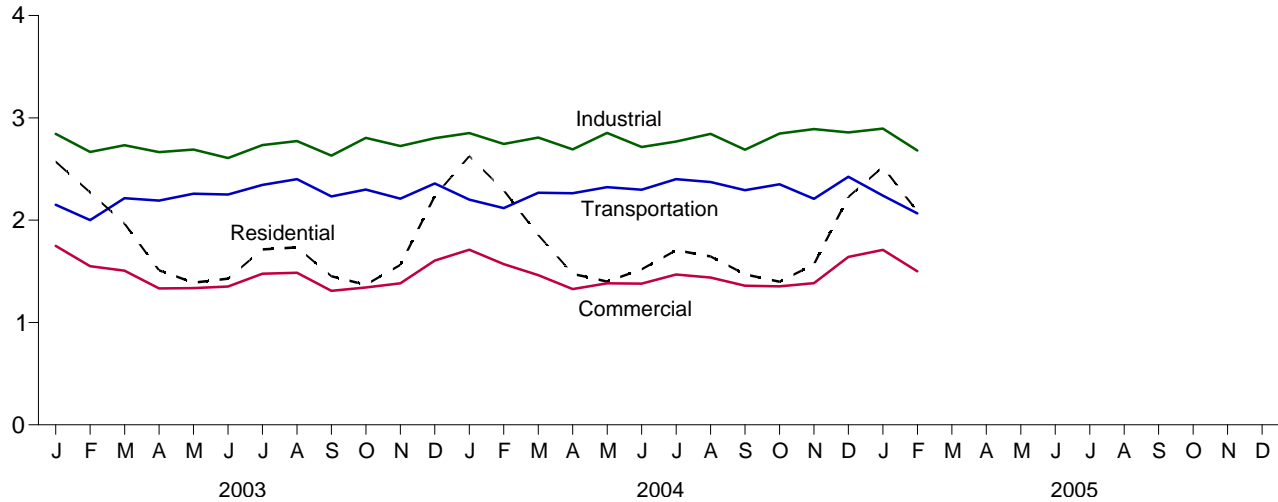
Electric power sector primary consumption was 2.9 quadrillion Btu in February 2005, 4 percent lower than the February 2004 level. Fossil fuels accounted for 68 percent of all primary energy consumed by the electric power sector; nuclear electric power 22 percent; and renewable energy 10 percent.

**Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

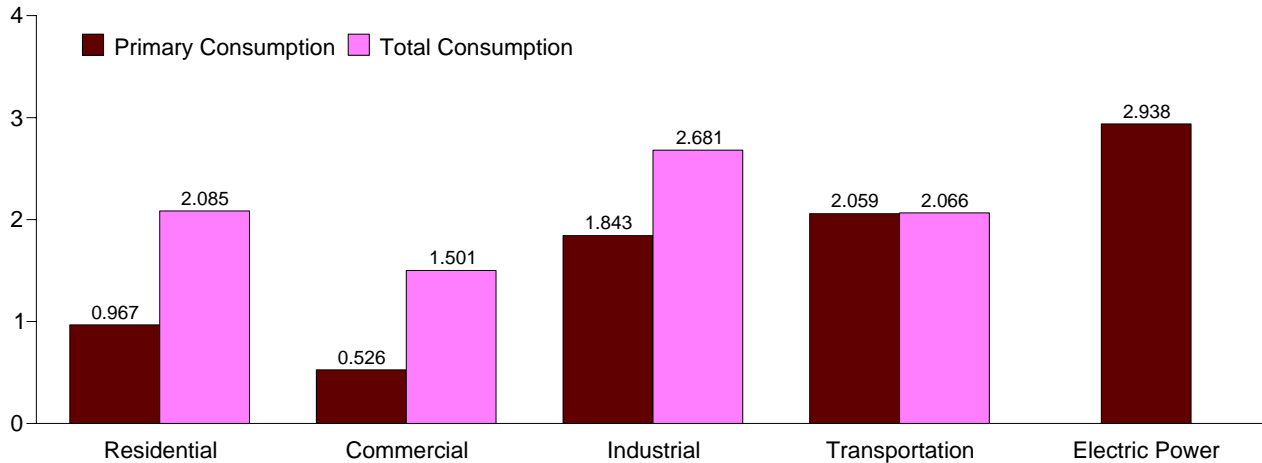
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2004



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, February 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.  
 Source: Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector <sup>c,d</sup>	Adjustments <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>b</sup>
	Residential		Commercial <sup>a</sup>		Industrial <sup>b</sup>		Transportation				
	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total			
1973 Total	8.250	14.930	4.381	9.507	24.741	32.653	18.576	18.612	19.753	0.007	75.708
1974 Total	7.928	14.683	4.221	9.363	23.816	31.819	18.086	18.119	19.933	.007	73.991
1975 Total	8.006	14.842	4.023	9.466	21.454	29.447	18.209	18.244	20.307	.001	71.999
1976 Total	8.408	15.441	4.333	10.035	22.685	31.429	19.065	19.099	21.513	.008	76.012
1977 Total	8.207	15.689	4.217	10.177	23.193	32.307	19.784	19.820	22.591	.007	78.000
1978 Total	8.272	16.156	4.269	10.481	23.277	32.733	20.580	20.615	23.587	.002	79.986
1979 Total	7.934	15.842	4.333	10.627	24.211	33.962	20.436	20.471	23.987	.002	80.903
1980 Total	7.504	15.848	4.097	10.594	22.673	32.152	19.658	19.696	24.359	-.001	78.289
1981 Total	7.103	15.353	3.831	10.638	21.404	30.836	19.476	19.513	24.525	.003	76.342
1982 Total	7.163	15.577	3.859	10.880	19.112	27.704	19.051	19.088	24.063	.004	73.253
1983 Total	6.834	15.459	3.827	10.952	18.598	27.511	19.133	19.176	24.705	.003	73.101
1984 Total	6.992	15.777	3.989	11.463	20.208	29.643	19.804	19.851	25.741	.003	76.736
1985 Total	6.992	15.928	3.708	11.465	19.540	28.958	20.075	20.122	26.158	-.004	76.469
1986 Total	6.812	15.927	3.647	11.600	19.133	28.375	20.828	20.877	26.359	.003	76.782
1987 Total	6.846	16.233	3.738	11.951	20.046	29.519	21.474	21.524	27.124	-.003	79.225
1988 Total	7.249	17.069	3.948	12.571	20.958	30.818	22.331	22.382	28.354	.003	82.844
1989 Total	7.495	17.774	3.952	13.156	20.888	32.622	22.568	22.622	30.044	.009	84.957
1990 Total	6.460	16.900	3.810	13.281	21.235	31.918	22.535	22.589	30.647	-.020	84.668
1991 Total	6.692	17.414	3.860	13.458	20.903	31.527	22.142	22.195	30.999	.001	84.595
1992 Total	6.883	17.339	3.898	13.394	21.806	32.673	22.489	22.542	30.873	(s)	85.949
1993 Total	7.122	18.249	3.892	13.788	21.738	32.668	22.830	22.883	32.006	-.010	87.578
1994 Total	6.949	18.135	3.930	14.059	22.376	33.557	23.448	23.503	32.551	-.006	89.248
1995 Total	7.022	18.653	4.032	14.665	22.643	33.941	23.905	23.960	33.616	.003	91.221
1996 Total	7.556	19.643	4.218	15.161	23.364	34.905	24.456	24.511	34.626	.004	94.224
1997 Total	7.088	19.067	4.248	15.679	23.608	35.167	24.753	24.808	35.024	.006	94.727
1998 Total	6.462	19.052	3.956	15.964	23.067	34.777	25.301	25.357	36.363	-.003	95.146
1999 Total	6.810	19.634	3.984	16.347	22.826	34.679	26.050	26.108	37.097	.006	96.774
2000 Total	7.147	20.453	4.192	17.129	22.740	34.616	26.645	26.705	38.180	.002	98.905
2001 Total	6.909	20.261	4.044	17.337	21.796	32.501	26.215	26.276	37.411	.005	96.380
2002 Total	6.940	20.933	4.154	17.609	21.821	32.558	26.626	26.683	38.243	.005	97.788
2003 January	1.210	2.571	.652	1.749	1.952	2.844	2.145	2.152	3.357	(s)	9.316
February	1.107	2.272	.600	1.550	1.839	2.667	1.995	2.001	2.949	-.004	8.487
March	.875	1.966	.491	1.506	1.854	2.732	2.209	2.215	2.991	-.004	8.416
April	.588	1.509	.348	1.333	1.763	2.665	2.185	2.191	2.813	-.004	7.693
May	.392	1.390	.249	1.337	1.738	2.690	2.253	2.259	3.044	-.001	7.674
June	.292	1.428	.201	1.352	1.638	2.607	2.244	2.251	3.262	.001	7.639
July	.272	1.714	.202	1.478	1.760	2.734	2.338	2.345	3.698	.005	8.275
August	.262	1.734	.205	1.487	1.775	2.773	2.394	2.401	3.758	.006	8.401
September	.279	1.452	.204	1.310	1.738	2.630	2.227	2.233	3.178	.002	7.627
October	.398	1.369	.258	1.343	1.864	2.805	2.294	2.300	3.003	-.001	7.815
November	.591	1.563	.346	1.383	1.801	2.724	2.204	2.210	2.940	-.002	7.879
December	.971	2.235	.511	1.606	1.888	2.802	2.353	2.359	3.280	-.001	9.001
Total	7.238	21.211	4.267	17.430	21.609	32.669	26.841	26.918	38.272	-.003	98.223
2004 January	1.230	2.627	R .619	R 1.711	R 1.966	R 2.851	2.194	2.201	3.381	(s)	R 9.390
February	1.087	2.291	R .572	R 1.571	R 1.898	R 2.746	2.112	2.119	3.058	-.001	R 8.727
March	R .793	R 1.855	R .442	R 1.463	R 1.913	R 2.808	2.262	2.268	2.985	-.003	R 8.391
April	R .559	R 1.475	.330	R 1.327	R 1.796	R 2.691	2.257	2.263	2.816	-.003	R 7.755
May	.365	1.401	.234	1.383	R 1.851	R 2.853	R 2.316	R 2.323	3.192	.001	R 7.959
June	.288	1.519	.199	1.380	R 1.759	R 2.715	2.291	2.298	3.374	.003	R 7.915
July	.279	1.707	.196	1.469	R 1.793	R 2.768	2.393	R 2.401	3.685	.006	R 8.351
August	.267	1.646	.193	1.440	R 1.867	R 2.843	R 2.366	2.373	3.610	.005	R 8.307
September	.272	1.471	.195	1.360	R 1.772	R 2.689	R 2.286	R 2.293	3.288	.003	R 7.815
October	.386	1.399	.246	1.353	R 1.914	R 2.846	R 2.345	R 2.352	3.059	.000	R 7.950
November	.589	1.570	.337	1.384	R 1.963	R 2.890	2.202	2.208	2.961	-.001	R 8.052
December	.951	2.227	.506	1.642	R 1.918	R 2.858	2.417	R 2.425	3.359	.001	R 9.152
Total	R 7.066	R 21.189	R 4.069	R 17.483	R 22.410	R 33.558	R 27.440	R 27.524	38.769	.009	R 99.763
2005 January	R 1.143	R 2.520	R .598	R 1.710	R 1.993	R 2.895	R 2.231	R 2.240	3.399	-.003	R 9.362
February	.967	2.085	.526	1.501	1.843	2.681	2.059	2.066	2.938	-.004	8.328
2-Month Total	2.111	4.605	1.124	3.211	3.836	5.576	4.290	4.306	6.337	-.007	17.691
2004 2-Month Total	2.317	4.918	1.191	3.282	3.864	5.597	4.306	4.320	6.439	-.001	18.117
2003 2-Month Total	2.318	4.843	1.252	3.299	3.791	5.511	4.140	4.153	6.306	-.003	17.803

<sup>a</sup> Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Auto Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

<sup>c</sup> The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

<sup>d</sup> Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.

<sup>e</sup> A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use

sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However, total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Primary consumption includes coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, coal coke net imports, and electricity net imports. • Total consumption includes primary consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

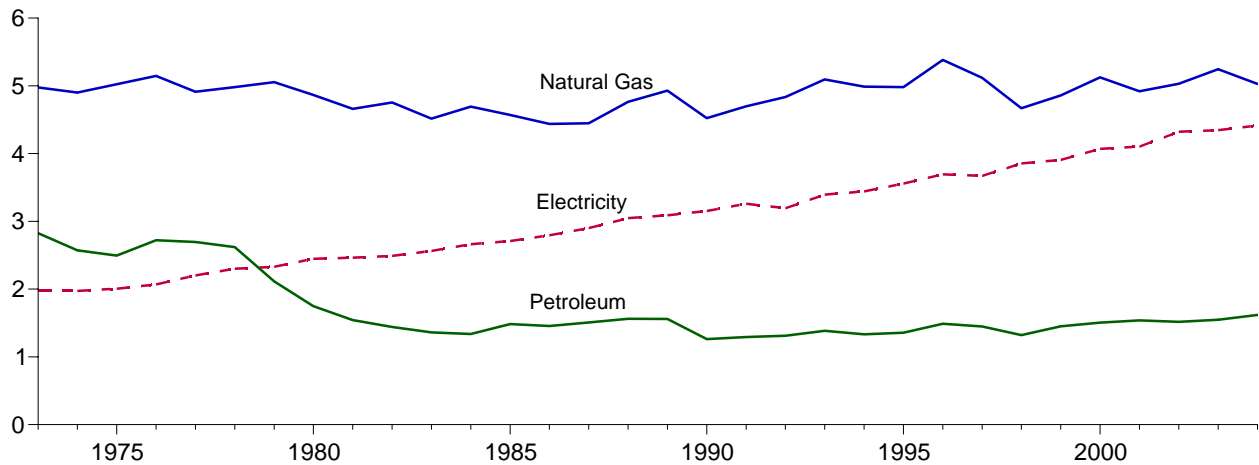
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

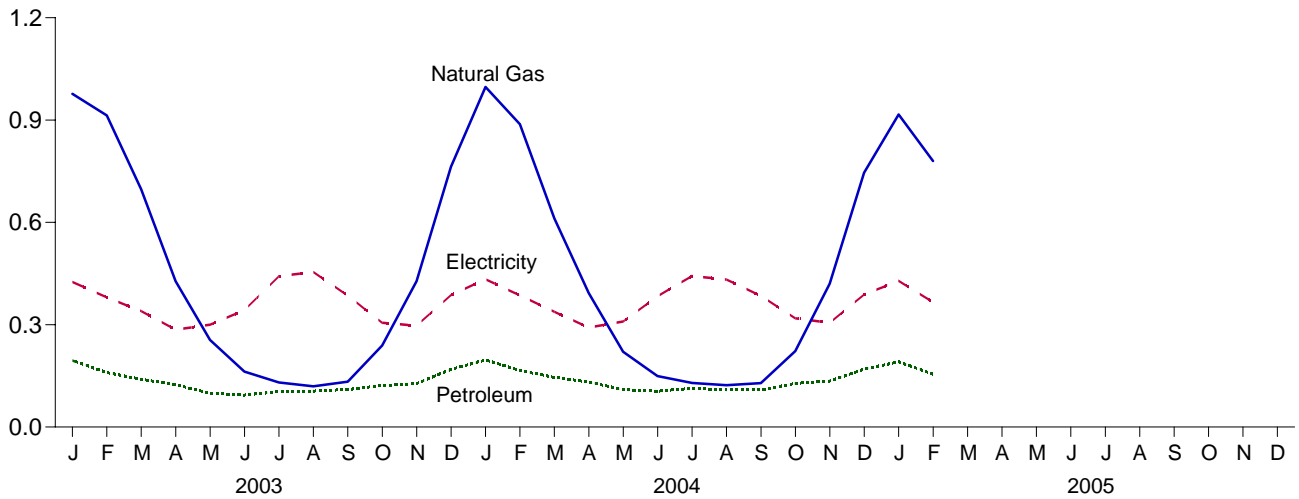
Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

**Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

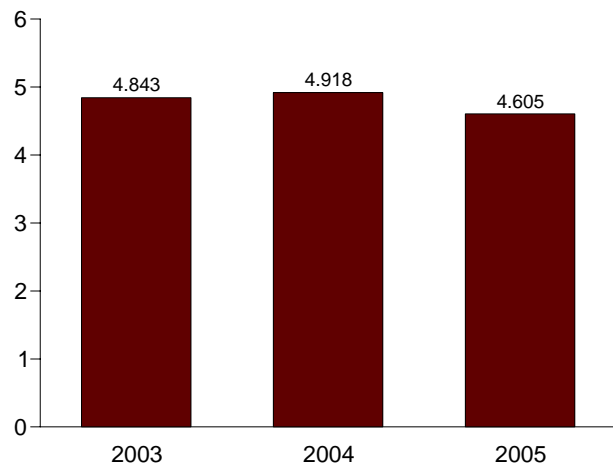
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



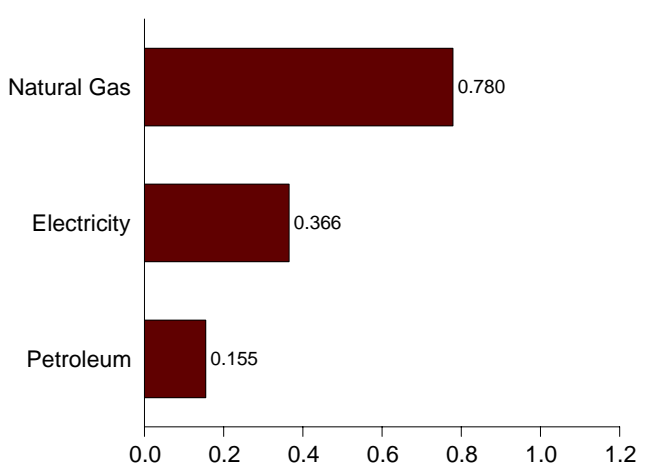
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.  
Source: Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

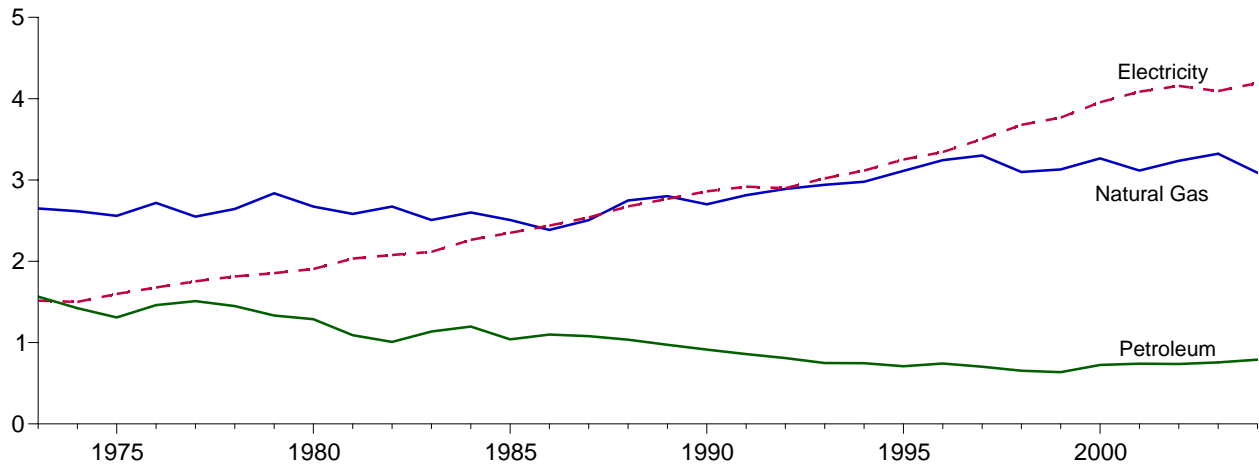
	Primary Consumption									Electricity Retail Sales <sup>e</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>f</sup>	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum	Total	Wood	Geo-thermal <sup>c</sup>	Solar <sup>d</sup>	Total				
1973 Total	0.094	4.977	2.825	7.896	0.354	NA	NA	0.354	8.250	1.976	4.703	14.930
1974 Total	.082	4.901	2.573	7.557	.371	NA	NA	.371	7.928	1.973	4.783	14.683
1975 Total	.063	5.023	2.495	7.580	.425	NA	NA	.425	8.006	2.007	4.829	14.842
1976 Total	.059	5.147	2.720	7.927	.482	NA	NA	.482	8.408	2.069	4.963	15.441
1977 Total	.057	4.913	2.695	7.666	.542	NA	NA	.542	8.207	2.202	5.280	15.689
1978 Total	.049	4.981	2.620	7.651	.622	NA	NA	.622	8.272	2.301	5.582	16.156
1979 Total	.037	5.055	2.114	7.206	.728	NA	NA	.728	7.934	2.330	5.578	15.842
1980 Total	.031	4.866	1.748	6.645	.859	NA	NA	.859	7.504	2.448	5.897	15.848
1981 Total	.030	4.660	1.543	6.234	.869	NA	NA	.869	7.103	2.464	5.786	15.353
1982 Total	.032	4.753	1.441	6.226	.937	NA	NA	.937	7.163	2.489	5.925	15.577
1983 Total	.031	4.516	1.362	5.909	.925	NA	NA	.925	6.834	2.562	6.063	15.459
1984 Total	.040	4.692	1.337	6.069	.923	NA	NA	.923	6.992	2.662	6.123	15.777
1985 Total	.039	4.571	1.483	6.093	.899	NA	NA	.899	6.992	2.709	6.227	15.928
1986 Total	.040	4.439	1.457	5.936	.876	NA	NA	.876	6.812	2.795	6.320	15.927
1987 Total	.037	4.449	1.508	5.994	.852	NA	NA	.852	6.846	2.902	6.485	16.233
1988 Total	.037	4.765	1.563	6.364	.885	NA	NA	.885	7.249	3.046	6.774	17.069
1989 Total	.031	4.929	1.560	6.519	.918	.005	.053	.976	7.495	3.090	7.189	17.774
1990 Total	.031	4.523	1.263	5.817	.581	.006	.056	.642	6.460	3.153	7.287	16.900
1991 Total	.025	4.697	1.293	6.015	.613	.006	.058	.677	6.692	3.260	7.463	17.414
1992 Total	.026	4.835	1.311	6.172	.645	.006	.060	.711	6.883	3.193	7.263	17.339
1993 Total	.026	5.095	1.385	6.506	.548	.007	.062	.616	7.122	3.394	7.733	18.249
1994 Total	.021	4.988	1.333	6.342	.537	.006	.064	.607	6.949	3.441	7.746	18.135
1995 Total	.017	4.981	1.356	6.355	.596	.007	.065	.667	7.022	3.557	8.073	18.653
1996 Total	.017	5.383	1.489	6.888	.595	.007	.065	.667	7.556	3.694	8.393	19.643
1997 Total	.016	5.118	1.448	6.582	.433	.008	.065	.506	7.088	3.671	8.308	19.067
1998 Total	.012	4.669	1.322	6.003	.387	.008	.065	.459	6.462	3.856	8.733	19.052
1999 Total	.014	4.858	1.452	6.324	.414	.009	.064	.486	6.810	3.906	8.917	19.634
2000 Total	.011	5.126	1.506	6.643	.433	.009	.061	.503	7.147	4.069	9.238	20.453
2001 Total	.012	4.919	1.539	6.470	.370	.009	.060	.439	6.909	4.103	9.248	20.261
2002 Total	.011	5.031	1.516	6.558	.313	.010	.059	.382	6.940	4.323	9.670	20.933
2003 January	.001	.977	.195	1.173	.030	.001	.005	.037	1.210	.425	.936	2.571
February	.001	.913	.160	1.074	.028	.001	.004	.033	1.107	.380	.784	2.272
March	.001	.697	.140	.838	.030	.001	.005	.037	.875	.340	.751	1.966
April	.001	.428	.124	.553	.030	.001	.005	.036	.588	.286	.635	1.509
May	.001	.256	.099	.355	.030	.001	.005	.037	.392	.300	.698	1.390
June	.001	.162	.094	.257	.030	.001	.005	.036	.292	.343	.793	1.428
July	.001	.131	.104	.235	.030	.001	.005	.037	.272	.442	1.000	1.714
August	.001	.120	.105	.226	.030	.001	.005	.037	.262	.455	1.017	1.734
September	.001	.133	.110	.243	.030	.001	.005	.036	.279	.385	.787	1.452
October	.001	.239	.122	.361	.030	.001	.005	.037	.398	.306	.665	1.369
November	.001	.427	.127	.556	.030	.001	.005	.036	.591	.297	.675	1.563
December	.002	.763	.169	.934	.030	.001	.005	.037	.971	.387	.877	2.235
Total	.010	5.246	1.548	6.804	.359	.017	.058	.434	7.238	4.345	9.627	21.211
2004 January	.001	.997	.197	1.195	.028	.002	.005	.035	1.230	.433	.964	2.627
February	.001	.888	.166	1.055	.026	.001	.005	.032	1.087	.386	.818	2.291
March	.001	.612	.145	.758	.028	.002	.005	.035	.793	.338	.725	1.855
April	.001	.393	.132	.526	.027	.001	.005	.033	.559	.292	.625	1.475
May	.001	.220	.110	.331	.028	.002	.005	.035	.365	.309	.726	1.401
June	.001	.149	.105	.255	.027	.001	.005	.033	.288	.383	.847	1.519
July	.001	.129	.114	.244	.028	.002	.005	.035	.279	.443	.986	1.707
August	.001	.123	.109	.232	.028	.002	.005	.035	.267	.432	.947	1.646
September	.001	.129	.109	.238	.027	.001	.005	.033	.272	.384	.815	1.471
October	.001	.223	.128	.351	.028	.002	.005	.035	.386	.319	.694	1.399
November	.001	.420	.135	.556	.027	.001	.005	.033	.589	.306	.675	1.570
December	.002	.746	.170	.917	.028	.002	.005	.035	.951	.388	.887	2.227
Total	.011	5.029	1.619	6.658	.332	.018	.057	.408	7.066	4.413	9.710	21.189
2005 January	.001	.916	.191	1.109	.028	.002	.005	.035	1.143	.429	.948	2.520
February	.001	.780	.155	.936	.025	.001	.004	.031	.967	.366	.752	2.085
2-Month Total	.002	1.696	.346	2.045	.054	.003	.009	.066	2.111	.795	1.700	4.605
2004 2-Month Total	.002	1.885	.363	2.250	.054	.003	.009	.067	2.317	.819	1.782	4.918
2003 2-Month Total	.002	1.890	.355	2.247	.058	.003	.009	.070	2.318	.806	1.720	4.843

<sup>a</sup> All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.  
<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.  
<sup>c</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.  
<sup>d</sup> Solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic electricity generation. Includes small amounts of commercial sector use.  
<sup>e</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and

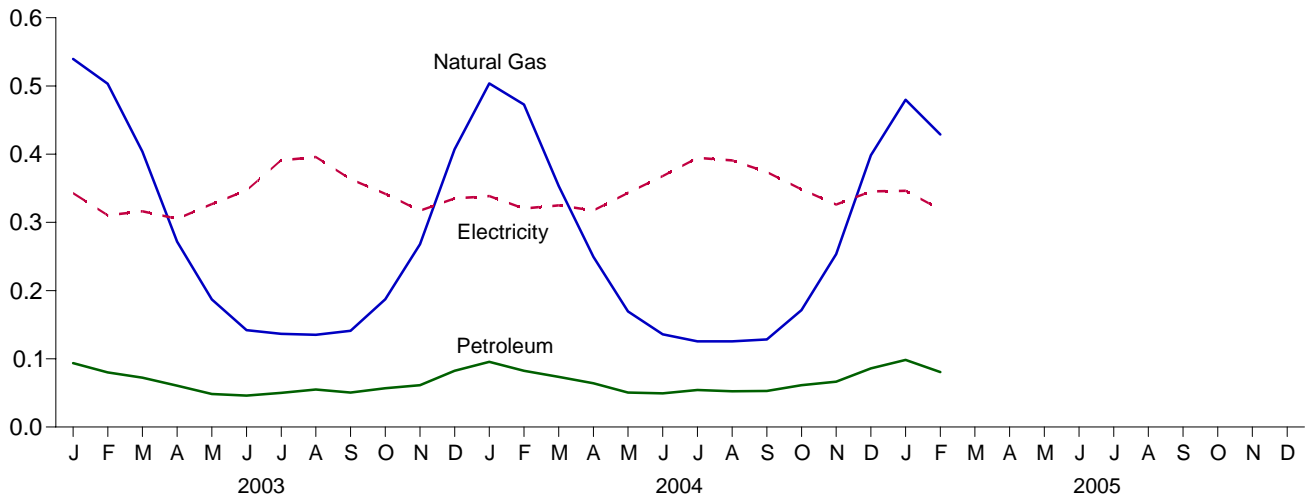
other energy service providers.  
<sup>f</sup> See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.  
 R=Revised. NA=Not available.  
 Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.  
 Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

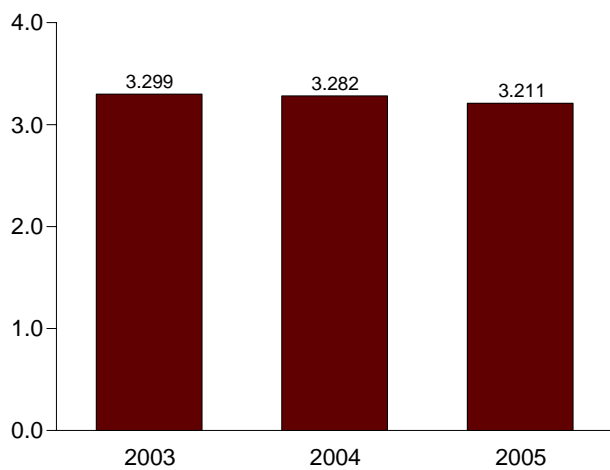
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



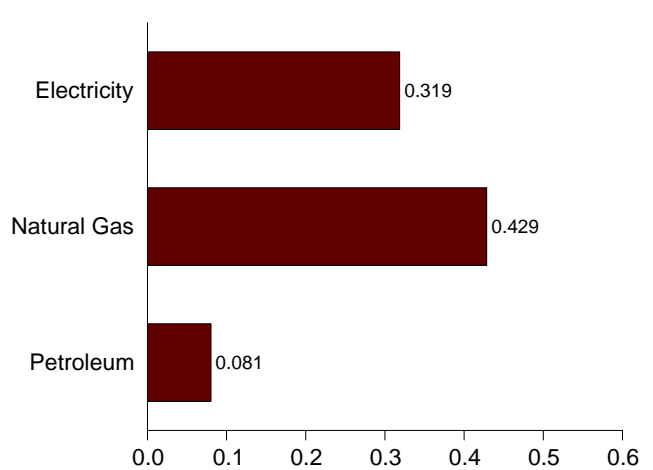
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.  
Source: Table 2.3.



**Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption									Electricity Retail Sales <sup>e</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>f</sup>	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum	Total	Hydro-power <sup>c</sup>	Wood and Waste	Geo-thermal <sup>d</sup>	Total				
1973 Total	0.160	2.649	1.565	4.374	NA	0.007	NA	0.007	4.381	1.517	3.609	9.507
1974 Total	.175	2.617	1.423	4.214	NA	.007	NA	.007	4.221	1.501	3.640	9.363
1975 Total	.147	2.558	1.310	4.015	NA	.008	NA	.008	4.023	1.598	3.845	9.466
1976 Total	.144	2.718	1.461	4.324	NA	.009	NA	.009	4.333	1.678	4.025	10.035
1977 Total	.148	2.548	1.511	4.207	NA	.010	NA	.010	4.217	1.754	4.206	10.177
1978 Total	.165	2.643	1.450	4.257	NA	.012	NA	.012	4.269	1.813	4.398	10.481
1979 Total	.149	2.836	1.334	4.319	NA	.014	NA	.014	4.333	1.854	4.439	10.627
1980 Total	.115	2.674	1.288	4.076	NA	.021	NA	.021	4.097	1.906	4.591	10.594
1981 Total	.137	2.583	1.090	3.810	NA	.021	NA	.021	3.831	2.033	4.774	10.638
1982 Total	.155	2.673	1.008	3.837	NA	.022	NA	.022	3.859	2.077	4.944	10.880
1983 Total	.162	2.508	1.136	3.805	NA	.022	NA	.022	3.827	2.116	5.008	10.952
1984 Total	.169	2.600	1.198	3.967	NA	.022	NA	.022	3.989	2.264	5.209	11.463
1985 Total	.137	2.508	1.039	3.684	NA	.024	NA	.024	3.708	2.351	5.405	11.465
1986 Total	.135	2.386	1.099	3.620	NA	.027	NA	.027	3.647	2.439	5.515	11.600
1987 Total	.125	2.505	1.079	3.709	NA	.029	NA	.029	3.738	2.539	5.674	11.951
1988 Total	.131	2.748	1.037	3.916	NA	.032	NA	.032	3.948	2.675	5.948	12.571
1989 Total	.115	2.802	.973	3.891	.001	.058	.003	.061	3.952	2.767	6.437	13.156
1990 Total	.124	2.701	.913	3.739	.001	.067	.003	.071	3.810	2.860	6.611	13.281
1991 Total	.116	2.813	.859	3.788	.001	.068	.003	.072	3.860	2.918	6.681	13.458
1992 Total	.117	2.890	.811	3.817	.001	.076	.003	.081	3.898	2.900	6.596	13.394
1993 Total	.117	2.942	.750	3.809	.001	.079	.003	.084	3.892	3.019	6.877	13.788
1994 Total	.118	2.979	.747	3.844	.001	.081	.004	.086	3.930	3.116	7.013	14.059
1995 Total	.117	3.113	.710	3.940	.001	.086	.005	.092	4.032	3.252	7.381	14.665
1996 Total	.122	3.244	.743	4.108	.001	.103	.005	.110	4.218	3.344	7.599	15.161
1997 Total	.129	3.302	.704	4.135	.001	.107	.006	.113	4.248	3.503	7.928	15.679
1998 Total	.093	3.098	.653	3.845	.001	.102	.007	.111	3.956	3.678	8.330	15.964
1999 Total	.103	3.130	.637	3.870	.001	.106	.007	.114	3.984	3.766	8.597	16.347
2000 Total	.092	3.265	.726	4.083	.001	.100	.008	.109	4.192	3.956	8.982	17.129
2001 Total	.097	3.116	.742	3.955	.001	.080	.008	.089	4.044	4.086	9.208	17.337
2002 Total	.091	3.235	.738	4.064	(s)	.081	.009	.090	4.154	4.157	9.298	17.609
2003 January	.010	.540	.094	.644	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.652	.343	.754	1.749
February	.009	.503	.080	.592	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.600	.310	.640	1.550
March	.006	.404	.072	.482	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.491	.316	.699	1.506
April	.007	.272	.061	.339	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.348	.305	.679	1.333
May	.005	.187	.048	.240	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.249	.327	.761	1.337
June	.004	.142	.046	.193	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.201	.347	.804	1.352
July	.006	.137	.050	.193	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.202	.391	.885	1.478
August	.006	.135	.055	.196	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.205	.396	.886	1.487
September	.004	.141	.051	.196	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.204	.364	.743	1.310
October	.005	.187	.057	.249	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.258	.342	.743	1.343
November	.008	.268	.061	.337	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.346	.317	.721	1.383
December	.012	.407	.082	.502	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.511	.335	.760	1.606
Total	.084	3.323	.758	4.164	.001	.087	.014	.102	4.267	4.093	9.070	17.430
2004 January	.011	R .504	.095	R .610	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .619	.339	.753	R 1.711
February	.009	R .473	.082	R .564	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .572	.320	.679	R 1.571
March	.006	R .353	.073	R .433	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .442	.325	.697	R 1.463
April	.007	R .249	.064	R .321	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.330	.318	.680	R 1.327
May	.005	.169	.051	.225	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.234	.343	.805	1.383
June	.005	.136	.049	.190	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.199	.368	.813	1.380
July	.007	.126	.054	.187	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.196	.395	.879	1.469
August	.006	.126	.053	.184	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.193	.391	.856	1.440
September	.005	.128	.053	.186	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.195	.374	.792	1.360
October	.005	.171	.061	.238	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.246	.348	.759	1.353
November	.008	.254	.067	.328	(s)	.007	.001	.009	.337	.326	.721	1.384
December	.013	.398	.086	.497	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.506	.345	.790	1.642
Total	.087	R 3.087	.789	R 3.963	.001	.089	.015	.106	R 4.069	4.192	9.223	R 17.483
2005 January	.011	R .480	R .098	R .589	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .598	.346	.766	R 1.710
February	.009	.429	.081	.518	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.526	.319	.655	1.501
2-Month Total	.019	.909	.179	1.107	(s)	.015	.002	.018	1.124	.665	1.421	3.211
2004 2-Month Total	.020	.976	.178	1.174	(s)	.014	.002	.017	1.191	.659	1.432	3.282
2003 2-Month Total	.019	1.043	.174	1.236	(s)	.014	.002	.016	1.252	.653	1.394	3.299

<sup>a</sup> All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>c</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>d</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>e</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

<sup>f</sup> See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

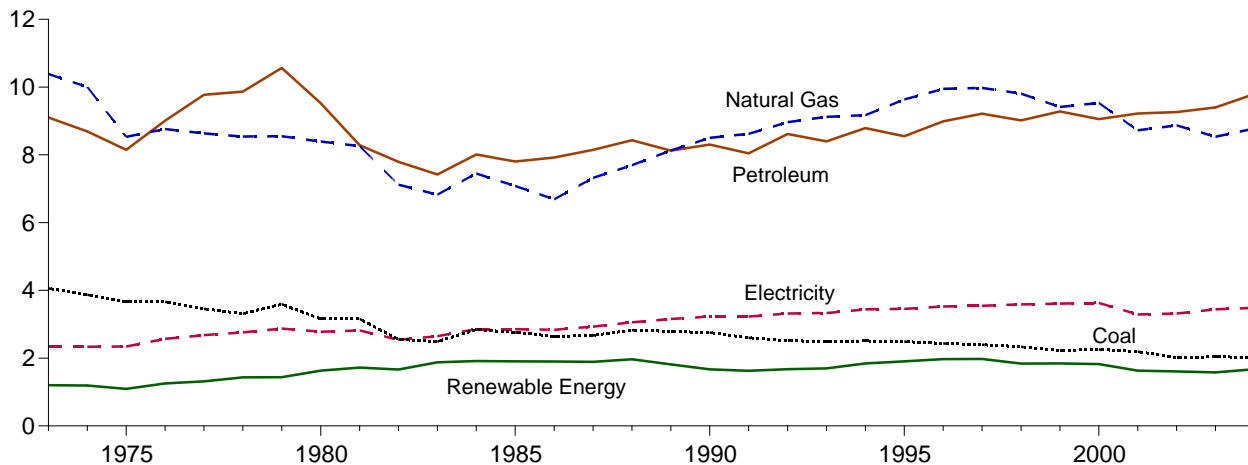
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

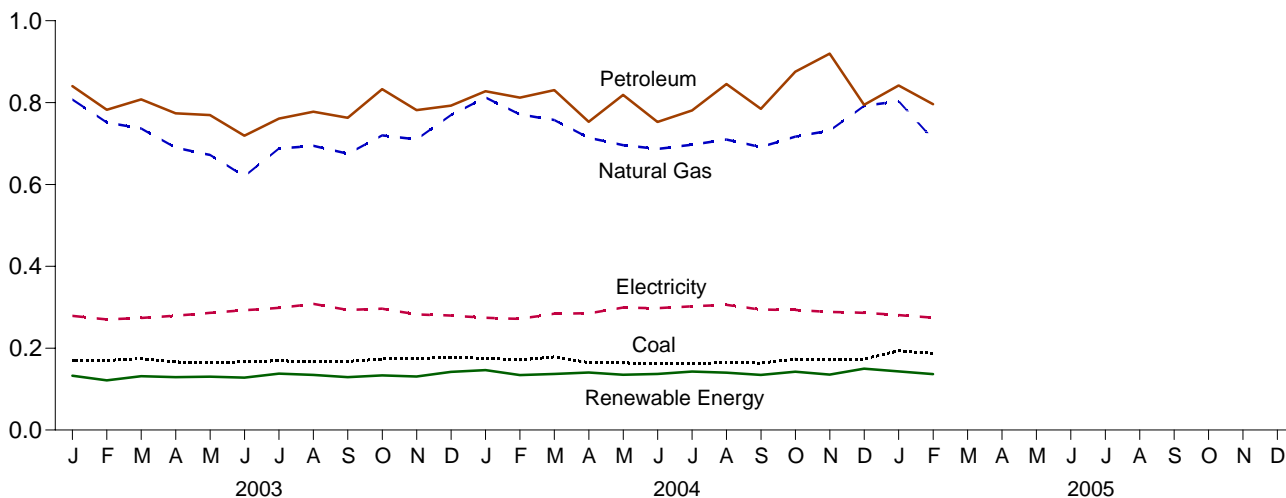
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

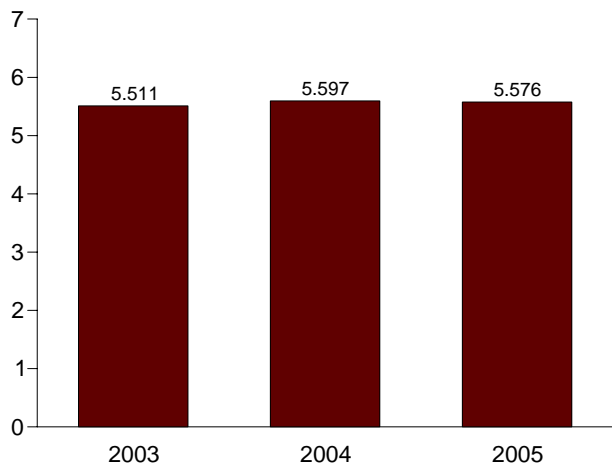
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



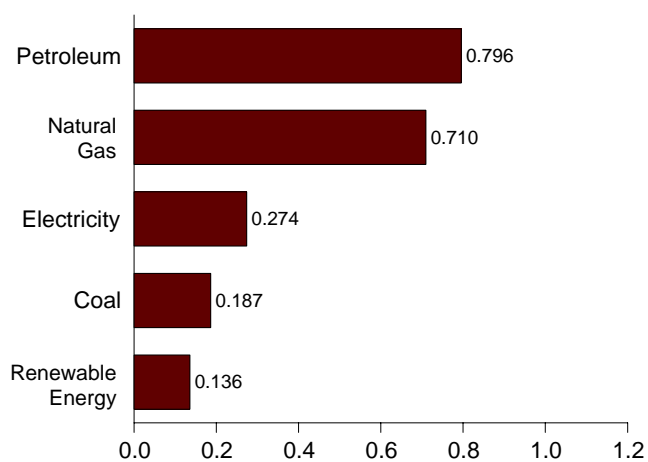
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>  
Source: Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales <sup>h</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>i</sup>	Total <sup>c</sup>
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>							
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum	Total <sup>c</sup>	Hydro-power <sup>d</sup>	Wood <sup>e</sup> and Waste <sup>f</sup>	Geo-thermal <sup>g</sup>	Total				
1973 Total	4.057	10.388	9.104	23.541	0.035	1.165	NA	1.200	24.741	2.341	5.571	32.653
1974 Total	3.870	10.004	8.694	22.624	.033	1.159	NA	1.192	23.816	2.337	5.666	31.819
1975 Total	3.667	8.532	8.146	20.359	.032	1.063	NA	1.096	21.454	2.346	5.647	29.447
1976 Total	3.661	8.762	9.010	21.432	.033	1.220	NA	1.253	22.685	2.573	6.171	31.429
1977 Total	3.454	8.635	9.774	21.879	.033	1.281	NA	1.314	23.193	2.682	6.432	32.307
1978 Total	3.314	8.539	9.867	21.845	.032	1.400	NA	1.432	23.277	2.761	6.696	32.733
1979 Total	3.593	8.549	10.568	22.773	.034	1.405	NA	1.439	24.211	2.873	6.878	33.962
1980 Total	3.155	8.395	9.525	21.040	.033	1.600	NA	1.633	22.673	2.781	6.698	32.152
1981 Total	3.157	8.257	8.285	19.682	.033	1.689	NA	1.722	21.404	2.817	6.615	30.836
1982 Total	2.552	7.121	7.794	17.446	.033	1.634	NA	1.667	19.112	2.542	6.050	27.704
1983 Total	2.490	6.826	7.420	16.720	.033	1.845	NA	1.879	18.598	2.648	6.265	27.511
1984 Total	2.842	7.448	8.014	18.292	.033	1.883	NA	1.916	20.208	2.859	6.576	29.643
1985 Total	2.760	7.080	7.805	17.632	.033	1.875	NA	1.908	19.540	2.855	6.563	28.958
1986 Total	2.641	6.690	7.920	17.234	.033	1.866	NA	1.899	19.133	2.834	6.408	28.375
1987 Total	2.673	7.323	8.151	18.155	.033	1.858	NA	1.891	20.046	2.928	6.545	29.519
1988 Total	2.828	7.696	8.430	18.993	.033	1.933	NA	1.965	20.958	3.059	6.801	30.818
1989 Total	2.787	8.131	8.126	19.074	.028	1.784	.002	1.814	20.888	3.158	7.349	31.396
1990 Total	2.756	8.502	8.305	19.568	.031	1.634	.002	1.667	21.235	3.226	7.457	31.918
1991 Total	2.601	8.619	8.047	19.277	.030	1.595	.002	1.626	20.903	3.230	7.394	31.527
1992 Total	2.515	8.967	8.616	20.133	.031	1.640	.002	1.672	21.806	3.319	7.548	32.673
1993 Total	2.496	9.120	8.398	20.042	.030	1.664	.002	1.696	21.738	3.334	7.596	32.668
1994 Total	2.510	9.172	8.792	20.532	.062	1.779	.003	1.844	22.376	3.439	7.742	33.557
1995 Total	2.488	9.637	8.552	20.738	.055	1.847	.003	1.905	22.643	3.455	7.842	33.941
1996 Total	2.434	9.947	8.989	21.393	.061	1.907	.003	1.971	23.364	3.527	8.014	34.905
1997 Total	2.395	9.976	9.214	21.632	.058	1.915	.003	1.976	23.608	3.542	8.017	35.167
1998 Total	2.335	9.806	9.017	21.226	.055	1.784	.003	1.841	23.067	3.587	8.124	34.777
1999 Total	2.227	9.415	9.284	20.983	.049	1.791	.004	1.843	22.826	3.611	8.242	34.679
2000 Total	2.256	9.535	9.055	20.912	.042	1.781	.004	1.828	22.740	3.631	8.245	34.616
2001 Total	2.192	8.725	9.220	20.166	.033	1.593	.005	1.630	21.796	3.290	7.415	32.501
2002 Total	2.019	8.870	9.262	20.212	.039	1.565	.005	1.608	21.821	3.317	7.420	32.558
2003 January	.170	.807	.840	1.819	.004	.129	(s)	.133	1.952	.279	.613	2.844
February	.170	.751	.783	1.718	.003	.118	(s)	.121	1.839	.270	.557	2.667
March	.175	.737	.808	1.722	.004	.127	(s)	.131	1.854	.274	.605	2.732
April	.166	.690	.774	1.634	.002	.126	(s)	.129	1.763	.279	.622	2.665
May	.164	.672	.769	1.607	.004	.126	(s)	.130	1.738	.286	.666	2.690
June	.167	.620	.719	1.510	.004	.124	(s)	.128	1.638	.292	.677	2.607
July	.169	.688	.761	1.623	.004	.133	(s)	.138	1.760	.299	.675	2.734
August	.167	.695	.778	1.640	.004	.130	(s)	.135	1.775	.308	.690	2.773
September	.168	.675	.763	1.609	.003	.125	(s)	.129	1.738	.293	.599	2.630
October	.174	.720	.833	1.731	.003	.130	(s)	.133	1.864	.296	.644	2.805
November	.175	.710	.782	1.670	.004	.127	(s)	.131	1.801	.282	.641	2.724
December	.177	.770	.793	1.746	.005	.137	(s)	.142	1.888	.280	.635	2.802
Total	2.041	8.534	9.402	20.028	.043	1.533	.005	1.581	21.609	3.439	7.620	32.669
2004 January	.175	R .812	.828	R 1.820	.005	.141	(s)	.146	R 1.966	.274	.610	R 2.851
February	.171	R .771	.810	R 1.764	.005	.129	(s)	.134	R 1.898	.272	.576	R 2.746
March	.179	R .758	.832	R 1.776	.004	.132	(s)	.137	R 1.913	.284	.610	R 2.808
April	.165	R .714	.753	R 1.655	.004	.137	(s)	.141	R 1.796	.285	.611	R 2.691
May	.164	R .696	.819	R 1.716	.004	.131	(s)	.135	R 1.851	.299	.702	R 2.853
June	.163	R .686	.753	R 1.622	.003	.133	(s)	.137	R 1.759	.298	.658	R 2.715
July	.162	R .697	.781	R 1.650	.003	.139	(s)	.143	R 1.793	.302	.673	R 2.768
August	.165	R .710	.846	R 1.727	.004	.136	(s)	.140	R 1.867	.306	.670	R 2.843
September	.164	R .691	.785	R 1.638	.005	.129	(s)	.135	R 1.772	.294	.623	R 2.689
October	.173	R .717	.875	R 1.772	.004	.138	(s)	.142	R 1.914	.293	.639	R 2.846
November	.171	R .731	.920	R 1.828	.005	.130	(s)	.135	R 1.963	.289	.638	R 2.890
December	.174	R .792	.795	R 1.768	.006	.144	(s)	.150	R 1.918	.286	.655	R 2.858
Total	2.025	R 8.776	9.796	R 20.735	.051	1.620	.005	1.676	R 22.410	3.483	7.664	R 33.558
2005 January	.194	R .803	R .842	R 1.850	.004	.139	(s)	.143	R 1.993	.281	.621	R 2.895
February	.187	R .710	.796	1.706	.003	.133	(s)	.136	1.843	.274	.564	2.681
2-Month Total	.381	1.514	1.638	3.556	.008	.271	.001	.280	3.836	.555	1.185	5.576
2004 2-Month Total	.347	1.584	1.640	3.584	.010	.270	.001	.281	3.864	.546	1.186	5.597
2003 2-Month Total	.341	1.559	1.623	3.537	.007	.247	.001	.254	3.791	.549	1.170	5.511

<sup>a</sup> All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>c</sup> Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Table 1.4.

<sup>d</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>e</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>f</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>g</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>h</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

<sup>i</sup> See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

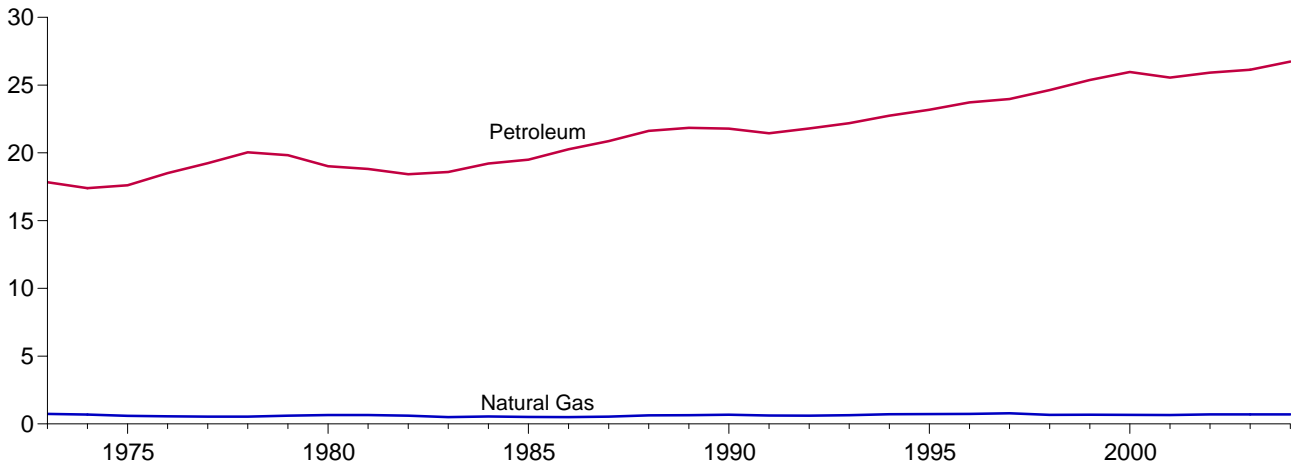
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

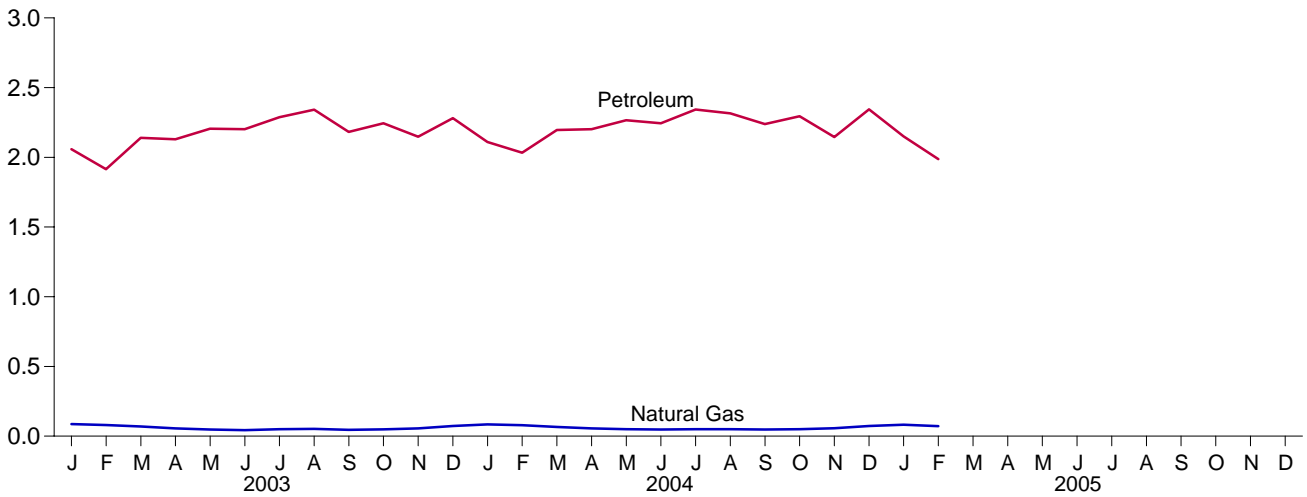
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

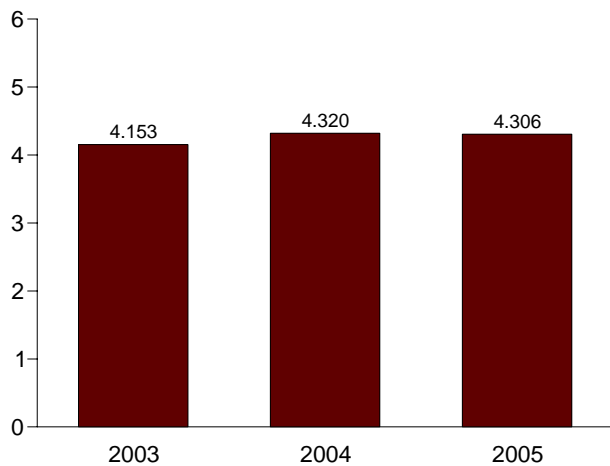
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



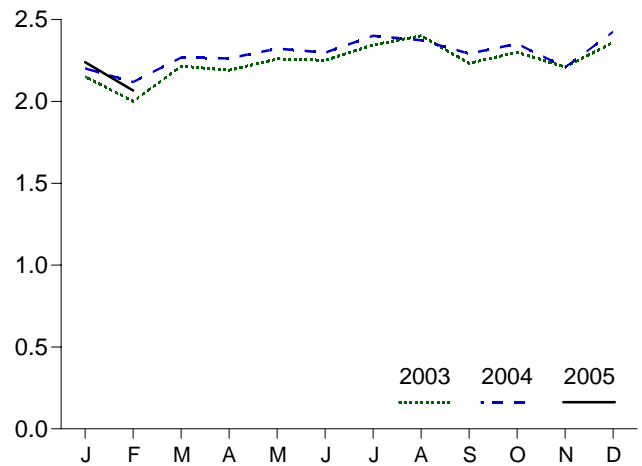
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>  
Source: Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption						Electricity Retail Sales <sup>f</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>g</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>a</sup>	Total Primary <sup>d</sup>			
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum <sup>c,d</sup>	Total	Alcohol Fuels <sup>d,e</sup>				
1973 Total	0.003	0.743	17.831	18.576	NA	18.576	0.011	0.025	18.612
1974 Total	.002	.685	17.399	18.086	NA	18.086	.010	.024	18.119
1975 Total	.001	.595	17.614	18.209	NA	18.209	.010	.024	18.244
1976 Total	(s)	.559	18.506	19.065	NA	19.065	.010	.024	19.099
1977 Total	(s)	.543	19.241	19.784	NA	19.784	.010	.025	19.820
1978 Total	(h)	.539	20.041	20.580	NA	20.580	.010	.024	20.615
1979 Total	(h)	.612	19.825	20.436	NA	20.436	.010	.024	20.471
1980 Total	(h)	.650	19.008	19.658	NA	19.658	.011	.027	19.696
1981 Total	(h)	.658	18.811	19.469	.007	19.476	.011	.026	19.513
1982 Total	(h)	.612	18.420	19.032	.019	19.051	.011	.026	19.088
1983 Total	(h)	.505	18.593	19.098	.035	19.133	.013	.030	19.176
1984 Total	(h)	.545	19.216	19.761	.043	19.804	.014	.033	19.851
1985 Total	(h)	.519	19.504	20.023	.052	20.075	.014	.033	20.122
1986 Total	(h)	.499	20.269	20.768	.060	20.828	.015	.034	20.877
1987 Total	(h)	.535	20.870	21.405	.069	21.474	.016	.035	21.524
1988 Total	(h)	.632	21.629	22.261	.070	22.331	.016	.035	22.382
1989 Total	(h)	.649	21.848	22.497	.071	22.568	.016	.038	22.622
1990 Total	(h)	.680	21.792	22.472	.063	22.535	.016	.037	22.589
1991 Total	(h)	.620	21.448	22.069	.073	22.142	.016	.037	22.195
1992 Total	(h)	.608	21.798	22.406	.083	22.489	.016	.037	22.542
1993 Total	(h)	.645	22.185	22.830	.097	22.830	.016	.037	22.883
1994 Total	(h)	.709	22.739	23.448	.109	23.448	.017	.038	23.503
1995 Total	(h)	.724	23.181	23.905	.117	23.905	.017	.039	23.960
1996 Total	(h)	.737	23.719	24.456	.084	24.456	.017	.038	24.511
1997 Total	(h)	.780	23.973	24.753	.106	24.753	.017	.038	24.808
1998 Total	(h)	.666	24.635	25.301	.117	25.301	.017	.038	25.357
1999 Total	(h)	.675	25.375	26.050	.122	26.050	.017	.040	26.108
2000 Total	(h)	.672	25.973	26.645	.139	26.645	.018	.042	26.705
2001 Total	(h)	.659	25.556	26.215	.147	26.215	.019	.042	26.276
2002 Total	(h)	.702	25.924	26.626	.174	26.626	.018	.039	26.683
2003 January	(h)	.086	2.058	2.145	.017	2.145	.002	.005	2.152
February	(h)	.080	1.915	1.995	.020	1.995	.002	.004	2.001
March	(h)	.070	2.139	2.209	.017	2.209	.002	.004	2.215
April	(h)	.055	2.130	2.185	.020	2.185	.002	.004	2.191
May	(h)	.048	2.205	2.253	.019	2.253	.002	.004	2.259
June	(h)	.043	2.201	2.244	.019	2.244	.002	.005	2.251
July	(h)	.050	2.288	2.338	.020	2.338	.002	.005	2.345
August	(h)	.052	2.342	2.394	.021	2.394	.002	.005	2.401
September	(h)	.045	2.182	2.227	.018	2.227	.002	.004	2.233
October	(h)	.049	2.245	2.294	.021	2.294	.002	.004	2.300
November	(h)	.056	2.148	2.204	.024	2.204	.002	.004	2.210
December	(h)	.072	2.281	2.353	.025	2.353	.002	.004	2.359
Total	(h)	.706	26.135	26.841	.239	26.841	.024	.053	26.918
2004 January	(h)	.084	2.110	2.194	.024	2.194	.002	.005	2.201
February	(h)	R .079	2.033	2.112	.022	2.112	.002	.005	2.119
March	(h)	.066	2.196	2.262	.024	2.262	.002	.004	2.268
April	(h)	.055	2.201	2.257	.024	2.257	.002	.004	2.263
May	(h)	.050	2.266	R 2.316	.025	R 2.316	.002	.005	R 2.323
June	(h)	.047	2.244	2.291	.025	2.291	.002	.005	2.298
July	(h)	.050	2.343	2.393	.025	2.393	.002	.005	R 2.401
August	(h)	.050	2.316	R 2.366	.024	R 2.366	.002	.005	2.373
September	(h)	.047	2.238	R 2.286	.026	R 2.286	.002	.005	R 2.293
October	(h)	R .050	2.295	R 2.345	.025	R 2.345	.002	.005	R 2.352
November	(h)	.056	2.145	2.202	.025	2.202	.002	.005	2.208
December	(h)	.073	2.344	2.417	.026	2.417	.002	.005	R 2.425
Total	(h)	R .708	26.732	R 27.440	.296	R 27.440	.026	.058	R 27.524
2005 January	(h)	R .082	R 2.150	R 2.231	.026	R 2.231	.003	.006	R 2.240
February	(h)	.071	1.987	2.059	.028	2.059	.002	.005	2.066
2-Month Total	(h)	.153	4.137	4.290	.054	4.290	.005	.011	4.306
2004 2-Month Total	(h)	.162	4.143	4.306	.047	4.306	.005	.010	4.320
2003 2-Month Total	(h)	.166	3.974	4.140	.037	4.140	.004	.009	4.153

<sup>a</sup> All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines (primarily in compressors) and small amounts consumed as vehicle fuel. See Table 4.4.

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>d</sup> Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum" and "Alcohol Fuels," but is counted only once in both total primary consumption and total consumption.

<sup>e</sup> "Alcohol Fuels" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>f</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and,

beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>g</sup> See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

<sup>h</sup> Since 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

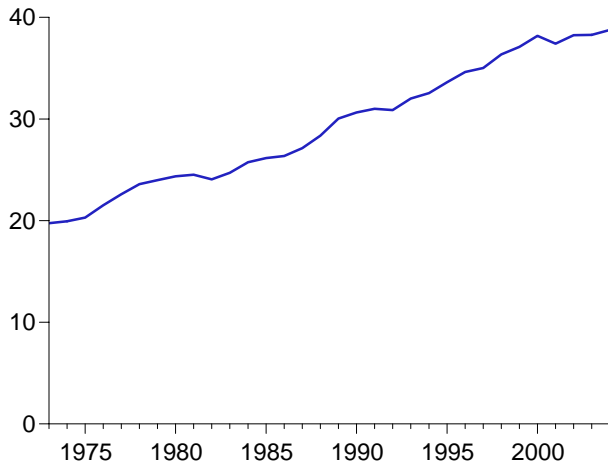
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

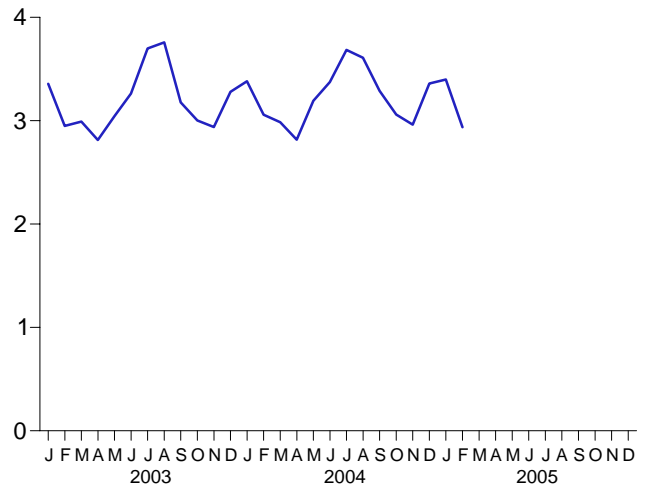
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

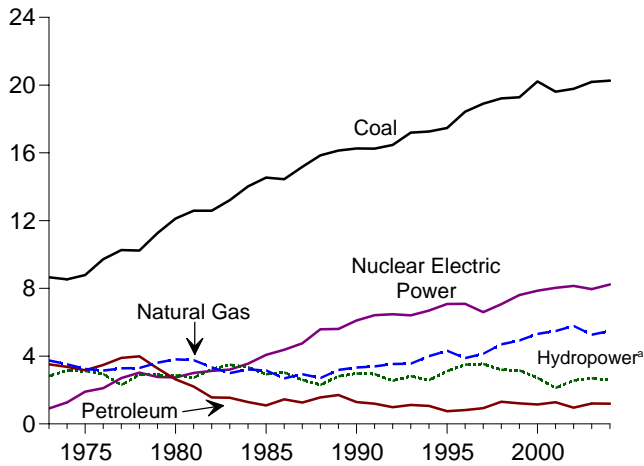
Total, 1973-2004



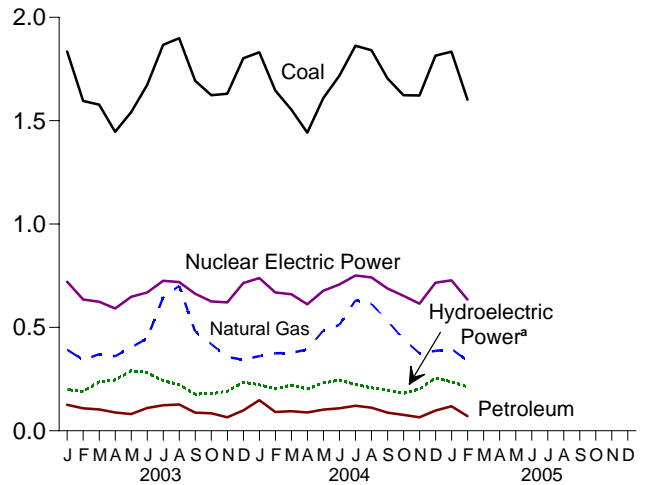
Total, Monthly



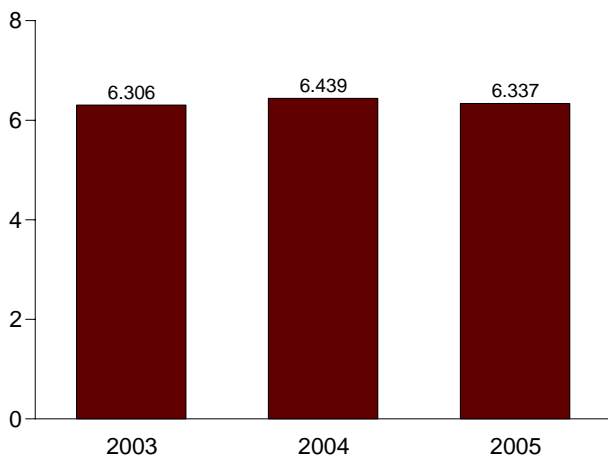
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



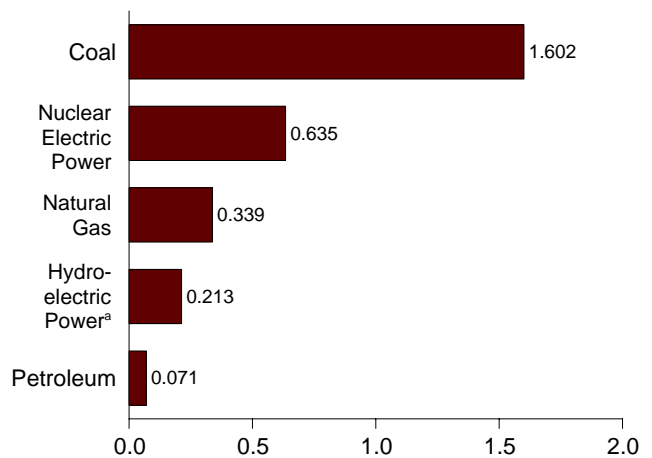
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2005



<sup>a</sup>Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.  
Source: Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption												Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>b</sup>	Renewable Energy							
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum	Total			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood <sup>c</sup> and Waste <sup>d</sup>	Geo-thermal <sup>e</sup>	Solar <sup>f</sup> and Wind <sup>g</sup>	Total			
1973 Total	8.658	3.748	3.515	15.921	0.910	(h)	2.827	0.003	0.043	NA	2.873	0.049	19.753	
1974 Total	8.534	3.519	3.365	15.418	1.272	(h)	3.143	.003	.053	NA	3.199	.043	19.933	
1975 Total	8.786	3.240	3.166	15.191	1.900	(h)	3.122	.002	.070	NA	3.194	.021	20.307	
1976 Total	9.720	3.152	3.477	16.349	2.111	(h)	2.943	.003	.078	NA	3.024	.029	21.513	
1977 Total	10.262	3.284	3.901	17.446	2.702	(h)	2.301	.005	.077	NA	2.383	.059	22.591	
1978 Total	10.238	3.297	3.987	17.522	3.024	(h)	2.905	.003	.064	NA	2.973	.067	23.587	
1979 Total	11.260	3.613	3.283	18.156	2.776	(h)	2.897	.005	.084	NA	2.986	.069	23.987	
1980 Total	12.123	3.810	2.634	18.567	2.739	(h)	2.867	.005	.110	NA	2.982	.071	24.359	
1981 Total	12.583	3.768	2.202	18.553	3.008	(h)	2.725	.004	.123	NA	2.852	.113	24.525	
1982 Total	12.582	3.342	1.568	17.491	3.131	(h)	3.233	.003	.105	NA	3.341	.100	24.063	
1983 Total	13.213	2.998	1.544	17.754	3.203	(h)	3.494	.004	.129	(s)	3.627	.121	24.705	
1984 Total	14.019	3.220	1.286	18.526	3.553	(h)	3.353	.009	.165	(s)	3.527	.135	25.741	
1985 Total	14.542	3.160	1.090	18.792	4.076	(h)	2.937	.014	.198	(s)	3.150	.140	26.158	
1986 Total	14.444	2.691	1.452	18.586	4.380	(h)	3.038	.012	.219	(s)	3.270	.122	26.359	
1987 Total	15.173	2.935	1.257	19.365	4.754	(h)	2.602	.015	.229	(s)	2.846	.158	27.124	
1988 Total	15.850	2.709	1.563	20.123	5.587	(h)	2.302	.017	.217	(s)	2.536	.108	28.354	
1989 Total <sup>i</sup>	16.137	3.192	1.703	21.032	5.602	(h)	2.808	.232	.308	.025	3.372	.037	30.044	
1990 Total	16.261	3.332	1.289	20.883	6.104	-0.036	3.014	.317	.326	.033	3.689	.008	30.647	
1991 Total	16.250	3.399	1.198	20.847	6.422	-0.047	2.985	.354	.335	.036	3.710	.067	30.999	
1992 Total	16.466	3.534	.991	20.990	6.479	-0.043	2.586	.402	.338	.034	3.360	.087	30.873	
1993 Total	17.196	3.560	1.124	21.880	6.410	-0.042	2.861	.415	.351	.036	3.662	.095	32.006	
1994 Total	17.261	4.000	1.059	22.320	6.694	-0.035	2.620	.434	.325	.041	3.420	.153	32.551	
1995 Total	17.466	4.325	.755	22.546	7.075	-0.028	3.149	.422	.280	.038	3.889	.134	33.616	
1996 Total	18.429	3.883	.817	23.129	7.087	-0.032	3.528	.438	.300	.039	4.305	.137	34.626	
1997 Total	18.905	4.146	.927	23.977	6.597	-0.041	3.581	.446	.309	.039	4.375	.116	35.024	
1998 Total	19.216	4.698	1.306	25.220	7.068	-0.046	3.241	.444	.311	.036	4.032	.088	36.363	
1999 Total	19.279	4.926	1.211	25.416	7.610	-0.062	3.218	.453	.312	.051	4.034	.099	37.097	
2000 Total	20.220	5.316	1.144	26.680	7.862	-0.057	2.768	.453	.296	.062	3.579	.115	38.180	
2001 Total	19.614	5.481	1.277	26.371	8.033	-0.091	2.209	.450	.289	.075	3.023	.075	37.411	
2002 Total	19.783	5.785	.961	26.529	8.143	-0.089	2.650	.516	.305	.111	3.581	.078	38.243	
2003 January	1.835	.392	.126	2.353	.721	-0.008	.207	.045	.026	.007	.286	.005	3.357	
February	1.595	.343	.109	2.047	.635	-0.008	.199	.039	.024	.008	.270	.004	2.949	
March	1.578	.370	.103	2.051	.625	-0.008	.244	.044	.025	.011	.324	-.001	2.991	
April	1.446	.361	.089	1.896	.592	-0.006	.251	.041	.025	.012	.329	.003	2.813	
May	1.542	.404	.081	2.026	.648	-0.006	.297	.042	.025	.011	.374	.001	3.044	
June	1.673	.446	.111	2.230	.669	-0.008	.289	.043	.026	.012	.370	.001	3.262	
July	1.868	.646	.124	2.637	.726	-0.008	.251	.046	.026	.010	.333	.010	3.698	
August	1.899	.701	.128	2.727	.719	-0.008	.231	.047	.026	.009	.313	.008	3.758	
September	1.693	.480	.088	2.261	.663	-0.008	.186	.043	.025	.010	.264	-.002	3.178	
October	1.624	.419	.085	2.128	.625	-0.006	.185	.042	.025	.010	.262	-.006	3.003	
November	1.631	.357	.065	2.053	.621	-0.007	.198	.043	.024	.010	.275	-.003	2.940	
December	1.802	.344	.098	2.245	.715	-0.007	.241	.046	.027	.011	.326	.001	3.280	
Total	20.185	5.264	1.205	26.653	7.959	-0.087	2.781	.522	.303	.120	3.725	.022	38.272	
2004 January	1.831	.361	.148	2.340	.739	-0.007	.230	.042	.026	.011	.309	(s)	3.381	
February	1.646	.375	.091	2.112	.669	-0.007	.209	.040	.025	.011	.284	.000	3.058	
March	1.554	.377	.095	2.026	.660	-0.006	.227	.042	.025	.014	.308	-.003	2.985	
April	1.443	.393	.089	1.924	.612	-0.006	.209	.040	.024	.014	.286	(s)	2.816	
May	1.610	.485	.103	2.197	.678	-0.007	.238	.042	.025	.018	.323	.001	3.192	
June	1.717	.512	.108	2.338	.708	-0.007	.252	.042	.025	.015	.333	.002	3.374	
July	1.862	.631	.121	2.615	.751	-0.007	.231	.046	.026	.012	.315	.010	3.685	
August	1.841	.614	.112	2.567	.742	-0.008	.216	.045	.026	.011	.297	.012	3.610	
September	1.705	.532	.088	2.324	.688	-0.007	.203	.041	.024	.012	.280	.003	3.288	
October	1.623	.443	.077	2.143	.653	-0.007	.188	.041	.026	.011	.266	.004	3.059	
November	1.622	.375	.066	2.062	.615	-0.006	.209	.042	.025	.010	.285	.005	2.961	
December	1.815	.387	.098	2.300	.716	-0.006	.261	.045	.026	.012	.344	.005	3.359	
Total	20.268	5.486	1.195	26.948	8.232	-0.082	2.673	.508	.302	.149	3.632	.039	38.769	
2005 January	1.834	.396	.119	2.349	.728	-0.007	.243	.045	.025	.011	.325	.005	3.399	
February	1.602	.339	.071	2.011	.635	-0.004	.217	.041	.022	.009	.289	.006	2.938	
2-Month Total	3.436	.735	.189	4.360	1.363	-0.011	.461	.086	.048	.019	.614	.011	6.337	
2004 2-Month Total	3.477	.736	.239	4.452	1.408	-0.014	.438	.082	.051	.022	.593	(s)	6.439	
2003 2-Month Total	3.430	.735	.235	4.400	1.356	-0.016	.407	.084	.050	.014	.556	.010	6.306	

<sup>a</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>b</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>c</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>d</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>e</sup> Geothermal electricity net generation.

<sup>f</sup> Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.

<sup>g</sup> Wind electricity net generation.

<sup>h</sup> Included in conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>i</sup> Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in

1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

## Energy Consumption by Sector

Most of the data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the *MER*.

Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys*, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

### Note 1. Energy Consumption:

**Primary Consumption:** Consumption in the five energy-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power) consists of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (supplemental gaseous fuels and coal coke net imports), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, renewable energy, and net imports of electricity. Renewable energy consumption is the end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy and net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

**Total Consumption:** In addition to primary consumption in the four end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation), total consumption also includes retail sales of electricity and electrical system energy losses (see Note 12).

**Note 2. Energy-Use Sectors:** The five major economic sectors—residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power—are called energy-use sectors in this report. The first four sectors comprise the end-use sectors, that is, the point of final consumption of the energy. Energy

consumption is assigned to the five energy-use sectors, as closely as possible, by the following definitions:

**Residential Sector**—An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. For further explanation see: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>.

**Commercial Sector**—An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. For further information, see: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>.

**Industrial Sector**—An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. For further information, see: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm>.

**Transportation Sector**—An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral



coverage. For further information see:  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitons/Guideforwebtrans.htm>.

**Electric Power Sector**—An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants.

Although the energy-use allocations are made according to these aggregations as closely as possible, some data are collected by using different classifications. For example, electric power facilities may classify commercial and industrial users by the quantity of electricity purchased rather than by the business activity of the purchaser. Natural gas used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was collected and reported in the commercial sector through 1995. Beginning with 1996 data, deliveries of natural gas for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are reported in the industrial sector instead. Another example is master-metered condominiums and apartments, and buildings with a combination of residential and commercial units. In many cases, the metering and billing practices cause residential energy usage of electricity, natural gas, or fuel oil to be included in the commercial sector. No adjustments for these discrepancies were made.

**Note 3. Conversion Factors:** See Appendix A.

**Note 4. Coal:** See Tables 6.2 and A5.

**Note 5. Coal Coke Net Imports:** Net imports means imports minus exports, and a minus sign indicates that exports are greater than imports. Coal coke net imports are included in the industrial sector.

Sources :

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter.

1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" annual.

1981: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.

1982 forward: EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*.

**Note 6. Natural Gas:** See Tables 4.4 and A4. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are included in the industrial sector, and pipeline fuel use of natural gas is included in the transportation sector. For 1973-1979, annual values for residential and commercial natural gas consumption are allocated to the months in proportion to the monthly sales data from the American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

**Note 7. Petroleum:** Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the series called "petroleum product supplied" from Section 3.

The sources for petroleum product supplied by product are:

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are as follows:

**Aviation Gasoline**—All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation sector.

**Asphalt**—All consumption of asphalt is assigned to the industrial sector.

**Distillate Fuel**—Distillate fuel consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

**Distillate Fuel Consumed by the Electric Power Sector, All Time Periods**—See Tables 7.3b and 7.4b. For 1973-1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980-2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

**Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Annually Through 2000**—The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel supplied minus the amount consumed for electric power. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of "adjusted sales" as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172. "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted to equal EIA distillate fuel product supplied.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Since 1979, the residential sector adjusted sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the commercial sector adjusted sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the industrial sector adjusted sales total is the sum of the adjusted sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated

industrial portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses.

The transportation sector adjusted sales total is the sum of the adjusted sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

**Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000**—Residential and commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." After 1993, the sales-for-highway-use data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months. The remaining transportation use of distillate fuel (i.e., for railroads, vessel bunkering, and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

Industrial monthly estimates are calculated as the difference between the sum of the estimates for residential, commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors and total distillate fuel consumption.

**Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, 2001 Forward**—Each month's end-use consumption total is disaggregated into the individual sectors in proportion to the share that each sector held of the total in the same month in 2000. Annual values are the sum of the monthly values.

**Jet Fuel**—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric power sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to the electric power sector as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. All remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector.

**Kerosene**—Kerosene product supplied is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial) in proportion to each sector's share of "sales" as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172.

Since 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category

called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the adjusted sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)**—The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be used by each sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption to create monthly sector consumption estimates. The annual sector shares are calculated as described below.

Sales of LPG to the residential and commercial sector are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the sector.

The quantity of LPG sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*. The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a low of 20 percent (in 2001) to a high of 73 percent (in 1994).

LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total supplied and the estimated consumption of LPG by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector. The industrial sector includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and used in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

Sources of the annual sales data for creating annual energy shares are:

1973-1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.

1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.

1984-forward: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases,"

which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of pentanes plus and to estimate withheld values.

**Lubricants**—The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

**Motor Gasoline**—The total monthly consumption of motor gasoline is allocated to the sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

Commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous and unclassified uses.

Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics*.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use.

**Petroleum Coke**—Portions of petroleum coke are consumed by the electric power sector (see Tables 7.3b and 7.4b) and the commercial sector (see sources for Table 7.4c). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

**Residual Fuel**—Residual fuel consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

**Residual Fuel Consumed by the Electric Power Sector, All Time Periods**—See Tables 7.3b and 7.4b. For 1973-1979, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum coke consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980-2000, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6) consumed.

**Residual Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Annually Through 2000**—The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel supplied minus the amount consumed for electric power. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of "adjusted sales" as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene*

*Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172). "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted to equal EIA residual fuel product supplied.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Since 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years.

**Residual Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000**—Commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983-1996, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

Transportation monthly estimates are made by evenly distributing the annual sector estimate over the months, adjusting for the number of days per month.

Industrial monthly estimates are calculated as the difference between the sum of the estimates for commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors and total residual fuel consumption.

**Residual Fuel Consumption by End-Use Sectors, 2001 Forward**—Each month's end-use consumption total is disaggregated into the individual sectors in proportion to the share that each sector held of the total in the same month in 2000. Annual values are the sum of the monthly values.

**Road Oil**—All consumption of road oil is assigned to the industrial sector.

**All Other Petroleum Products**—Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector.

**Note 8. Nuclear Electric Power:** See Tables 8.1 and A6. Nuclear electric power is included in the electric power sector.

**Note 9. Hydroelectric Pumped Storage:** See Tables 7.2a and A6. Pumped-storage hydroelectric power is included in the electric power sector.

**Note 10. Renewable Energy:** See Tables 10.2a-10.2c. End-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy is included in the end-use sectors. Included in the electric power sector are: net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

**Note 11. Electricity:** End-use consumption of electricity is based on the retail sales data in Table 7.6. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.

**Note 12. Electrical System Energy Losses:** Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

## Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports<sup>1</sup> were an estimated 13.2 million barrels per day in April 2005, 2 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 6 percent higher than the April 2004 rate.

In April 2005, an estimated 20.4 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 1 percent higher than the April 2004 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 45 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 21 percent; and kerosene-type jet fuel, 8 percent.

Motor gasoline product supplied during April 2005 was an estimated 9.1 million barrels per day, 2 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 1 percent higher than the April 2004 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were 214 million barrels at the end of April 2005, 2 million barrels above the stock

level in the previous month and 12 million barrels above the level one year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil product supplied during April 2005 was an estimated 4.2 million barrels per day, 3 percent lower than the previous month's rate but 2 percent higher than the April 2004 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for April 2005 were an estimated 103 million barrels, 1 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month but 2 million barrels above the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel product supplied in April 2005 was an estimated 1.6 million barrels per day, slightly higher than the previous month's rate and 3 percent higher than the April 2004 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks were an estimated 40 million barrels at the end of April 2005, 2 million barrels higher than the stock level in the previous month and 5 million barrels above the level 1 year earlier.

<sup>1</sup>Total import data include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

**Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Supply**

	Supply							Adjustments <sup>c</sup>
	Field Production <sup>a</sup>			Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Total		Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	1,738	10,946	13,854	3,244	3,012	6,256	18
1974 Average	8,774	1,688	10,462	13,498	3,477	2,635	6,112	-2
1975 Average	8,375	1,633	10,007	13,685	4,105	1,951	6,056	41
1976 Average	8,132	1,604	9,736	14,677	5,287	2,026	7,313	101
1977 Average	8,245	1,618	9,862	15,874	6,615	2,193	8,807	28
1978 Average	8,707	1,567	10,275	15,966	6,356	2,008	8,363	-20
1979 Average	8,552	1,584	10,135	15,763	6,519	1,937	8,456	38
1980 Average	8,597	1,573	10,170	14,622	5,263	1,646	6,909	64
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	10,180	13,990	4,396	1,599	5,996	129
1982 Average	8,649	1,550	10,199	13,391	3,488	1,625	5,113	121
1983 Average	8,688	1,559	10,246	13,138	3,329	1,722	5,051	165
1984 Average	8,879	1,630	10,509	13,679	3,426	2,011	5,437	228
1985 Average	8,971	1,609	10,581	13,750	3,201	1,866	5,067	200
1986 Average	8,680	1,551	10,231	14,522	4,178	2,045	6,224	197
1987 Average	8,349	1,595	9,944	14,626	4,674	2,004	6,678	209
1988 Average	8,140	1,625	9,765	15,022	5,107	2,295	7,402	249
1989 Average	7,613	1,546	9,159	15,175	5,843	2,217	8,061	260
1990 Average	7,355	1,559	8,914	15,272	5,894	2,123	8,018	338
1991 Average	7,417	1,659	9,076	15,256	5,782	1,844	7,627	287
1992 Average	7,171	1,697	8,868	15,398	6,083	1,805	7,888	386
1993 Average	6,847	1,736	8,582	15,787	6,787	1,833	8,620	422
1994 Average	6,662	1,727	8,388	15,791	7,063	1,933	8,996	523
1995 Average	6,560	1,762	8,322	15,994	7,230	1,605	8,835	496
1996 Average	6,465	1,830	8,295	16,324	7,508	1,971	9,478	528
1997 Average	6,452	1,817	8,269	16,759	8,225	1,936	10,162	487
1998 Average	6,252	1,759	8,011	17,030	8,706	2,002	10,708	495
1999 Average	5,881	1,850	7,731	16,989	8,731	2,122	10,852	567
2000 Average	5,822	1,911	7,733	17,243	9,071	2,389	11,459	532
2001 Average	5,801	1,868	7,670	17,285	9,328	2,543	11,871	501
2002 Average	5,746	1,880	7,626	17,273	9,140	2,390	11,530	527
2003 January	5,785	1,758	7,543	16,405	8,633	2,471	11,104	245
February	5,791	1,812	7,603	16,363	8,474	2,447	10,921	427
March	5,817	1,729	7,546	16,914	9,226	2,819	12,044	656
April	5,774	1,701	7,475	17,601	9,928	2,671	12,599	592
May	5,733	1,564	7,297	18,146	10,153	2,765	12,918	458
June	5,701	1,582	7,283	17,739	10,038	2,962	13,001	485
July	5,526	1,649	7,175	17,811	10,034	2,702	12,736	568
August	5,595	1,703	7,299	18,053	10,023	2,746	12,769	505
September	5,683	1,761	7,445	17,650	10,287	2,581	12,868	431
October	5,635	1,818	7,453	17,461	10,063	2,310	12,373	526
November	5,560	1,839	7,399	17,660	9,351	2,361	11,712	581
December	5,579	1,723	7,302	17,957	9,684	2,349	12,033	257
Average	5,681	1,719	7,400	17,487	9,665	2,599	12,264	478
2004 January	E 5,644	1,803	E 7,447	16,766	9,322	2,405	11,727	462
February	E 5,584	1,798	E 7,382	16,623	9,258	3,071	12,329	673
March	E 5,622	1,829	E 7,451	17,184	10,073	3,000	13,073	287
April	E 5,568	1,784	E 7,351	18,032	10,062	2,389	12,450	765
May	E 5,612	1,795	E 7,408	18,299	10,324	2,665	12,989	671
June	E 5,403	1,737	E 7,140	18,294	10,505	2,796	13,301	947
July	E 5,404	1,810	E 7,214	18,368	10,302	3,087	13,389	681
August	E 5,280	1,859	E 7,139	18,414	10,447	3,042	13,489	499
September	E 5,091	1,797	E 6,888	17,248	9,669	2,863	12,532	539
October	E 5,112	1,822	E 6,934	17,588	10,328	2,995	13,323	427
November	E 5,397	1,873	E 7,270	17,940	10,108	3,111	13,219	813
December	E 5,448	1,818	E 7,266	18,467	10,018	2,913	12,931	623
Average	E 5,430	1,811	E 7,241	17,774	10,038	2,861	12,899	614
2005 January	E 5,394	1,809	E 7,203	17,137	9,844	2,818	12,661	657
February	E 5,469	1,859	E 7,327	17,504	10,158	3,378	13,536	532
March	RE 5,498	R 1,858	RE 7,356	R 17,442	R 10,144	R 2,776	R 12,919	R 657
April	E 5,432	E 1,824	E 7,256	E 17,910	E 10,164	E 2,991	E 13,155	E 671
4-Month Average	E 5,448	E 1,837	E 7,285	E 17,495	E 10,075	E 2,981	E 13,056	E 632
2004 4-Month Average	E 5,605	1,804	E 7,409	17,153	9,682	2,713	12,395	543
2003 4-Month Average	5,792	1,749	7,541	16,826	9,073	2,605	11,678	481

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil production on leases, and natural gas liquids (liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, and a small amount of finished petroleum products) production at natural gas processing plants. Excludes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates; these are now included in "Adjustments."

<sup>b</sup> Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.2a.

<sup>c</sup> An adjustment for crude oil (see Tables 3.2a, 3.5, and 3.6), and for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol (see Tables 3.4 and 3.10). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants (see Table 3.5).

<sup>d</sup> See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Disposition and Stocks**

	Disposition							Stocks <sup>a</sup>			
	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>			Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports			Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>d</sup>	Total
	Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>d</sup>	Total		Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total				
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels			
1973 Average	-11	146	135	13,401	2	229	231	17,308	242	766	1,008
1974 Average	62	117	179	13,018	3	218	221	16,653	265	809	1,074
1975 Average	17	<sup>e</sup> 15	<sup>e</sup> 32	13,225	6	204	209	16,322	271	862	1,133
1976 Average	39	-96	-58	14,200	8	215	223	17,461	285	826	1,112
1977 Average	170	378	548	15,349	50	193	243	18,431	348	964	1,312
1978 Average	78	-172	-94	15,470	158	204	362	18,847	376	<sup>e</sup> 901	<sup>e</sup> 1,278
1979 Average	148	<sup>e</sup> 25	<sup>e</sup> 173	15,236	235	<sup>f</sup> 236	<sup>f</sup> 471	18,513	430	911	1,341
1980 Average	98	42	140	14,025	287	258	544	17,056	466	<sup>e</sup> 926	<sup>e</sup> 1,392
1981 Average	290	<sup>e</sup> -130	<sup>e</sup> 160	13,482	228	367	595	16,058	594	890	1,484
1982 Average	136	-283	-147	12,861	236	579	815	15,296	<sup>e</sup> 644	<sup>e</sup> 786	<sup>e</sup> 1,430
1983 Average	<sup>e</sup> 214	<sup>e</sup> -234	<sup>e</sup> -20	12,650	164	575	739	15,231	723	731	1,454
1984 Average	199	81	280	13,126	181	541	722	15,726	796	760	1,556
1985 Average	50	-153	-103	13,192	204	577	781	15,726	814	705	1,519
1986 Average	78	124	202	13,906	154	631	785	16,281	843	750	1,593
1987 Average	128	-87	41	13,987	151	613	764	16,665	890	718	1,607
1988 Average	1	-29	-28	14,367	155	661	815	17,283	890	707	1,597
1989 Average	86	-129	-43	14,513	142	717	859	17,325	921	660	1,581
1990 Average	-35	142	107	14,589	109	748	857	16,988	908	712	1,621
1991 Average	-42	32	-10	14,541	116	885	1,001	16,714	893	724	1,617
1992 Average	-1	-68	-68	14,626	89	861	950	17,033	893	<sup>e</sup> 699	<sup>e</sup> 1,592
1993 Average	81	<sup>e</sup> 70	<sup>e</sup> 151	15,021	98	904	1,003	17,237	922	725	1,647
1994 Average	18	-2	15	15,023	99	843	942	17,718	929	724	1,653
1995 Average	-93	-153	-246	15,220	95	855	949	17,725	895	668	1,563
1996 Average	-124	-28	-151	15,487	110	871	981	18,309	850	658	1,507
1997 Average	51	93	143	15,909	108	896	1,003	18,620	868	692	1,560
1998 Average	74	165	239	16,144	110	835	945	18,917	895	752	1,647
1999 Average	-118	-304	-422	16,103	118	822	940	19,519	852	641	1,493
2000 Average	-70	(s)	-69	16,295	50	990	1,040	19,701	826	641	1,468
2001 Average	99	227	325	16,382	20	951	971	19,649	862	724	1,586
2002 Average	40	-145	-105	16,316	9	975	984	19,761	877	671	1,548
2003 January	-110	-1,293	-1,403	15,472	10	1,202	1,212	20,017	873	631	1,504
February	-106	-1,464	-1,570	15,441	5	1,062	1,067	20,375	870	590	1,460
March	339	114	452	15,949	10	1,042	1,051	19,708	881	594	1,474
April	338	383	720	16,664	12	1,041	1,053	19,830	891	605	1,496
May	-75	1,263	1,188	17,190	15	1,082	1,097	19,344	889	644	1,533
June	150	745	895	16,755	45	1,020	1,065	19,793	893	667	1,560
July	135	209	344	16,876	7	969	976	20,094	897	673	1,570
August	15	35	50	17,044	4	943	947	20,586	898	674	1,572
September	441	426	867	16,635	3	956	960	19,933	911	687	1,598
October	468	-348	120	16,540	14	956	970	20,182	926	676	1,602
November	-356	241	-116	16,663	21	911	933	19,873	915	683	1,598
December	-244	-721	-965	16,845	4	986	990	20,679	907	661	1,568
Average	84	-28	56	16,513	12	1,014	1,027	20,034	907	661	1,568
2004 January	199	-692	-493	15,753	6	742	748	20,393	913	639	1,552
February	380	-549	-170	15,582	8	1,038	1,046	20,549	924	623	1,547
March	720	-91	629	16,181	19	1,005	1,024	20,161	946	620	1,566
April	379	-111	268	16,970	55	1,099	1,153	20,207	957	617	1,574
May	186	646	831	17,275	26	1,026	1,052	20,209	963	637	1,600
June	130	831	961	17,320	45	1,025	1,070	20,333	967	662	1,629
July	-186	782	596	17,376	18	1,062	1,080	20,601	961	686	1,647
August	-381	695	314	17,405	13	1,078	1,091	20,732	949	708	1,657
September	-151	-307	-458	16,294	35	927	961	20,411	945	699	1,643
October	450	-576	-126	16,577	25	1,052	1,078	20,743	959	681	1,639
November	187	407	594	16,874	42	950	992	20,782	964	693	1,657
December	-79	-327	-406	17,330	30	1,253	1,284	21,080	962	683	1,645
Average	152	61	212	16,750	27	1,021	1,048	20,517	962	683	1,645
2005 January	207	-136	71	16,147	40	877	917	20,524	968	679	1,647
February	619	-98	521	16,470	22	1,237	1,259	20,650	986	676	1,661
March	<sup>R</sup> 686	<sup>R</sup> -836	<sup>R</sup> -150	<sup>R</sup> 16,485	<sup>R</sup> 36	<sup>R</sup> 1,272	<sup>R</sup> 1,308	<sup>R</sup> 20,732	<sup>R</sup> 1,007	<sup>R</sup> 650	<sup>R</sup> 1,657
April	<sup>E</sup> 489	<sup>E</sup> 250	<sup>E</sup> 739	<sup>F</sup> 16,899	<sup>E</sup> 10	<sup>E</sup> 959	<sup>E</sup> 970	<sup>E</sup> 20,384	<sup>E</sup> 1,019	<sup>E</sup> 646	<sup>E</sup> 1,666
4-Month Average	<sup>E</sup> 497	<sup>E</sup> -212	<sup>E</sup> 286	<sup>E</sup> 16,498	<sup>E</sup> 27	<sup>E</sup> 1,084	<sup>E</sup> 1,111	<sup>E</sup> 20,572	<sup>E</sup> 1,019	<sup>E</sup> 646	<sup>E</sup> 1,666
2004 4-Month Average	420	-360	61	16,124	22	969	991	20,325	957	617	1,574
2003 4-Month Average	119	-551	-432	15,886	9	1,087	1,097	19,974	891	605	1,496

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>b</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. Current month stock change estimates are based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimates, rather than the actual stocks values shown in this table.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. See Table 3.2b.

<sup>d</sup> Does not include distillate stocks in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.

<sup>e</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

<sup>f</sup> See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of

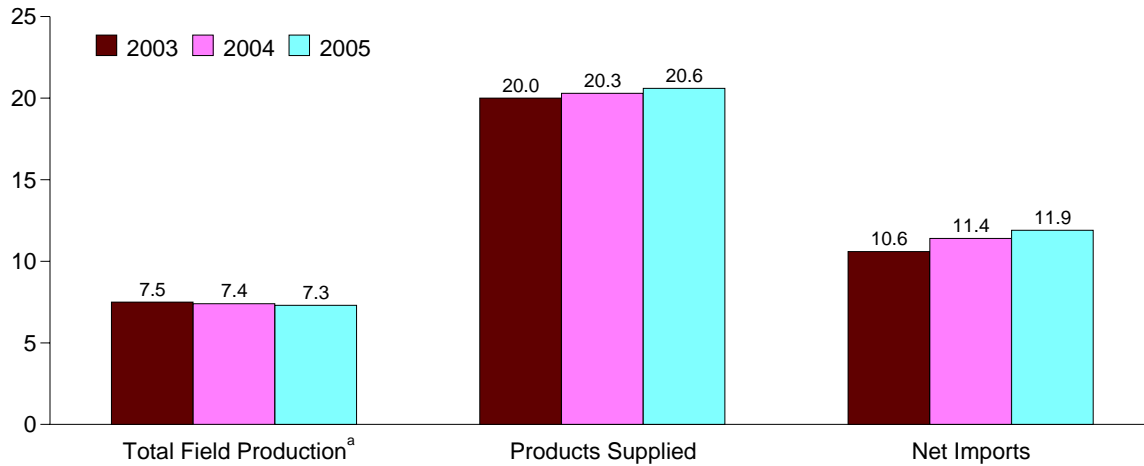
components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

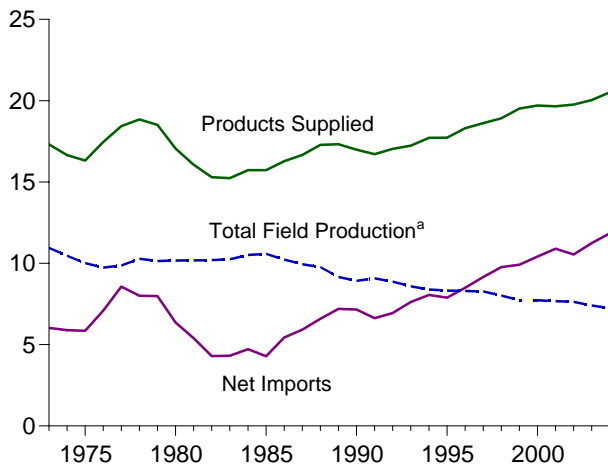
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Figure 3.1a Petroleum Overview and Production**  
(Million Barrels per Day)

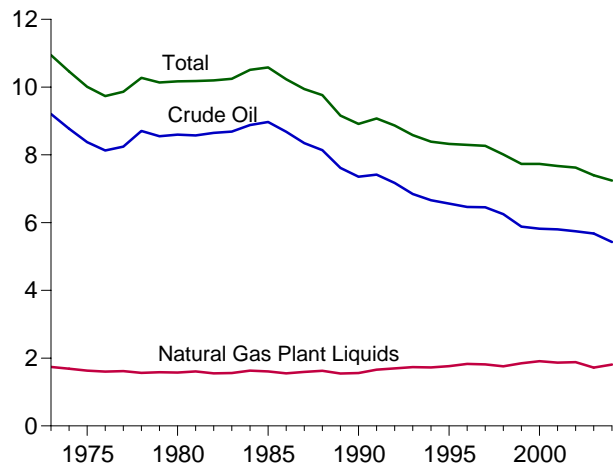
Overview, January-April



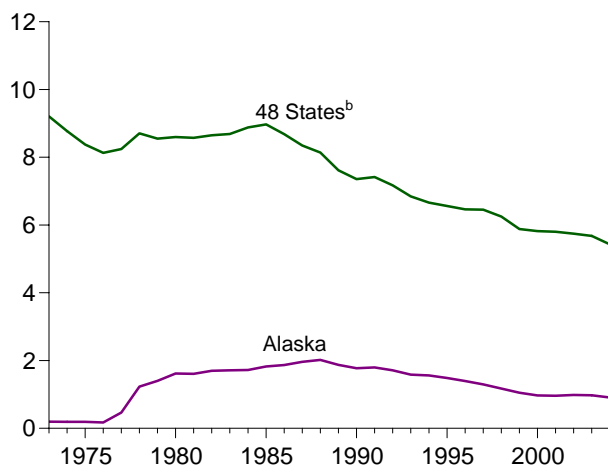
Overview, 1973-2004



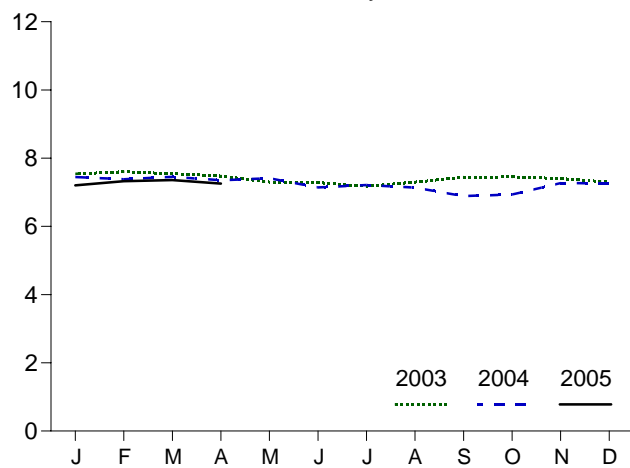
Total Field Production, 1973-2004



Crude Oil Field Production, 1973-2004



Total Field Production<sup>a</sup>, Monthly



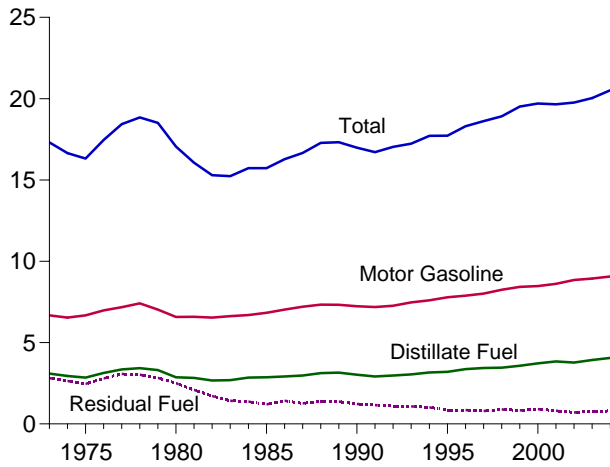
<sup>a</sup>Crude oil and natural gas plant liquids field production.  
<sup>b</sup>United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.  
 Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
 Sources: Tables 1.7, 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

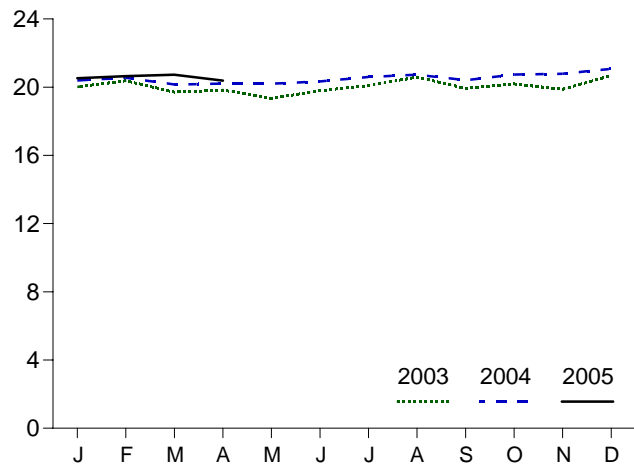


**Figure 3.1b Petroleum Products Supplied, Imports, and Stocks**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

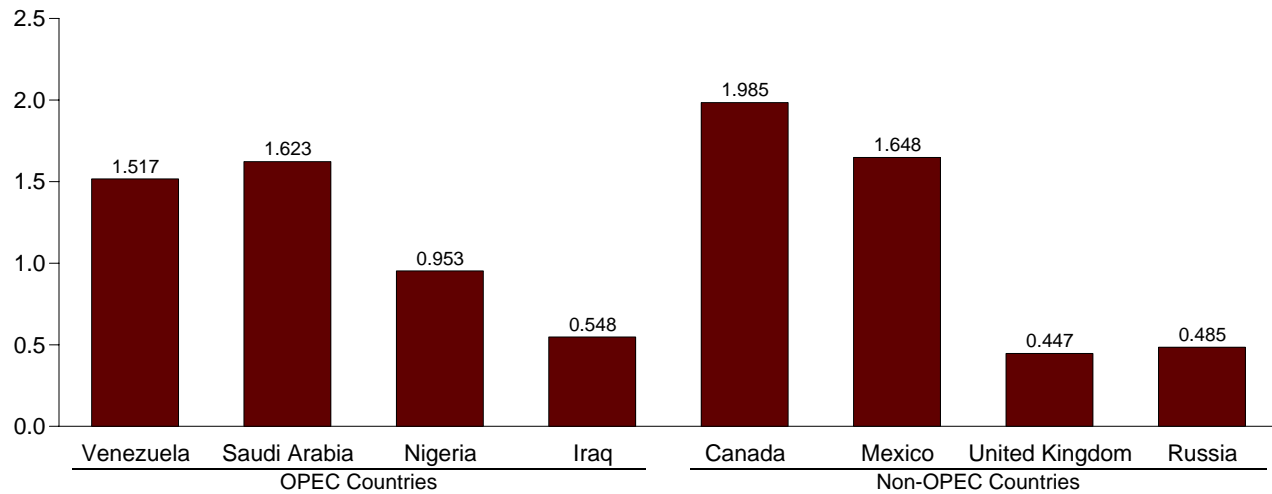
Products Supplied, 1973-2004



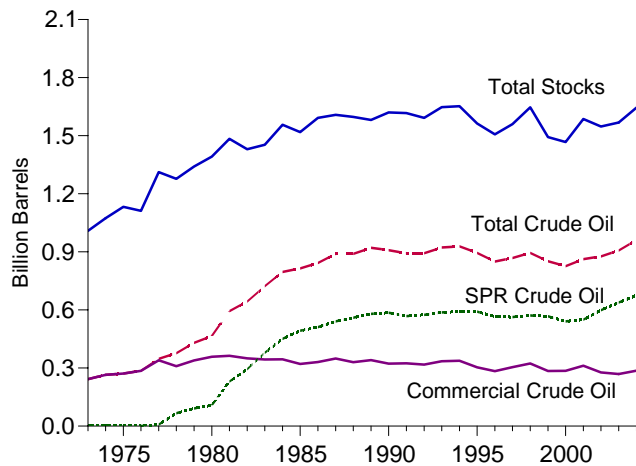
Products Supplied, Monthly



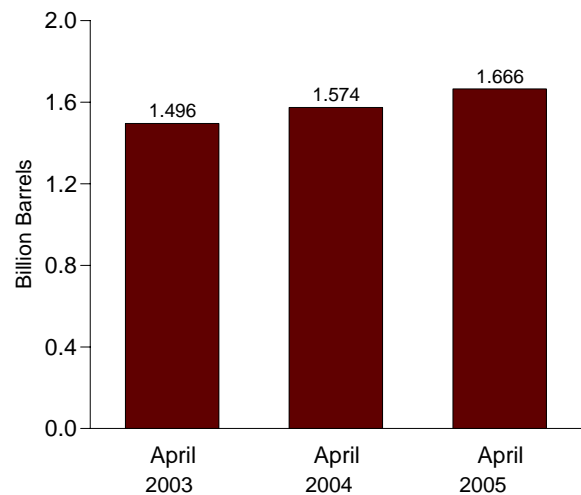
Imports from Selected Countries, March 2005



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2004



Total Stocks, End of Month



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserves. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Sources: Tables 3.1 b, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d, 3.3e, 3.3f, 3.3g, 3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

**Table 3.2a Crude Oil Overview: Supply**

	Supply						Adjustments <sup>d</sup>
	Field Production			Imports			
	48 States <sup>a</sup>	Alaska	Total	SPR <sup>b</sup>	Non-SPR <sup>c</sup>	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average .....	9,010	198	9,208	–	3,244	3,244	-30
1974 Average .....	8,581	193	8,774	–	3,477	3,477	-53
1975 Average .....	8,183	191	8,375	–	4,105	4,105	-14
1976 Average .....	7,958	173	8,132	–	5,287	5,287	44
1977 Average .....	7,781	464	8,245	21	6,594	6,615	-36
1978 Average .....	7,478	1,229	8,707	<sup>E</sup> 161	6,195	6,356	-88
1979 Average .....	7,151	1,401	8,552	67	6,452	6,519	-40
1980 Average .....	6,980	1,617	8,597	44	5,219	5,263	6
1981 Average .....	6,962	1,609	8,572	256	4,141	4,396	20
1982 Average .....	6,953	1,696	8,649	165	3,323	3,488	9
1983 Average .....	6,974	1,714	8,688	234	3,096	3,329	112
1984 Average .....	7,157	1,722	8,879	197	3,229	3,426	183
1985 Average .....	7,146	1,825	8,971	118	3,083	3,201	145
1986 Average .....	6,814	1,867	8,680	48	4,130	4,178	139
1987 Average .....	6,387	1,962	8,349	73	4,601	4,674	145
1988 Average .....	6,123	2,017	8,140	51	5,055	5,107	196
1989 Average .....	5,739	1,874	7,613	56	5,787	5,843	200
1990 Average .....	5,582	1,773	7,355	27	5,867	5,894	257
1991 Average .....	5,618	1,798	7,417	0	5,782	5,782	195
1992 Average .....	5,457	1,714	7,171	10	6,073	6,083	258
1993 Average .....	5,264	1,582	6,847	15	6,772	6,787	168
1994 Average .....	5,103	1,559	6,662	12	7,051	7,063	266
1995 Average .....	5,076	1,484	6,560	0	7,230	7,230	193
1996 Average .....	5,071	1,393	6,465	0	7,508	7,508	215
1997 Average .....	5,156	1,296	6,452	0	8,225	8,225	145
1998 Average .....	5,077	1,175	6,252	0	8,706	8,706	115
1999 Average .....	4,832	1,050	5,881	8	8,722	8,731	191
2000 Average .....	4,851	970	5,822	8	9,062	9,071	155
2001 Average .....	4,839	963	5,801	11	9,318	9,328	117
2002 Average .....	4,761	984	5,746	16	9,124	9,140	110
<b>2003</b> January .....	4,801	984	5,785	0	8,633	8,633	-180
February .....	4,776	1,015	5,791	0	8,474	8,474	15
March .....	4,795	1,022	5,817	0	9,226	9,226	239
April .....	4,803	971	5,774	0	9,928	9,928	223
May .....	4,743	990	5,733	0	10,153	10,153	-36
June .....	4,710	991	5,701	0	10,038	10,038	76
July .....	4,600	927	5,526	0	10,034	10,034	128
August .....	4,650	945	5,595	0	10,023	10,023	94
September .....	4,720	964	5,683	0	10,287	10,287	-80
October .....	4,668	967	5,635	0	10,063	10,063	126
November .....	4,597	963	5,560	0	9,351	9,351	209
December .....	4,623	956	5,579	0	9,684	9,684	-159
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,668	<sup>E</sup> 976	<sup>E</sup> 5,644	16	9,306	9,322	55
February .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,650	<sup>E</sup> 933	<sup>E</sup> 5,584	86	9,172	9,258	256
March .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,643	<sup>E</sup> 979	<sup>E</sup> 5,622	79	9,994	10,073	-154
April .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,618	<sup>E</sup> 950	<sup>E</sup> 5,568	125	9,937	10,062	350
May .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,670	<sup>E</sup> 942	<sup>E</sup> 5,612	31	10,294	10,324	237
June .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,484	<sup>E</sup> 919	<sup>E</sup> 5,403	51	10,454	10,505	510
July .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,593	<sup>E</sup> 811	<sup>E</sup> 5,404	100	10,202	10,302	266
August .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,579	<sup>E</sup> 701	<sup>E</sup> 5,280	108	10,340	10,447	47
September .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,222	<sup>E</sup> 869	<sup>E</sup> 5,091	62	9,607	9,669	103
October .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,178	<sup>E</sup> 935	<sup>E</sup> 5,112	115	10,214	10,328	-11
November .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,450	<sup>E</sup> 947	<sup>E</sup> 5,397	78	10,031	10,108	392
December .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,506	<sup>E</sup> 942	<sup>E</sup> 5,448	57	9,961	10,018	236
<b>Average .....</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 4,522</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 908</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 5,430</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>10,038</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,476	<sup>E</sup> 918	<sup>E</sup> 5,394	73	9,771	9,844	211
February .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,552	<sup>E</sup> 917	<sup>E</sup> 5,469	44	10,114	10,158	124
March .....	<sup>RE</sup> 4,577	<sup>RE</sup> 921	<sup>RE</sup> 5,498	<sup>R</sup> 108	<sup>R</sup> 10,035	<sup>R</sup> 10,144	<sup>R</sup> 221
April .....	<sup>E</sup> 4,533	<sup>E</sup> 899	<sup>E</sup> 5,432	NA	NA	<sup>E</sup> 10,164	<sup>E</sup> 236
<b>4-Month Average .....</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 4,534</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 914</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 5,448</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 10,075</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 199</b>
<b>2004 4-Month Average .....</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 4,645</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 960</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 5,605</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9,607</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>2003 4-Month Average .....</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>74</b>

<sup>a</sup> United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.  
<sup>b</sup> "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.  
<sup>c</sup> All crude oil imports other than those in "SPR."  
<sup>d</sup> An adjustment for crude oil. Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate and residual fuel oil). Through 2004, also includes what were previously classified as "Unaccounted-for Crude Oil" and "Crude Losses."  
<sup>e</sup> See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.  
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. –=Not applicable.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Table 3.2b Crude Oil Overview: Disposition and Stocks**

	Disposition						Stocks <sup>a</sup>		
	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>			Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	SPR <sup>c</sup>	Non-SPR <sup>d</sup>	Total
	SPR <sup>c</sup>	Non-SPR <sup>d</sup>	Total						
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	-	-11	-11	12,431	2	0	-	242	242
1974 Average	-	62	62	12,133	3	0	-	265	265
1975 Average	-	17	17	12,442	6	0	-	271	271
1976 Average	-	39	39	13,416	8	0	-	285	285
1977 Average	20	150	170	14,602	50	0	7	340	348
1978 Average	163	-84	78	14,739	158	0	67	309	376
1979 Average	67	81	148	14,648	235	0	91	339	430
1980 Average	45	52	98	13,481	287	0	108	<sup>e</sup> 358	<sup>e</sup> 466
1981 Average	336	<sup>e</sup> -46	<sup>e</sup> 290	12,470	228	0	230	363	594
1982 Average	174	-38	136	11,774	236	0	294	<sup>f</sup> 350	<sup>f</sup> 644
1983 Average	234	<sup>f</sup> -20	<sup>f</sup> 214	11,685	164	66	379	344	723
1984 Average	195	4	199	12,044	181	64	451	345	796
1985 Average	117	-67	50	12,002	204	60	493	321	814
1986 Average	50	28	78	12,716	154	49	512	331	843
1987 Average	80	49	128	12,854	151	34	541	349	890
1988 Average	52	-51	1	13,246	155	40	560	330	890
1989 Average	56	30	86	13,401	142	28	580	341	921
1990 Average	16	-51	-35	13,409	109	24	586	323	908
1991 Average	-47	5	-42	13,301	116	18	569	325	893
1992 Average	17	-18	-1	13,411	89	13	575	318	893
1993 Average	34	47	81	13,613	98	10	587	335	922
1994 Average	13	5	18	13,866	99	9	592	337	929
1995 Average	(s)	-93	-93	13,973	95	7	592	303	895
1996 Average	-71	-53	-124	14,195	110	6	566	284	850
1997 Average	-7	57	51	14,662	108	2	563	305	868
1998 Average	22	52	74	14,889	110	0	571	324	895
1999 Average	-11	-107	-118	14,804	118	0	567	284	852
2000 Average	-73	3	-70	15,067	50	0	541	286	826
2001 Average	26	73	99	15,128	20	0	550	312	862
2002 Average	134	-94	40	14,947	9	0	599	278	877
<b>2003</b> January	5	-115	-110	14,338	10	0	599	274	873
February	0	-106	-106	14,381	5	0	599	271	870
March	0	339	339	14,933	10	0	599	282	881
April	11	326	338	15,575	12	0	600	291	891
May	114	-189	-75	15,910	15	0	603	286	889
June	181	-31	150	15,620	45	0	609	285	893
July	125	11	135	15,546	7	0	612	285	897
August	190	-175	15	15,693	4	0	618	279	898
September	202	239	441	15,446	3	0	624	287	911
October	210	258	468	15,342	14	0	631	295	926
November	91	-447	-356	15,455	21	0	634	281	915
December	154	-398	-244	15,345	4	0	638	269	907
<b>Average</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>907</b>
<b>2004</b> January	89	110	199	14,816	6	0	641	271	913
February	197	183	380	14,711	8	0	647	277	924
March	170	550	720	14,802	19	0	652	294	946
April	202	177	379	15,546	55	0	658	299	957
May	101	85	186	15,962	26	0	661	302	963
June	35	95	130	16,244	45	0	662	304	967
July	106	-292	-186	16,140	18	0	666	295	961
August	108	-488	-381	16,142	13	0	669	280	949
September	42	-194	-151	14,980	35	0	670	274	945
October	2	448	450	14,954	25	0	670	288	959
November	81	106	187	15,668	42	0	673	292	964
December	91	-170	-79	15,751	30	0	676	286	962
<b>Average</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>15,479</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>2005</b> January	131	76	207	15,201	40	0	680	289	968
February	84	535	619	15,110	22	0	682	304	986
March	<sup>R</sup> 198	<sup>R</sup> 488	<sup>R</sup> 686	<sup>R</sup> 15,140	<sup>R</sup> 36	0	<sup>R</sup> 688	<sup>R</sup> 319	<sup>R</sup> 1,007
April	<sup>E</sup> 131	<sup>E</sup> 358	<sup>E</sup> 489	<sup>E</sup> 15,333	<sup>E</sup> 10	0	<sup>E</sup> 691	<sup>E</sup> 328	<sup>E</sup> 1,019
<b>4-Month Average</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 137</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 360</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 497</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 15,197</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 691</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 328</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 1,019</b>
<b>2004 4-Month Average</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>14,968</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>957</b>
<b>2003 4-Month Average</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14,811</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>891</b>

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.  
<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Current month stock change estimates are based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimates, rather than the actual stocks values shown in this table.  
<sup>c</sup> "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.  
<sup>d</sup> All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."  
<sup>e</sup> Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit. See Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil," at end of section.  
<sup>f</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.  
<sup>R</sup>=Revised. <sup>E</sup>=Estimate. NA=Not available. - =Not applicable.  
(s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per

day.  
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Table 3.3a Petroleum Imports From Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>							
	Bahrain		Iran		Iraq		Kuwait <sup>b</sup>	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1973 Average</b> .....	11	0	223	216	4	4	47	42
<b>1974 Average</b> .....	12	0	469	463	0	0	5	5
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	16	0	280	278	2	2	16	4
<b>1976 Average</b> .....	3	0	298	298	26	26	5	1
<b>1977 Average</b> .....	10	0	535	530	74	74	48	42
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	3	0	555	554	62	62	6	5
<b>1979 Average</b> .....	1	0	304	297	88	88	8	5
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	(s)	0	9	8	28	28	27	27
<b>1981 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
<b>1982 Average</b> .....	1	0	35	35	3	3	5	2
<b>1983 Average</b> .....	2	0	48	48	10	10	14	7
<b>1984 Average</b> .....	1	0	10	10	12	12	36	24
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	4	0	27	27	46	46	21	4
<b>1986 Average</b> .....	2	0	19	19	81	81	68	28
<b>1987 Average</b> .....	0	0	98	98	83	82	84	70
<b>1988 Average</b> .....	2	0	<sup>c</sup> (s)	<sup>c</sup> (s)	345	343	92	80
<b>1989 Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	449	441	157	155
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	518	514	86	79
<b>1991 Average</b> .....	2	0	32	32	0	0	6	6
<b>1992 Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	39
<b>1993 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	353	344
<b>1994 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	312	307
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	218	213
<b>1996 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	1	1	236	235
<b>1997 Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	89	89	253	253
<b>1998 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	336	336	301	300
<b>1999 Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	725	725	248	246
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	620	620	272	263
<b>2001 Average</b> .....	(s)	0	0	0	795	795	250	237
<b>2002 Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	459	459	228	216
<b>2003</b> January .....	4	0	0	0	634	634	166	134
February .....	11	0	0	0	963	963	241	223
March .....	0	0	0	0	681	681	251	220
April .....	0	0	0	0	739	739	301	294
May .....	0	0	0	0	128	128	217	200
June .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	274
July .....	0	0	0	0	67	67	169	169
August .....	0	0	0	0	125	125	189	183
September .....	0	0	0	0	362	362	250	248
October .....	0	0	0	0	735	735	168	168
November .....	0	0	0	0	706	706	182	176
December .....	0	0	0	0	678	678	217	211
<b>Average</b> .....	1	0	0	0	481	481	220	208
<b>2004</b> January .....	0	0	0	0	578	578	244	238
February .....	0	0	0	0	646	646	92	80
March .....	0	0	0	0	621	621	220	214
April .....	0	0	0	0	769	755	328	322
May .....	7	0	0	0	674	674	278	273
June .....	0	0	0	0	636	636	224	224
July .....	0	0	0	0	593	593	277	268
August .....	13	0	0	0	816	816	197	191
September .....	0	0	0	0	623	623	365	327
October .....	13	0	0	0	647	647	229	229
November .....	10	0	0	0	596	596	324	324
December .....	0	0	0	0	626	626	219	205
<b>Average</b> .....	4	0	0	0	652	651	250	241
<b>2005</b> January .....	0	0	0	0	477	477	203	197
February .....	0	0	0	0	523	523	183	177
March .....	0	0	0	0	548	548	207	179
<b>3-Month Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	516	516	198	184
<b>2004 3-Month Average</b> .....	0	0	0	0	614	614	188	179
<b>2003 3-Month Average</b> .....	5	0	0	0	752	752	219	192

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

<sup>c</sup> A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. The oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on November 29, 1987.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3b Petroleum Imports From Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., and Total Persian Gulf**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia <sup>b</sup>		United Arab Emirates		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average .....	7	7	486	462	71	71	848	802
1974 Average .....	17	17	461	438	74	69	1,039	992
1975 Average .....	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,165	1,121
1976 Average .....	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	1,840	1,825
1977 Average .....	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	2,448	2,418
1978 Average .....	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,219	2,212
1979 Average .....	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	2,069	2,049
1980 Average .....	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	1,519	1,508
1981 Average .....	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,219	1,196
1982 Average .....	7	7	552	530	92	81	696	659
1983 Average .....	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	442	405
1984 Average .....	5	4	325	309	117	90	506	450
1985 Average .....	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	311	244
1986 Average .....	13	12	685	618	44	38	912	796
1987 Average .....	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,077	949
1988 Average .....	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,541	1,357
1989 Average .....	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	1,861	1,734
1990 Average .....	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	1,966	1,801
1991 Average .....	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	1,845	1,743
1992 Average .....	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,778	1,636
1993 Average .....	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	1,782	1,637
1994 Average .....	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,728	1,615
1995 Average .....	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,573	1,479
1996 Average .....	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,604	1,488
1997 Average .....	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	1,755	1,635
1998 Average .....	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,136	2,044
1999 Average .....	10	1	1,478	1,387	2	0	2,464	2,360
2000 Average .....	9	0	1,572	1,523	15	3	2,488	2,409
2001 Average .....	13	(s)	1,662	1,611	40	21	2,761	2,664
2002 Average .....	15	9	1,552	1,519	15	10	2,269	2,213
2003 January .....	0	0	1,841	1,803	90	34	2,735	2,605
February .....	0	0	1,447	1,407	13	0	2,676	2,593
March .....	0	0	1,886	1,838	0	0	2,818	2,739
April .....	0	0	2,070	2,024	39	19	3,148	3,075
May .....	9	0	2,305	2,244	9	0	2,669	2,572
June .....	0	0	2,002	1,921	33	17	2,327	2,212
July .....	14	0	1,900	1,835	19	0	2,170	2,072
August .....	0	0	1,535	1,475	0	0	1,849	1,783
September .....	3	0	1,749	1,692	33	33	2,397	2,335
October .....	0	0	1,451	1,388	0	0	2,353	2,291
November .....	0	0	1,681	1,664	17	17	2,586	2,564
December .....	8	0	1,410	1,399	0	0	2,312	2,288
Average .....	3	0	1,774	1,726	21	10	2,501	2,425
2004 January .....	0	0	1,477	1,432	0	0	2,300	2,248
February .....	0	0	1,360	1,295	0	0	2,098	2,021
March .....	0	0	1,531	1,478	1	0	2,373	2,312
April .....	5	5	1,175	1,161	45	29	2,322	2,271
May .....	0	0	1,519	1,493	0	0	2,478	2,439
June .....	0	0	1,493	1,450	18	0	2,370	2,310
July .....	0	0	1,655	1,622	13	0	2,538	2,483
August .....	0	0	1,865	1,755	53	33	2,943	2,793
September .....	17	0	1,732	1,567	27	0	2,764	2,517
October .....	0	0	1,646	1,581	27	0	2,562	2,458
November .....	4	0	1,700	1,625	13	0	2,648	2,546
December .....	40	40	1,502	1,449	15	0	2,402	2,320
Average .....	5	4	1,556	1,494	18	5	2,485	2,395
2005 January .....	0	0	1,645	1,602	11	0	2,337	2,276
February .....	1	0	1,574	1,525	10	0	2,291	2,224
March .....	1	0	1,623	1,553	6	0	2,384	2,279
3-Month Average .....	1	0	1,615	1,561	9	0	2,339	2,261
2004 3-Month Average .....	0	0	1,458	1,404	(s)	0	2,261	2,197
2003 3-Month Average .....	0	0	1,734	1,692	35	12	2,745	2,648

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent

rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3c Petroleum Imports From Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, and Libya**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC <sup>a</sup>									
	Algeria		Ecuador <sup>b</sup>		Gabon <sup>c</sup>		Indonesia		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	136	120	48	47	0	0	213	200	164	133
1974 Average	190	180	42	42	23	23	300	284	4	4
1975 Average	282	264	57	57	27	27	390	379	232	223
1976 Average	432	408	51	51	28	26	539	537	453	444
1977 Average	559	544	57	55	42	35	541	507	723	704
1978 Average	649	634	54	38	41	38	573	533	654	638
1979 Average	636	608	42	30	42	42	420	380	658	642
1980 Average	488	456	27	17	26	25	348	314	554	548
1981 Average	311	261	48	38	35	35	366	318	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	42	32	40	40	248	226	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	61	56	59	59	338	315	0	0
1984 Average	323	194	55	47	58	57	343	304	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	67	56	52	51	314	292	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	77	64	26	25	318	297	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	29	23	35	35	285	262	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	47	33	16	15	205	186	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990 Average	280	63	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991 Average	253	44	63	53	84	84	111	102	0	0
1992 Average	196	24	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993 Average	220	24	(b)	(b)	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994 Average	243	21	(b)	(b)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995 Average	234	27	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	88	64	0	0
1996 Average	256	8	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	59	44	0	0
1997 Average	285	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	58	51	0	0
1998 Average	290	10	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	50	0	0
1999 Average	259	25	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	81	70	0	0
2000 Average	225	1	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	48	36	0	0
2001 Average	278	11	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	51	40	0	0
2002 Average	264	30	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	53	50	0	0
2003 January	291	39	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	25	25	0	0
February	213	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	15	15	0	0
March	304	40	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	10	10	0	0
April	395	77	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	46	43	0	0
May	377	81	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	10	10	0	0
June	700	282	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	11	11	0	0
July	444	86	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	0
August	459	192	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	39	0	0
September	479	243	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	35	8	0	0
October	244	86	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	133	92	0	0
November	371	151	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	71	44	0	0
December	301	69	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	23	15	0	0
Average	382	112	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	37	26	0	0
2004 January	345	123	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	17	14	0	0
February	378	92	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	47	44	0	0
March	496	253	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	36	32	0	0
April	380	261	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	74	74	0	0
May	477	234	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	39	39	0	0
June	464	216	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	72	51	34	34
July	576	297	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	104	72	32	32
August	536	352	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	45	9	34	34
September	385	187	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	41	41	33	33
October	299	114	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	27	10	66	66
November	465	240	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	29	11	31	20
December	464	199	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	11	11	12	0
Average	439	214	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	45	34	20	18
2005 January	368	146	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	22	22	0	0
February	504	219	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	11	11	96	96
March	378	134	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	38	19	5	0
3-Month Average	414	165	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	24	17	32	30
2004 3-Month Average	407	157	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	33	30	0	0
2003 3-Month Average	271	27	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	17	17	0	0

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992. As of January 1993, imports from Ecuador appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

<sup>c</sup> Gabon withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1994. As of January 1995, imports from Gabon appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3d Petroleum Imports From Nigeria, Venezuela, Total Other OPEC, and Total OPEC**

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC <sup>a</sup>						Total OPEC <sup>b</sup>	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total		Total	Crude Oil
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil		
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,156	1,293	2,993	2,095
1974 Average	713	697	979	319	2,253	1,549	3,280	2,540
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,452	2,091	3,601	3,211
1976 Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	3,229	2,721	5,066	4,545
1977 Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,754	3,225	6,193	5,643
1978 Average	919	910	646	181	3,536	2,972	5,751	5,184
1979 Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	3,569	3,063	5,637	5,112
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	2,781	2,356	4,300	3,864
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	2,106	1,726	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,451	1,075	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,422	1,072	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,544	1,062	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,522	1,069	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,926	1,317	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,983	1,451	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,981	1,339	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,279	1,642	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,332	1,713	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,249	1,634	4,092	3,377
1992 Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,313	1,770	4,092	3,406
1993 Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,493	1,972	4,273	3,609
1994 Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,520	1,965	4,247	3,580
1995 Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,430	1,862	4,002	3,341
1996 Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,609	1,950	4,211	3,438
1997 Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,814	2,140	4,569	3,775
1998 Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,771	2,125	4,905	4,169
1999 Average	657	623	1,493	1,150	2,489	1,869	4,953	4,228
2000 Average	896	875	1,546	1,223	2,716	2,135	5,203	4,544
2001 Average	885	842	1,553	1,291	2,768	2,184	5,528	4,848
2002 Average	621	589	1,398	1,201	2,336	1,870	4,605	4,083
2003 January	831	804	426	399	1,573	1,267	4,303	3,873
February	547	505	613	559	1,388	1,079	4,052	3,672
March	1,002	945	1,297	1,149	2,614	2,144	5,433	4,883
April	733	697	1,626	1,387	2,801	2,204	5,949	5,279
May	958	907	1,737	1,491	3,082	2,488	5,751	5,060
June	866	836	1,622	1,381	3,199	2,510	5,526	4,722
July	843	804	1,279	1,150	2,566	2,040	4,736	4,112
August	995	988	1,564	1,345	3,085	2,564	4,934	4,347
September	936	905	1,547	1,307	2,997	2,463	5,394	4,798
October	1,049	990	1,564	1,295	2,989	2,463	5,342	4,754
November	646	622	1,562	1,352	2,651	2,170	5,237	4,733
December	959	938	1,631	1,340	2,913	2,362	5,225	4,650
Average	867	832	1,376	1,183	2,662	2,153	5,162	4,578
2004 January	982	923	1,535	1,298	2,879	2,359	5,179	4,607
February	1,163	1,044	1,529	1,294	3,117	2,473	5,215	4,494
March	1,300	1,236	1,563	1,343	3,396	2,864	5,769	5,177
April	1,073	1,044	1,539	1,372	3,066	2,751	5,388	5,022
May	1,197	1,127	1,569	1,371	3,281	2,770	5,753	5,210
June	1,238	1,191	1,687	1,439	3,495	2,931	5,865	5,241
July	1,102	1,020	1,435	1,228	3,249	2,650	5,786	5,132
August	1,236	1,168	1,443	1,194	3,295	2,757	6,225	5,550
September	1,076	1,012	1,281	1,070	2,816	2,344	5,580	4,860
October	1,066	1,029	1,560	1,330	3,017	2,548	5,567	5,006
November	963	945	1,532	1,237	3,019	2,452	5,657	4,998
December	1,027	1,006	1,581	1,344	3,095	2,560	5,497	4,879
Average	1,119	1,062	1,521	1,294	3,144	2,622	5,626	5,017
2005 January	1,067	1,007	1,573	1,349	3,029	2,524	5,366	4,800
February	1,205	1,114	1,690	1,357	3,505	2,797	5,796	5,021
March	953	879	1,517	1,315	2,891	2,346	5,275	4,625
3-Month Average	1,071	996	1,590	1,340	3,130	2,548	5,469	4,809
2004 3-Month Average	1,148	1,068	1,543	1,312	3,131	2,568	5,391	4,765
2003 3-Month Average	802	759	784	707	1,874	1,511	4,614	4,158

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> OPEC includes the Persian Gulf nations that are displayed on Tables 3.3a and 3.3b except Bahrain, which is not a member of OPEC, and the nations displayed under "Other OPEC" on Tables 3.3c and 3.3d. Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992; as of January 1993, imports from Ecuador appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC." Gabon withdrew on December 31, 1994; as of January 1995, imports from Gabon appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC." Imports from Bahrain are accounted for under "Other Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3h.

Notes: • Beginning in November 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3e Petroleum Imports From Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, and China**

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC <sup>a</sup>											
	Angola		Australia		Bahamas		Brazil		Canada		China	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974 Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975 Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976 Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977 Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978 Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979 Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980 Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981 Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982 Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983 Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984 Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986 Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987 Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988 Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989 Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990 Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991 Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992 Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993 Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994 Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995 Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996 Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997 Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998 Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999 Average	361	357	42	31	3	0	26	0	1,539	1,178	21	13
2000 Average	301	295	56	49	0	0	51	5	1,807	1,348	44	33
2001 Average	328	321	43	34	10	0	82	13	1,828	1,356	24	13
2002 Average	332	321	57	51	34	0	116	58	1,971	1,445	26	20
2003 January	263	245	20	20	38	0	114	48	2,272	1,654	19	16
February	265	251	23	23	27	0	119	36	1,997	1,447	15	14
March	396	396	20	20	41	0	76	15	1,895	1,428	45	7
April	494	482	24	24	35	0	75	17	1,779	1,287	21	6
May	356	356	20	20	37	0	67	33	2,015	1,502	22	7
June	403	390	44	22	67	0	84	60	1,956	1,517	32	6
July	529	517	47	23	18	0	144	63	2,131	1,616	74	25
August	483	471	62	41	37	0	198	82	2,132	1,586	21	13
September	401	401	84	63	6	0	132	68	2,082	1,538	39	24
October	385	373	45	45	25	0	95	32	2,179	1,700	6	5
November	203	191	22	22	4	0	93	68	2,186	1,639	30	28
December	269	269	0	0	22	0	99	77	2,227	1,663	0	0
Average	371	363	34	27	30	0	108	50	2,072	1,549	27	13
2004 January	277	277	20	20	5	0	136	103	2,185	1,626	12	7
February	273	271	23	23	21	0	104	67	2,087	1,490	46	38
March	347	336	22	22	15	0	93	42	2,077	1,583	14	6
April	338	325	0	0	21	0	83	22	2,044	1,596	7	7
May	405	384	39	39	19	0	60	16	2,063	1,630	15	7
June	139	127	21	0	14	0	130	91	2,217	1,708	14	7
July	370	355	38	8	25	0	140	95	2,166	1,664	38	21
August	354	341	21	21	60	0	69	50	1,982	1,512	7	7
September	382	361	22	22	43	0	138	102	2,148	1,716	8	6
October	197	185	19	19	34	0	90	26	2,208	1,687	38	24
November	402	402	21	21	48	0	36	0	2,094	1,557	32	23
December	306	306	82	62	24	0	45	0	2,143	1,563	29	22
Average	316	306	27	21	27	0	94	51	2,118	1,611	22	14
2005 January	436	424	21	21	32	0	123	32	2,175	1,564	24	22
February	394	369	11	11	43	0	153	52	2,073	1,513	29	23
March	675	675	0	0	46	0	55	32	1,985	1,451	29	27
3-Month Average	505	493	11	11	40	0	109	38	2,078	1,509	27	24
2004 3-Month Average	300	295	21	21	14	0	111	71	2,117	1,568	24	17
2003 3-Month Average	309	299	21	21	36	0	102	33	2,057	1,512	27	12

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.  
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.



**Table 3.3f Petroleum Imports From Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Italy, Malaysia, and Mexico**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC <sup>a</sup>											
	Colombia		Ecuador <sup>b</sup>		Gabon <sup>c</sup>		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	9	2	-	-	-	-	125	0	12	1	16	1
1974 Average	5	0	-	-	-	-	74	0	12	1	8	2
1975 Average	9	0	-	-	-	-	27	0	8	5	71	70
1976 Average	21	6	-	-	-	-	39	0	18	16	87	87
1977 Average	17	0	-	-	-	-	51	0	66	55	179	177
1978 Average	20	0	-	-	-	-	38	0	42	37	318	316
1979 Average	18	0	-	-	-	-	30	0	66	52	439	437
1980 Average	4	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	70	61	533	507
1981 Average	1	0	-	-	-	-	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982 Average	5	0	-	-	-	-	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983 Average	10	0	-	-	-	-	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984 Average	8	0	-	-	-	-	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985 Average	23	0	-	-	-	-	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986 Average	87	57	-	-	-	-	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987 Average	148	115	-	-	-	-	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988 Average	134	106	-	-	-	-	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989 Average	172	136	-	-	-	-	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990 Average	182	140	-	-	-	-	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991 Average	163	123	-	-	-	-	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992 Average	126	102	-	-	-	-	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993 Average	171	141	81	78	-	-	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994 Average	161	146	91	91	-	-	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995 Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996 Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997 Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998 Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999 Average	468	452	118	114	168	168	10	0	35	21	1,324	1,254
2000 Average	342	318	128	125	143	143	30	0	45	29	1,373	1,313
2001 Average	296	260	120	113	140	140	40	0	37	15	1,440	1,394
2002 Average	260	235	110	100	143	143	34	0	16	9	1,547	1,500
2003 January	160	138	85	85	113	113	25	0	12	11	1,604	1,530
February	269	240	93	93	168	168	21	0	15	0	1,646	1,542
March	220	163	82	82	98	98	49	0	8	0	1,355	1,313
April	212	170	101	95	135	135	68	0	27	21	1,663	1,633
May	162	133	149	137	129	129	39	0	31	22	1,556	1,513
June	170	146	136	120	140	140	20	0	0	0	1,530	1,472
July	188	161	144	139	98	98	24	0	118	95	1,694	1,645
August	226	206	173	170	144	144	32	0	62	62	1,618	1,575
September	200	182	173	167	102	102	28	0	46	22	1,665	1,631
October	231	186	245	234	141	141	25	0	15	9	1,692	1,620
November	129	102	103	103	142	142	49	0	9	0	1,657	1,585
December	175	168	244	237	161	161	25	0	21	11	1,801	1,765
Average	195	166	145	139	131	131	34	0	31	21	1,623	1,569
2004 January	287	276	197	187	97	97	20	0	24	14	1,615	1,594
February	99	61	223	209	163	163	24	0	0	0	1,541	1,486
March	124	105	113	95	108	108	63	0	22	8	1,639	1,576
April	153	136	253	225	169	169	41	0	0	0	1,577	1,566
May	202	173	259	259	116	116	26	0	31	22	1,714	1,666
June	202	192	205	186	195	195	37	0	23	5	1,702	1,668
July	136	83	277	249	117	117	65	0	34	34	1,648	1,603
August	184	143	282	256	65	65	51	0	64	33	1,647	1,588
September	166	131	285	285	94	94	51	0	21	12	1,591	1,527
October	139	110	299	293	236	236	23	0	59	30	1,760	1,722
November	159	123	237	237	116	116	14	0	28	12	1,654	1,604
December	165	119	255	249	233	233	33	0	42	42	1,605	1,552
Average	168	138	240	228	142	142	37	0	29	18	1,642	1,597
2005 January	150	122	315	309	145	145	24	0	64	40	1,501	1,420
February	110	99	356	356	140	140	14	0	17	0	1,585	1,488
March	126	108	305	305	196	196	18	0	0	0	1,648	1,590
3-Month Average	129	110	324	322	161	161	19	0	27	14	1,578	1,500
2004 3-Month Average	172	149	177	163	122	122	36	0	15	8	1,600	1,553
2003 3-Month Average	215	178	86	86	125	125	32	0	12	4	1,531	1,459

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Through 1992, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

<sup>c</sup> Through December 1994, Gabon was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

- = Not applicable. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3g Petroleum Imports From Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Puerto Rico, Russia, and Spain**

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC <sup>a</sup>											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia <sup>b</sup>		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	53	0	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	26	0
1974 Average	43	0	511	0	1	1	90	0	20	0	12	0
1975 Average	19	4	332	0	17	12	90	0	14	0	1	0
1976 Average	8	0	275	0	36	35	88	0	11	2	1	0
1977 Average	31	4	211	0	50	48	105	0	12	2	10	0
1978 Average	5	2	229	0	104	104	94	0	8	1	3	0
1979 Average	23	7	231	0	75	75	92	0	1	0	4	0
1980 Average	2	(s)	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	1	0
1981 Average	30	(s)	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)
1982 Average	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983 Average	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984 Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985 Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986 Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987 Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988 Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989 Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990 Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991 Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992 Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993 Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994 Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995 Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996 Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997 Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998 Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999 Average	27	0	65	0	304	263	13	0	89	21	10	0
2000 Average	30	1	90	0	343	302	15	0	72	7	25	0
2001 Average	43	0	81	0	341	281	4	0	90	0	31	0
2002 Average	66	0	81	0	393	348	(s)	0	210	85	17	0
2003 January	123	0	49	0	210	139	0	0	181	99	30	0
February	62	0	129	0	280	236	0	0	271	121	26	0
March	108	0	64	0	242	181	0	0	257	16	16	0
April	89	0	83	0	282	182	0	0	132	19	17	0
May	76	0	143	0	303	190	0	0	208	142	49	0
June	97	0	49	0	375	244	0	0	527	441	44	0
July	100	0	59	0	265	162	0	0	550	479	16	0
August	91	0	27	0	352	192	0	0	411	288	7	0
September	102	0	46	0	288	214	0	0	275	142	11	0
October	79	0	42	0	296	190	0	0	93	34	10	0
November	93	0	78	0	188	129	0	0	71	0	41	0
December	19	0	71	0	162	116	0	0	72	21	19	0
Average	87	0	70	0	270	181	0	0	254	151	24	0
2004 January	30	0	90	0	241	149	0	0	128	8	0	0
February	121	0	153	0	252	168	0	0	184	11	15	4
March	159	0	0	0	287	217	0	0	193	42	34	0
April	111	0	28	0	169	131	0	0	316	193	53	0
May	95	0	5	0	278	186	0	0	211	142	35	0
June	118	0	1	0	209	164	0	0	416	321	8	0
July	110	0	2	0	318	215	0	0	384	206	8	0
August	97	0	121	0	319	163	0	0	215	105	17	0
September	50	0	127	0	148	59	0	0	199	43	0	0
October	132	0	93	0	223	133	0	0	268	129	20	0
November	49	0	30	0	245	105	0	0	490	402	45	0
December	74	0	4	0	157	63	0	0	365	196	53	0
Average	96	0	54	0	238	146	0	0	281	150	24	(s)
2005 January	70	18	9	0	259	162	1	0	318	176	7	0
February	110	0	21	0	114	50	0	0	458	288	20	0
March	73	0	25	0	269	165	0	0	485	295	9	0
3-Month Average	84	6	18	0	217	128	(s)	0	419	252	12	0
2004 3-Month Average	103	0	79	0	260	178	0	0	168	20	16	1
2003 3-Month Average	99	0	79	0	243	184	0	0	235	77	24	0

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Imports from other republics in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1973 through 1992.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3h Petroleum Imports From Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, U.S. Virgin Islands, Other Non-OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total Imports**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC <sup>a</sup>										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		U.S. Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC <sup>b</sup>		Total			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	255	60	15	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974 Average	251	63	8	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975 Average	242	115	14	(s)	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976 Average	274	104	31	13	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977 Average	289	134	126	97	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978 Average	253	142	180	169	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979 Average	190	123	202	197	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980 Average	176	115	176	173	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981 Average	133	102	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982 Average	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983 Average	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984 Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985 Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986 Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987 Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988 Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989 Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990 Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991 Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992 Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993 Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,347	3,178	8,620	6,787
1994 Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995 Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996 Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997 Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998 Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999 Average	58	40	365	284	280	1	575	304	5,899	4,502	10,852	8,731
2000 Average	85	56	366	291	291	0	618	214	6,257	4,526	11,459	9,071
2001 Average	72	51	324	244	268	0	702	244	6,343	4,480	11,871	9,328
2002 Average	80	68	478	405	236	0	720	270	6,925	5,058	11,530	9,140
2003 January	111	73	493	411	179	0	700	181	6,801	4,760	11,104	8,633
February	78	44	463	407	253	0	649	179	6,869	4,802	10,921	8,474
March	105	78	389	299	328	0	818	245	6,612	4,342	12,044	9,226
April	110	82	407	308	245	0	651	189	6,650	4,649	12,599	9,928
May	97	82	557	470	258	0	894	358	7,167	5,093	12,918	10,153
June	50	44	512	373	278	0	959	340	7,475	5,316	13,001	10,038
July	128	98	512	454	351	0	809	348	8,000	5,922	12,736	10,034
August	58	36	381	319	345	0	974	490	7,836	5,676	12,769	10,023
September	124	87	558	487	326	0	786	359	7,474	5,489	12,868	10,287
October	91	60	319	285	307	0	711	396	7,031	5,309	12,373	10,063
November	112	68	300	234	291	0	676	307	6,475	4,618	11,712	9,351
December	112	56	390	261	287	0	634	228	6,808	5,034	12,033	9,684
Average	98	67	440	359	288	0	773	303	7,103	5,087	12,264	9,665
2004 January	85	55	200	126	295	0	606	175	6,549	4,715	11,727	9,322
February	123	75	384	297	279	0	999	402	7,114	4,764	12,329	9,258
March	107	56	448	293	284	0	1,152	408	7,304	4,897	13,073	10,073
April	110	77	461	306	290	0	837	287	7,062	5,040	12,450	10,062
May	100	41	433	249	294	0	824	184	7,236	5,115	12,989	10,324
June	59	34	394	304	376	0	956	261	7,436	5,264	13,301	10,505
July	108	54	402	249	379	0	838	217	7,603	5,170	13,389	10,302
August	101	56	274	174	355	0	981	383	7,264	4,897	13,489	10,447
September	67	38	192	94	342	0	876	319	6,952	4,808	12,532	9,669
October	57	48	486	292	352	0	1,023	388	7,757	5,323	13,323	10,328
November	63	32	290	156	296	0	1,213	320	7,562	5,111	13,219	10,108
December	64	22	464	287	344	0	948	422	7,434	5,139	12,931	10,018
Average	87	49	369	235	324	0	938	314	7,274	5,021	12,899	10,038
2005 January	84	50	283	162	302	0	951	376	7,295	5,044	12,661	9,844
February	86	56	337	190	329	0	1,342	502	7,740	5,137	13,536	10,158
March	100	64	447	290	278	0	875	320	7,644	5,519	12,919	10,144
3-Month Average	90	57	356	215	302	0	1,046	396	7,554	5,236	13,023	10,045
2004 3-Month Average	105	62	343	237	286	0	917	326	6,986	4,792	12,377	9,557
2003 3-Month Average	99	66	448	371	253	0	724	202	6,757	4,629	11,371	8,788

<sup>a</sup> The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Bahrain, which is shown on Table 3.3a.

<sup>c</sup> As of January 1993, includes petroleum imported from Ecuador, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992. As of January 1995, includes petroleum imported from Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1994.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

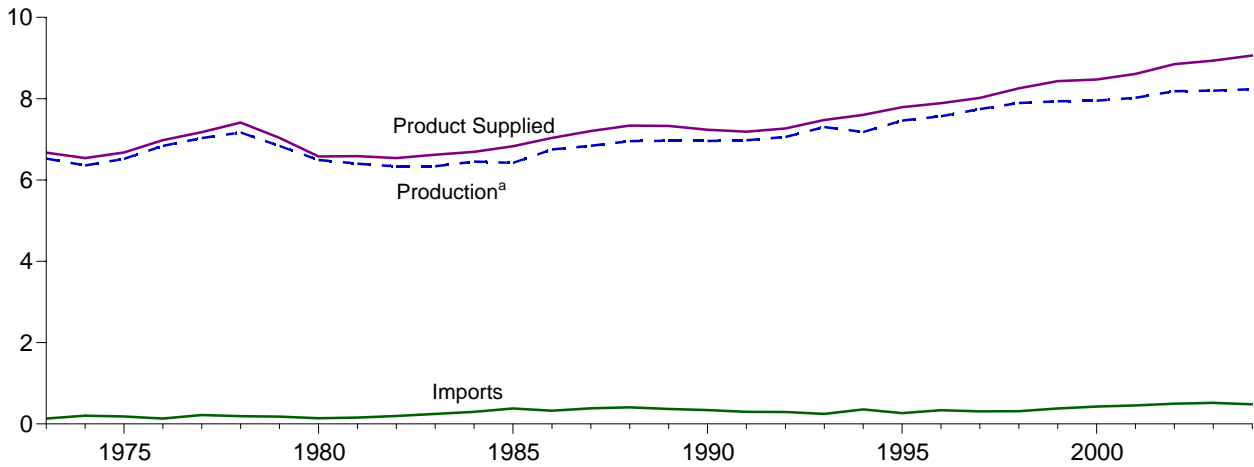
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

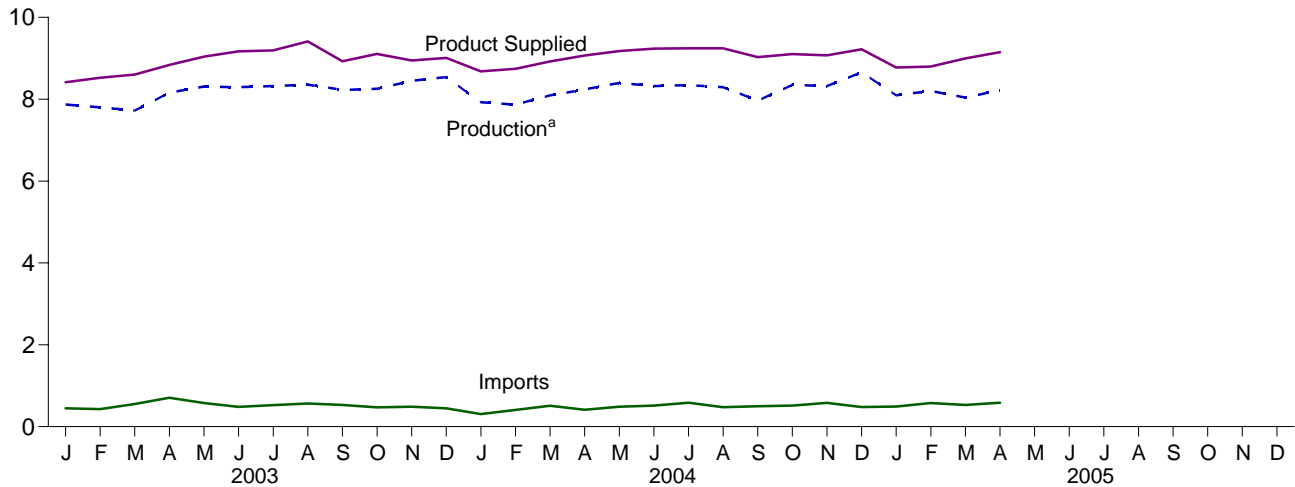
Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Figure 3.2 Finished Motor Gasoline**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

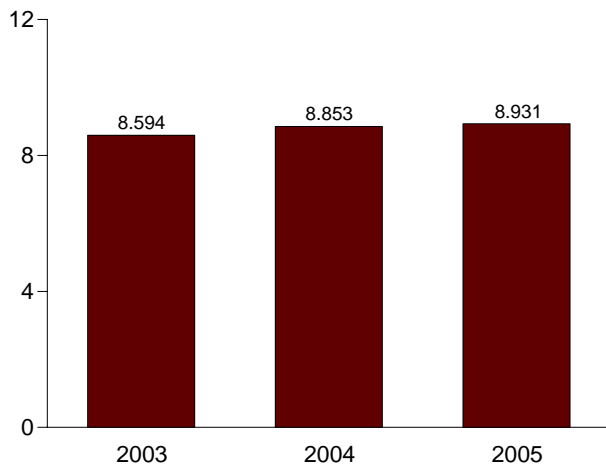
Overview, 1973-2004



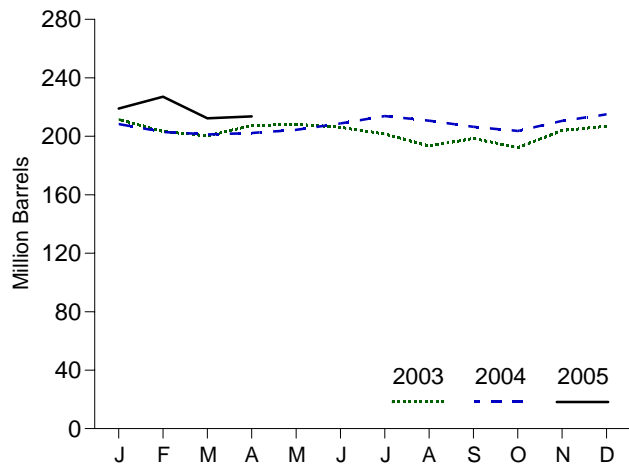
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Refinery and blender net production.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Source: Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks <sup>a</sup>		
	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports <sup>b</sup>	Adjustments <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b,d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Finished	Total <sup>e</sup>	
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	6,527	134	8	-9	4	6,674	NA	209	NA
1974 Average	6,358	204	3	24	2	6,537	NA	218	NA
1975 Average	6,518	184	3	28	2	6,675	NA	235	NA
1976 Average	6,838	131	3	-10	3	6,978	NA	231	NA
1977 Average	7,031	217	2	72	2	7,177	NA	258	NA
1978 Average	7,167	190	2	-54	1	7,412	NA	238	NA
1979 Average	6,837	181	15	-2	(s)	7,034	NA	237	NA
1980 Average	6,492	140	14	66	1	6,579	NA	261	NA
1981 Average <sup>g</sup>	6,400	157	5	-28	2	6,588	203	253	NA
1982 Average	6,336	197	2	-25	20	6,539	194	235	NA
1983 Average	6,338	247	2	-45	10	6,622	186	222	NA
1984 Average	6,453	299	(s)	54	6	6,693	205	243	NA
1985 Average	6,419	381	(s)	-41	10	6,831	190	223	NA
1986 Average	6,752	326	(s)	11	33	7,034	194	233	NA
1987 Average	6,841	384	(s)	-15	35	7,206	189	226	NA
1988 Average	6,956	405	(s)	3	22	7,336	190	228	NA
1989 Average	6,963	369	(s)	-35	39	7,328	177	213	NA
1990 Average	6,959	342	(s)	10	55	7,235	181	220	NA
1991 Average	6,975	297	(s)	3	82	7,188	182	219	NA
1992 Average	7,058	294	(s)	-11	96	7,268	178	216	NA
1993 Average <sup>g</sup>	7,304	247	56	26	105	7,476	187	226	<sup>h</sup> 13
1994 Average	7,181	356	131	-31	97	7,601	176	215	17
1995 Average	7,459	265	130	-40	104	7,789	161	202	12
1996 Average	7,565	336	82	-12	104	7,891	157	195	13
1997 Average	7,743	309	127	26	137	8,017	166	210	12
1998 Average	7,892	311	190	15	125	8,253	172	216	14
1999 Average	7,934	382	177	-49	111	8,431	154	193	14
2000 Average	7,951	427	235	-3	144	8,472	153	196	12
2001 Average	8,022	454	290	23	133	8,610	161	210	13
2002 Average	8,183	498	292	1	124	8,848	162	209	12
2003 January	7,870	446	121	-151	175	8,414	157	211	13
February	7,800	427	223	-219	143	8,525	151	203	13
March	7,724	555	217	-207	102	8,602	145	200	14
April	8,161	704	309	225	111	8,838	151	207	13
May	8,311	575	391	122	113	9,042	155	208	15
June	8,293	482	430	-74	109	9,170	153	206	14
July	8,320	524	343	-95	90	9,192	150	202	13
August	8,355	565	419	-156	84	9,411	145	193	11
September	8,228	529	329	30	129	8,926	146	199	14
October	8,253	469	359	-185	159	9,108	140	192	13
November	8,450	489	321	196	118	8,946	146	204	12
December	8,540	446	216	19	172	9,011	147	207	11
Average	8,194	518	307	-41	125	8,935	147	207	11
2004 January	7,927	309	412	-126	93	8,680	143	208	11
February	7,866	410	417	-209	159	8,743	137	203	11
March	8,093	512	336	-125	144	8,922	133	201	11
April	8,239	411	581	37	127	9,067	134	202	10
May	8,400	485	532	116	122	9,178	138	204	9
June	8,321	515	582	105	76	9,237	141	209	9
July	8,344	585	457	33	109	9,243	142	214	9
August	8,294	475	534	-67	126	9,244	140	211	10
September	7,965	497	517	-129	79	9,030	136	206	10
October	8,349	515	434	69	126	9,103	138	204	11
November	8,320	582	425	109	148	9,070	141	211	11
December	8,656	479	327	59	183	9,219	143	215	10
Average	8,233	481	462	-10	124	9,063	143	215	10
2005 January	8,094	489	393	55	146	8,775	145	219	11
February	8,204	578	282	128	137	8,798	148	227	11
March	R 8,040	R 530	R 224	R -344	R 142	R 8,996	138	R 212	R 11
April	E 8,394	E 585	E 360	E 76	E 114	E 9,149	E 140	E 214	NA
4-Month Average	E 8,181	E 545	E 315	E -26	E 135	E 8,931	E 140	E 214	NA
2004 4-Month Average	8,032	410	436	-105	130	8,853	134	202	10
2003 4-Month Average	7,889	534	217	-87	133	8,594	151	207	13

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 1981, excludes motor gasoline blending components.

<sup>c</sup> An adjustment for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol.

Through 2004, includes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline.

<sup>d</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

<sup>e</sup> Includes motor gasoline blending components and gasohol, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.

<sup>f</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

<sup>g</sup> See Note 2, "Motor Gasoline," at end of section.

<sup>h</sup> See Note 1, "Survey Respondents," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

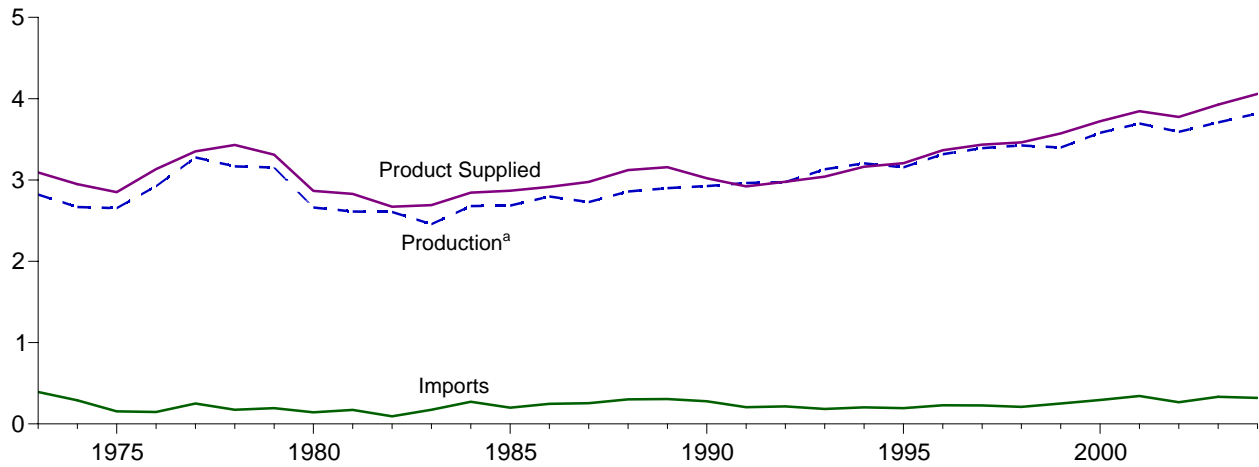
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.

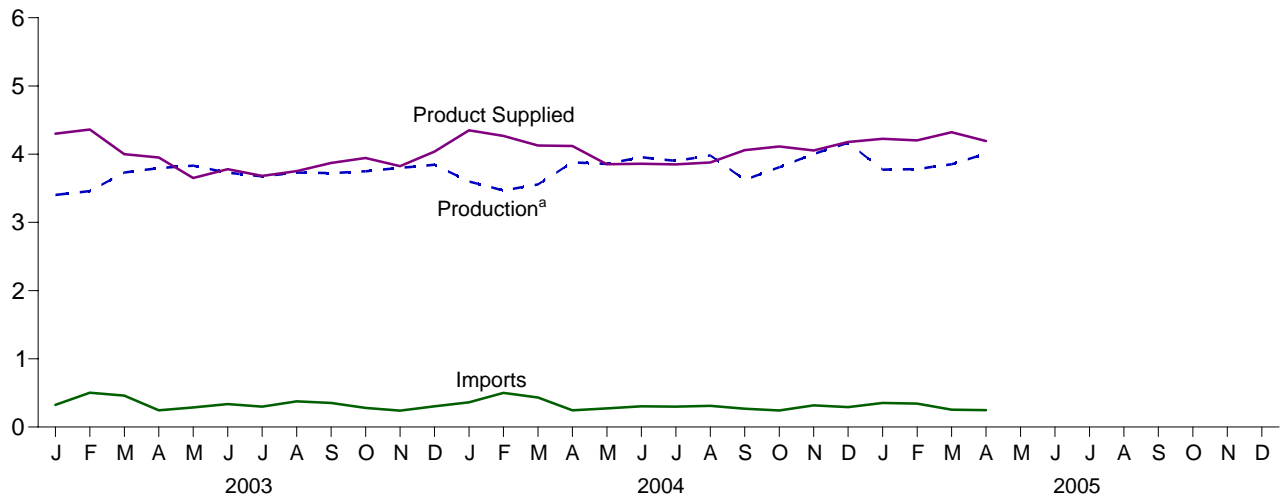
• 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel Oil**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

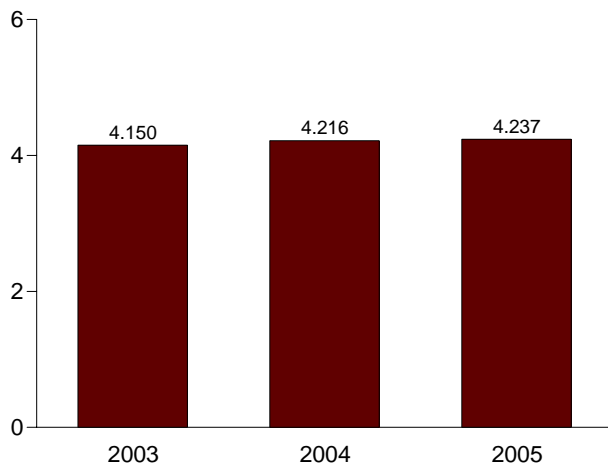
Overview, 1973-2004



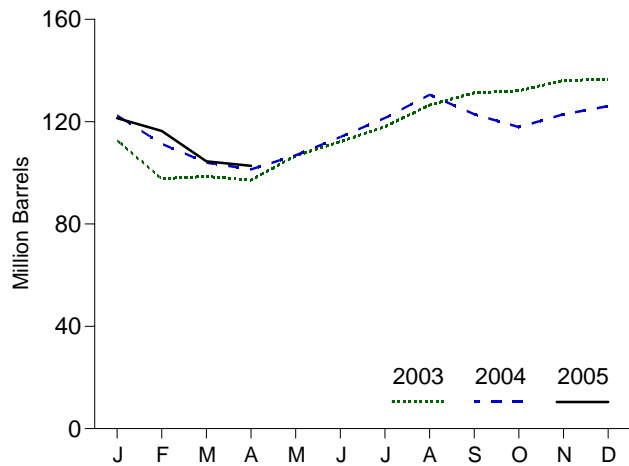
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Refinery net production.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Source: Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks <sup>a</sup>			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	Sulfur Content <sup>b</sup>			Total
							<= 15 ppm	> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm	> 500 ppm	
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels				
1973 Average	2,820	392	4	115	9	3,092	NA	NA	NA	196
1974 Average	2,668	289	3	110	2	2,948	NA	NA	NA	9200
1975 Average	2,653	155	2	10-41	1	2,851	NA	NA	NA	209
1976 Average	2,924	146	2	-62	1	3,133	NA	NA	NA	186
1977 Average	3,277	250	2	176	1	3,352	NA	NA	NA	250
1978 Average	3,167	173	2	-93	3	3,432	NA	NA	NA	216
1979 Average	3,152	193	2	34	3	3,311	NA	NA	NA	229
1980 Average	2,661	142	2	-64	3	2,866	NA	NA	NA	9205
1981 Average <sup>h</sup>	2,613	173	10	9-38	5	2,829	NA	NA	NA	192
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	NA	NA	NA	9179
1983 Average	2,456	174	(s)	9-124	64	2,690	NA	NA	NA	140
1984 Average	2,680	272	1	57	51	2,845	NA	NA	NA	161
1985 Average	2,686	200	2	-48	67	2,868	NA	NA	NA	144
1986 Average	2,796	247	1	31	100	2,914	NA	NA	NA	155
1987 Average	2,729	255	1	-56	66	2,976	NA	NA	NA	134
1988 Average	2,857	302	1	-30	69	3,122	NA	NA	NA	124
1989 Average	2,899	306	-	-49	97	3,157	NA	NA	NA	106
1990 Average	2,925	278	-	73	109	3,021	NA	NA	NA	132
1991 Average	2,962	205	-	31	215	2,921	NA	NA	NA	144
1992 Average	2,974	216	-	-8	219	2,979	NA	NA	NA	141
1993 Average	3,132	184	-	1	274	3,041	(e)	h64	h77	141
1994 Average	3,205	203	-	12	234	3,162	(e)	73	73	145
1995 Average	3,155	193	-	-41	183	3,207	(e)	67	63	130
1996 Average	3,316	230	-	-10	190	3,365	(e)	68	58	127
1997 Average	3,392	228	-	32	152	3,435	(e)	68	70	138
1998 Average	3,424	210	-	48	124	3,461	(e)	77	79	156
1999 Average	3,399	250	-	-84	162	3,572	(e)	69	56	125
2000 Average	3,580	295	-	-20	173	3,722	(e)	72	46	118
2001 Average	3,695	344	-	73	119	3,847	(e)	82	62	145
2002 Average	3,592	267	-	-29	112	3,776	(e)	81	53	134
2003 January	3,403	325	-	-693	119	4,301	(e)	69	44	113
February	3,459	503	-	-532	132	4,362	(e)	61	37	98
March	3,732	460	-	30	161	4,001	(e)	63	35	99
April	3,796	246	-	-47	139	3,951	(e)	66	31	97
May	3,833	287	-	307	162	3,651	(e)	72	35	107
June	3,728	337	-	184	101	3,781	(e)	74	38	112
July	3,673	299	-	188	103	3,680	(e)	75	43	118
August	3,730	375	-	274	80	3,752	(e)	76	51	127
September	3,721	352	-	159	43	3,871	(e)	77	55	131
October	3,750	281	-	25	62	3,945	(e)	74	59	132
November	3,800	241	-	136	81	3,824	(e)	78	58	136
December	3,845	305	-	13	100	4,037	(e)	82	55	137
Average	3,707	333	-	7	107	3,927	(e)	82	55	137
2004 January	3,599	362	-	-461	72	4,350	13	64	46	122
February	3,467	501	-	-385	86	4,268	5	63	43	111
March	3,558	432	-	-235	99	4,126	3	63	38	104
April	3,881	244	-	-87	92	4,121	2	64	35	101
May	3,858	273	-	177	100	3,854	2	68	36	107
June	3,957	305	-	238	164	3,860	1	70	43	114
July	3,902	300	-	239	113	3,850	1	73	47	121
August	3,981	311	-	294	120	3,878	1	77	52	131
September	3,625	270	-	-252	88	4,059	1	70	51	123
October	3,807	242	-	-164	101	4,113	1	67	50	118
November	4,004	318	-	167	102	4,053	2	71	51	123
December	4,167	291	-	103	176	4,180	1	75	49	126
Average	3,819	320	-	-29	110	4,059	1	75	49	126
2005 January	3,772	352	-	-151	49	4,226	1	74	46	121
February	3,783	344	-	-179	102	4,203	1	72	43	116
March	R 3,852	R 253	-	R -382	R 165	R 4,323	R 4	R 67	R 36	104
April	E 4,007	E 247	-	E -45	E 106	E 4,192	E 1	E 64	E 38	E 103
4-Month Average	E 3,854	E 298	-	E -191	E 106	E 4,237	E 1	E 64	E 38	E 103
2004 4-Month Average	3,627	384	-	-292	87	4,216	2	64	35	101
2003 4-Month Average	3,599	382	-	-308	138	4,150	(e)	66	31	97

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>b</sup> By weight; "ppm" is parts per million.

<sup>c</sup> Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate fuel oil). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.

<sup>d</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

<sup>e</sup> Included in "> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm."

<sup>f</sup> See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

<sup>g</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

<sup>h</sup> See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. - =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

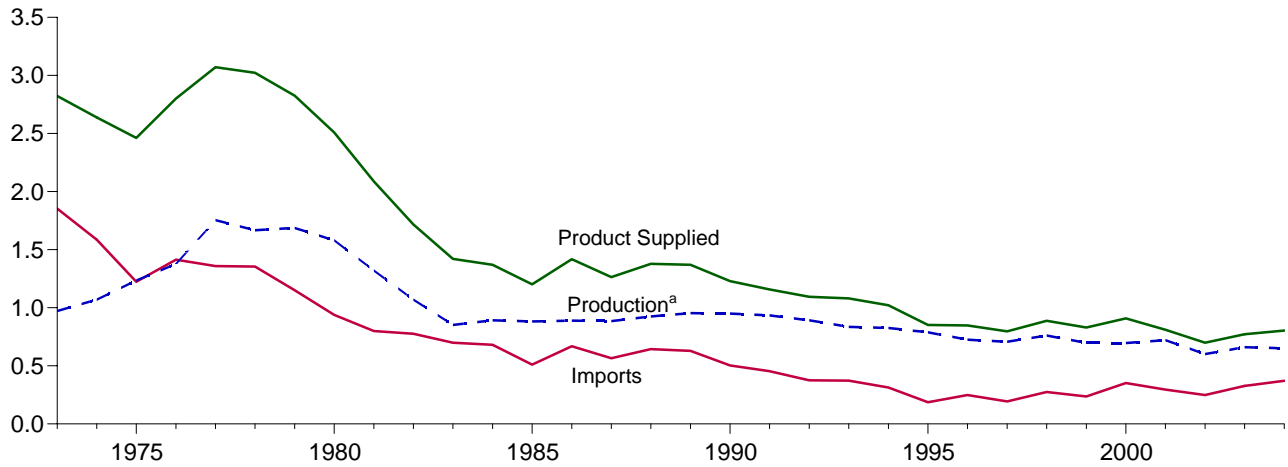
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel Oil**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

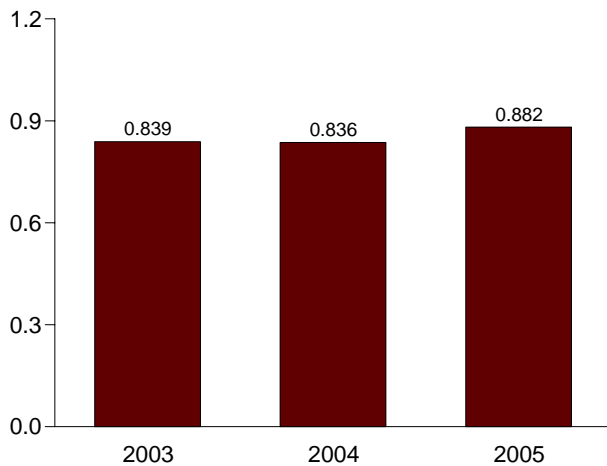
Overview, 1973-2004



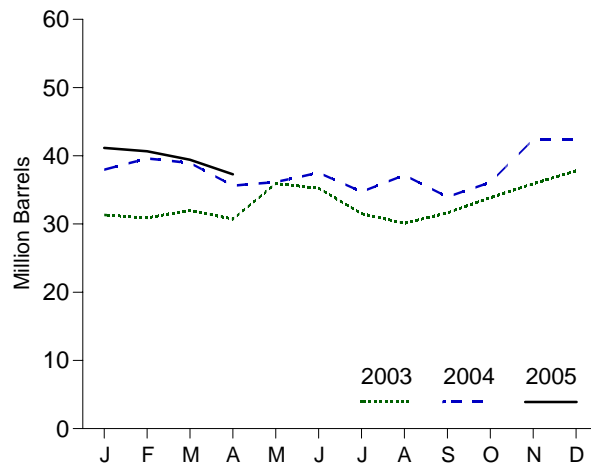
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Refinery net production.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Source: Table 3.6.



**Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks <sup>a</sup>			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	Sulfur Content <sup>b</sup>			Total
							< 0.31%	>= 0.31% and <= 1.00%	> 1.00%	
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels				
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	NA	NA	NA	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	NA	NA	NA	60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	e-2	15	2,462	NA	NA	NA	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	NA	NA	NA	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	NA	NA	NA	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	NA	NA	NA	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	NA	NA	NA	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	NA	NA	NA	e92
1981 Average <sup>f</sup>	1,321	800	49	e-37	118	2,088	NA	NA	NA	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	NA	NA	NA	e66
1983 Average	852	699	-	e-55	185	1,421	NA	NA	NA	49
1984 Average	891	681	-	12	190	1,369	NA	NA	NA	53
1985 Average	882	510	-	-7	197	1,202	NA	NA	NA	50
1986 Average	889	669	-	-8	147	1,418	NA	NA	NA	47
1987 Average	885	565	-	(s)	186	1,264	NA	NA	NA	47
1988 Average	926	644	-	-8	200	1,378	NA	NA	NA	45
1989 Average	954	629	-	-2	215	1,370	NA	NA	NA	44
1990 Average	950	504	-	13	211	1,229	NA	NA	NA	49
1991 Average	934	453	-	4	226	1,158	NA	NA	NA	50
1992 Average	892	375	-	-20	193	1,094	NA	NA	NA	43
1993 Average	835	373	-	4	123	1,080	NA	NA	NA	44
1994 Average	826	314	-	-6	125	1,021	NA	NA	NA	42
1995 Average	788	187	-	-13	136	852	NA	NA	NA	37
1996 Average	726	248	-	24	102	848	NA	NA	NA	46
1997 Average	708	194	-	-15	120	797	NA	NA	NA	40
1998 Average	762	275	-	12	138	887	NA	NA	NA	45
1999 Average	698	237	-	-25	129	830	NA	NA	NA	36
2000 Average	696	352	-	1	139	909	NA	NA	NA	36
2001 Average	721	295	-	13	191	811	NA	NA	NA	41
2002 Average	601	249	-	-27	177	700	NA	NA	NA	31
2003 January	658	343	-	(s)	231	770	R 4	R 10	R 18	31
February	683	363	-	-15	173	888	R 3	R 8	R 20	31
March	652	467	-	35	161	923	R 4	R 10	R 18	32
April	632	349	-	-43	247	778	R 4	R 10	R 17	31
May	729	307	-	168	195	673	R 4	R 13	R 19	36
June	666	284	-	-22	280	693	R 5	R 13	R 18	35
July	632	276	-	-121	252	777	R 5	R 10	R 16	32
August	663	347	-	-45	158	897	R 4	R 9	R 17	30
September	662	240	-	51	191	660	R 5	R 9	R 18	32
October	640	311	-	72	164	716	R 5	R 11	R 18	34
November	616	319	-	68	163	703	R 6	R 11	R 19	36
December	686	322	-	61	155	792	R 5	R 13	R 19	38
Average	660	327	-	18	197	772	R 5	R 13	R 19	38
2004 January	658	335	-	5	97	891	R 4	R 13	R 21	38
February	658	433	-	57	163	872	R 5	R 13	R 21	40
March	633	291	-	-21	158	786	R 6	R 14	R 19	39
April	691	277	-	-111	282	797	R 5	R 13	R 18	36
May	661	346	-	17	280	711	R 5	R 12	R 19	36
June	641	310	-	45	204	702	R 5	R 12	R 20	38
July	610	352	-	-90	184	867	R 4	R 11	R 19	35
August	624	351	-	78	225	672	R 5	R 13	R 19	37
September	611	303	-	-106	254	766	R 4	R 12	R 17	34
October	606	546	-	68	231	852	R 4	R 13	R 19	36
November	698	522	-	209	154	856	R 4	R 15	R 23	42
December	714	387	-	(s)	223	878	R 6	R 14	R 22	42
Average	650	371	-	12	205	804	R 6	R 14	R 22	42
2005 January	697	445	-	-39	200	981	5	15	21	41
February	686	588	-	-18	358	934	5	14	22	41
March	R 629	R 410	-	R -40	R 301	R 778	R 5	R 13	R 21	39
April	E 594	E 362	-	E -64	E 182	E 837	NA	NA	NA	E 37
4-Month Average	E 651	E 448	-	E -41	E 258	E 882	NA	NA	NA	E 37
2004 4-Month Average	660	333	-	-18	174	836	5	13	18	36
2003 4-Month Average	656	381	-	-5	203	839	4	10	17	31

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>b</sup> By weight. Residual fuel oil stocks by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks; therefore, the sum of stocks by sulfur content may not equal total stocks.

<sup>c</sup> Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as residual fuel oil).

<sup>d</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

<sup>e</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

<sup>f</sup> See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

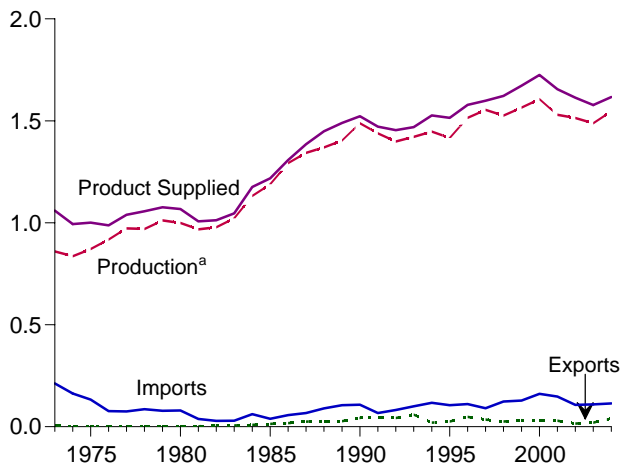
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/ferro.html>.

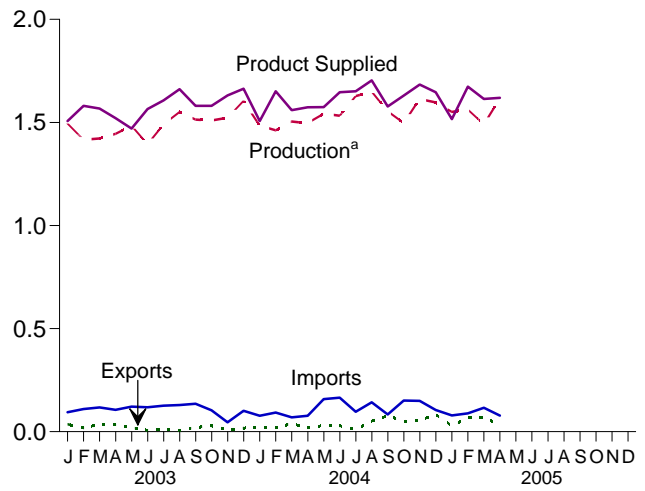
Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel**  
(Million Barrels Per Day, Except as Noted)

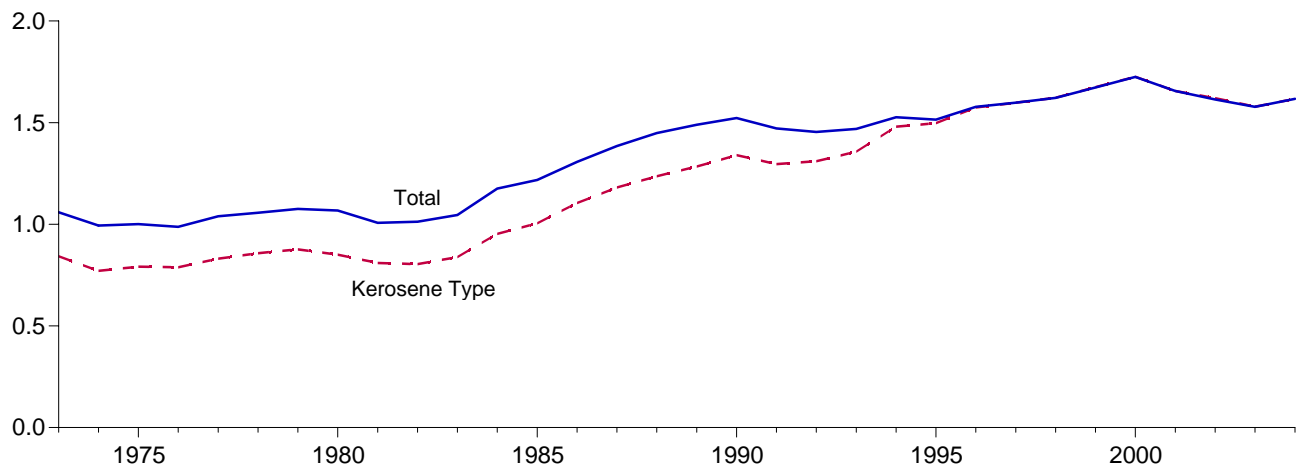
Overview, 1973-2004



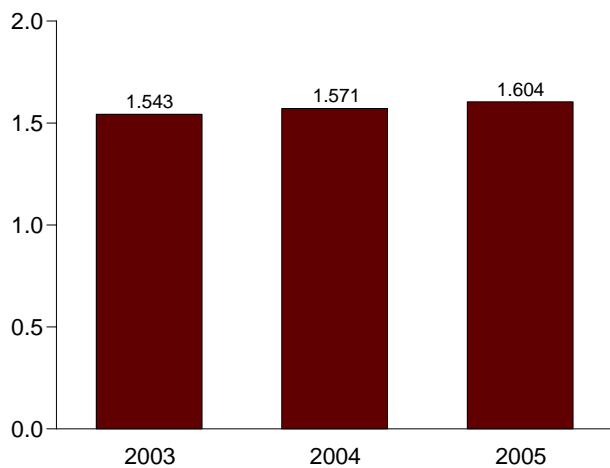
Overview, Monthly



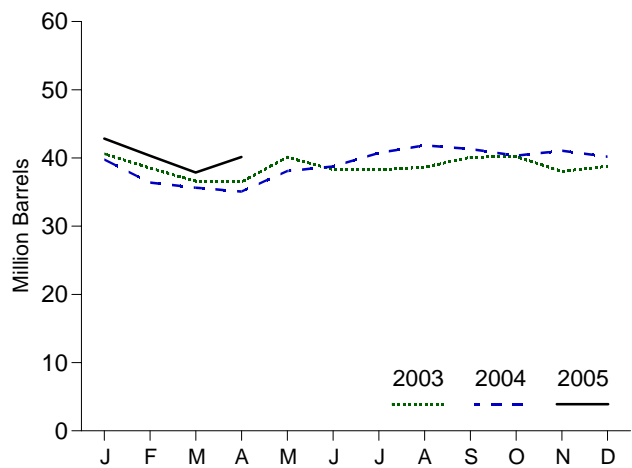
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-2004



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Refinery net production.

Notes: • Through 2004, includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Petroleum Products" on Table

3.10. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Source: Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

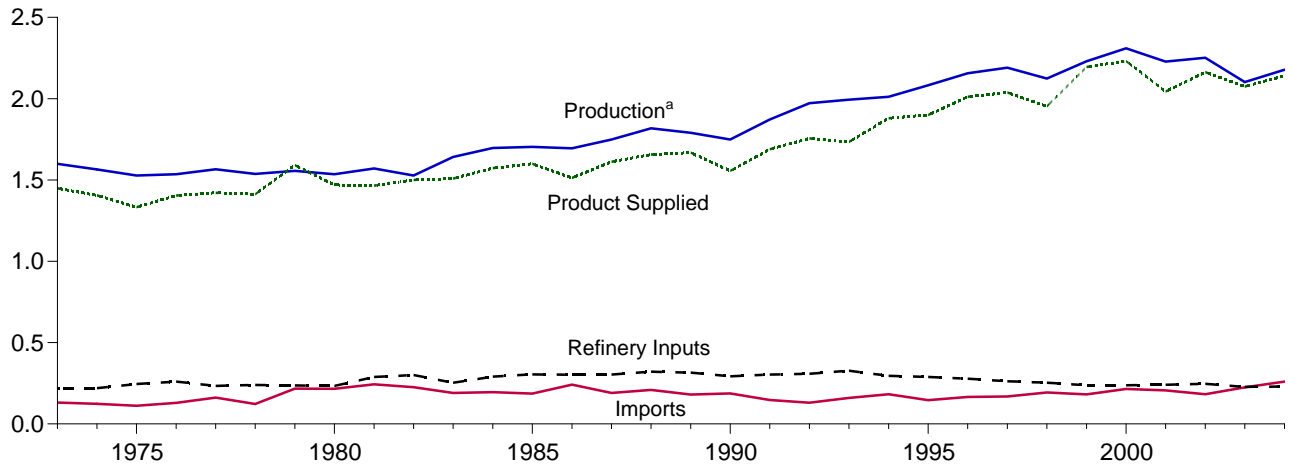
	Supply			Disposition				Stocks <sup>a</sup>	
	Refinery Net Production		Imports <sup>b</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b,c</sup>	Exports <sup>b</sup>	Product Supplied		Kerosene Type	Total <sup>b</sup>
	Kerosene Type	Total <sup>b</sup>				Kerosene Type	Total <sup>b</sup>		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	679	859	212	8	4	842	1,059	23	29
1974 Average	641	836	163	2	3	771	993	<sup>d</sup> 24	<sup>d</sup> 29
1975 Average	691	871	133	<sup>d</sup> 2	2	791	1,001	25	30
1976 Average	731	918	76	5	2	789	987	26	32
1977 Average	787	973	75	7	2	831	1,039	28	35
1978 Average	791	970	86	-2	1	858	1,057	28	34
1979 Average	835	1,012	78	13	1	876	1,076	33	39
1980 Average	811	999	80	10	1	851	1,068	<sup>d</sup> 36	<sup>d</sup> 42
1981 Average	775	968	38	<sup>d</sup> -4	2	809	1,007	34	41
1982 Average	778	978	29	-12	6	804	1,013	<sup>d</sup> 31	<sup>d</sup> 37
1983 Average	817	1,022	29	<sup>d</sup> (s)	6	839	1,046	32	39
1984 Average	919	1,132	62	9	9	953	1,175	35	42
1985 Average	983	1,189	39	-4	13	1,005	1,218	34	40
1986 Average	1,097	1,293	57	25	18	1,105	1,307	43	50
1987 Average	1,138	1,343	67	(s)	24	1,181	1,385	42	50
1988 Average	1,164	1,370	90	-17	28	1,236	1,449	38	44
1989 Average	1,197	1,403	106	-8	27	1,284	1,489	34	41
1990 Average	1,311	1,488	108	31	43	1,340	1,522	46	52
1991 Average	1,274	1,438	67	-9	43	1,296	1,471	44	49
1992 Average	1,254	1,399	82	-16	43	1,310	1,454	39	43
1993 Average	1,309	1,422	100	-7	59	1,357	1,469	38	40
1994 Average	1,410	1,448	117	18	20	1,480	1,527	46	47
1995 Average	1,407	1,416	106	-19	26	1,497	1,514	39	40
1996 Average	1,513	1,515	111	(s)	48	1,575	1,578	40	40
1997 Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,598	1,599	44	44
1998 Average	1,525	1,526	124	2	26	1,623	1,622	45	45
1999 Average	1,565	1,565	128	-11	32	1,675	1,673	40	41
2000 Average	1,606	1,606	162	11	32	1,725	1,725	44	45
2001 Average	1,529	1,530	148	-7	29	1,656	1,655	42	42
2002 Average	1,514	1,514	107	-8	15	1,621	1,614	39	39
<b>2003</b> January	1,495	1,495	94	46	36	1,505	1,507	41	41
February	1,416	1,416	109	-74	19	1,581	1,581	39	39
March	1,430	1,422	117	-62	34	1,575	1,567	37	37
April	1,445	1,445	106	-4	34	1,520	1,521	36	36
May	1,484	1,484	122	117	19	1,470	1,470	40	40
June	1,393	1,393	119	-60	7	1,565	1,565	38	38
July	1,491	1,491	126	-2	12	1,606	1,607	38	38
August	1,551	1,551	129	12	7	1,661	1,661	39	39
September	1,513	1,514	136	49	20	1,581	1,581	40	40
October	1,510	1,510	103	4	28	1,580	1,580	40	40
November	1,522	1,522	46	-73	10	1,631	1,631	38	38
December	1,605	1,605	101	24	18	1,663	1,664	39	39
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2004</b> January	1,484	1,484	77	<sup>R</sup> 34	22	1,506	1,507	40	40
February	1,462	1,462	93	-116	19	1,651	1,651	36	36
March	1,505	1,505	70	-24	39	1,560	1,560	36	36
April	1,497	1,497	77	-19	19	1,574	1,574	35	35
May	1,543	1,543	158	97	30	1,574	1,574	38	38
June	1,532	1,532	165	23	28	1,647	1,647	39	39
July	1,628	1,628	96	63	10	1,651	1,651	41	41
August	1,650	1,650	142	36	52	1,704	1,704	42	42
September	1,553	1,553	84	-18	77	1,577	1,577	41	41
October	1,498	1,498	151	-32	51	1,630	1,630	40	40
November	1,614	1,614	150	24	55	1,684	1,684	41	41
December	1,597	1,597	105	-28	83	1,647	1,647	40	40
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>2005</b> January	1,551	1,551	79	86	28	1,516	1,516	43	43
February	1,562	1,562	89	-90	67	1,673	1,673	40	40
March	<sup>R</sup> 1,491	<sup>R</sup> 1,491	<sup>R</sup> 116	<sup>R</sup> -80	<sup>R</sup> 72	<sup>R</sup> 1,614	<sup>R</sup> 1,614	<sup>R</sup> 38	<sup>R</sup> 38
April	<sup>E</sup> 1,616	<sup>E</sup> 1,616	<sup>E</sup> 78	<sup>E</sup> 47	<sup>E</sup> 29	<sup>E</sup> 1,619	<sup>E</sup> 1,619	<sup>E</sup> 40	<sup>E</sup> 40
<b>4-Month Average</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>1,554</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>1,554</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>91</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>-8</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>49</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>1,604</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>1,604</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>40</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>40</b>
<b>2004 4-Month Average</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>2003 4-Month Average</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are at end of period.  
<sup>b</sup> Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Petroleum Products" on Table 3.10.  
<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.  
<sup>d</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.  
 NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and

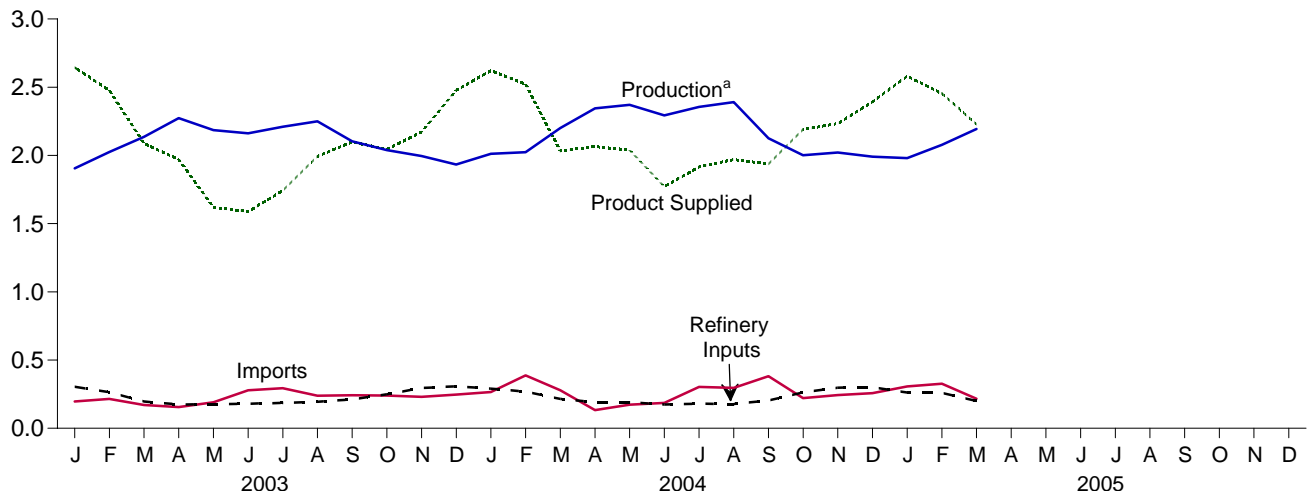
greater than -500 barrels per day.  
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
 Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Figure 3.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gases**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

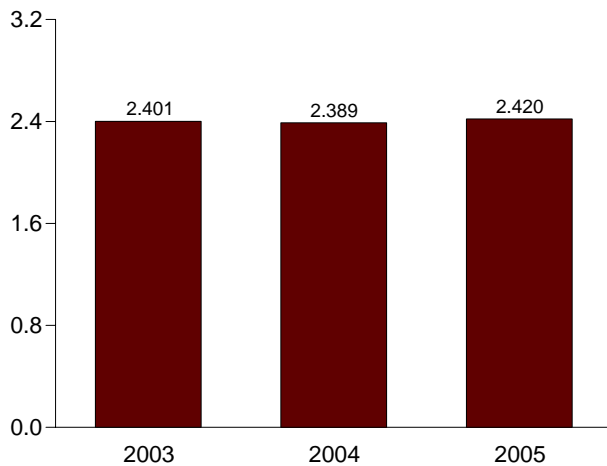
Overview, 1973-2004



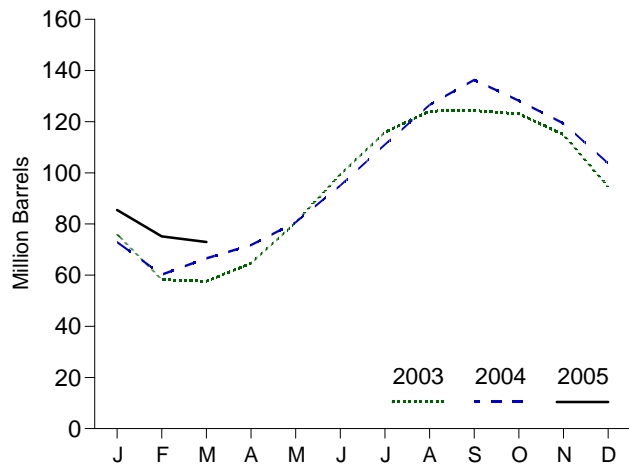
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Stocks, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Field production and refinery net production.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Source: Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

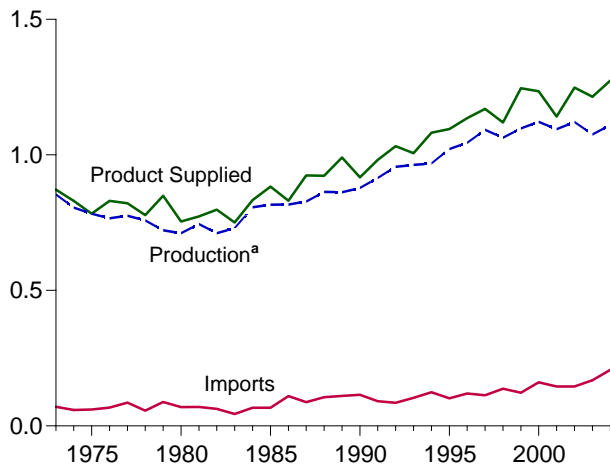
	Supply			Disposition				Stocks <sup>c</sup>
	Field Production <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973 Average .....	1,225	375	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average .....	1,227	338	123	38	220	25	1,406	<sup>d</sup> 113
1975 Average .....	1,217	311	112	<sup>c</sup> 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average .....	1,195	340	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average .....	1,214	352	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average .....	1,182	355	123	-12	239	20	1,413	<sup>d</sup> 132
1979 Average .....	1,216	340	217	<sup>d</sup> -70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average .....	1,205	330	216	27	233	21	1,469	<sup>d</sup> 120
1981 Average .....	1,256	315	244	<sup>d</sup> 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average .....	1,258	270	226	-111	300	65	1,499	<sup>d</sup> 94
1983 Average .....	1,314	328	190	<sup>d</sup> -4	253	73	1,509	<sup>d</sup> 101
1984 Average .....	1,334	363	195	<sup>d</sup> -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average .....	1,313	391	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average .....	1,277	417	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average .....	1,300	449	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average .....	1,319	499	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average .....	1,237	554	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average .....	1,250	499	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average .....	1,336	536	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average .....	1,365	607	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average .....	1,402	592	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 Average .....	1,400	611	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995 Average .....	1,428	654	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996 Average .....	1,494	662	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997 Average .....	1,499	691	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
1998 Average .....	1,450	674	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
1999 Average .....	1,547	684	182	-71	238	50	2,195	89
2000 Average .....	1,605	705	215	-19	238	74	2,231	83
2001 Average .....	1,562	667	206	105	241	44	2,044	121
2002 Average .....	1,581	671	183	-42	247	67	2,163	106
<b>2003</b> January .....	1,493	412	197	-960	304	113	2,645	76
February .....	1,542	483	216	-632	265	130	2,478	58
March .....	1,457	679	171	-20	197	43	2,087	58
April .....	1,431	843	156	235	175	51	1,970	65
May .....	1,294	892	191	514	176	67	1,619	81
June .....	1,309	853	279	628	179	45	1,589	99
July .....	1,369	841	294	530	186	47	1,742	116
August .....	1,418	832	239	266	194	36	1,993	124
September .....	1,477	626	242	6	212	29	2,098	124
October .....	1,529	509	240	-41	249	25	2,045	123
November .....	1,562	434	231	-271	295	31	2,171	115
December .....	1,459	475	246	-660	307	56	2,477	94
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	1,540	472	266	-693	291	58	2,622	73
February .....	1,538	485	388	-438	270	57	2,522	60
March .....	1,552	649	278	205	215	26	2,033	67
April .....	1,506	839	134	173	192	49	2,065	72
May .....	1,515	856	173	287	191	29	2,039	81
June .....	1,456	837	186	480	174	54	1,771	95
July .....	1,522	833	304	515	179	48	1,916	111
August .....	1,562	828	297	502	178	39	1,970	127
September .....	1,519	607	382	323	203	44	1,937	136
October .....	1,544	457	221	-261	263	30	2,190	128
November .....	1,594	427	243	-297	297	30	2,234	119
December .....	1,553	438	257	-502	301	57	2,393	104
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	1,550	430	306	-589	262	33	2,581	85
February .....	1,600	478	327	-368	260	59	2,454	75
March .....	1,592	602	216	-70	200	51	2,228	73
<b>3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>2004 3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>-306</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>2003 3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>-534</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>58</b>

<sup>a</sup> Liquefied petroleum gases production at natural gas processing plants.  
<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.  
<sup>c</sup> Stocks are at end of period.  
<sup>d</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.  
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

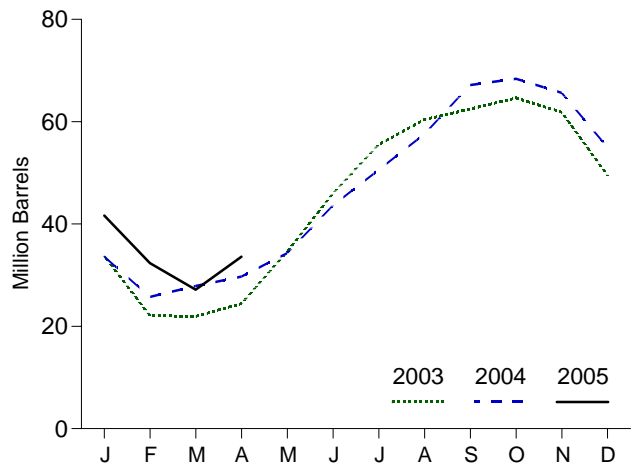
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Figure 3.7 Propane and Propylene**  
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

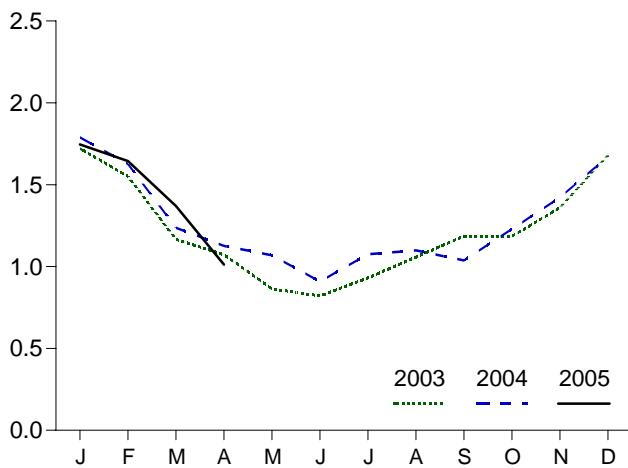
Overview, 1973-2004



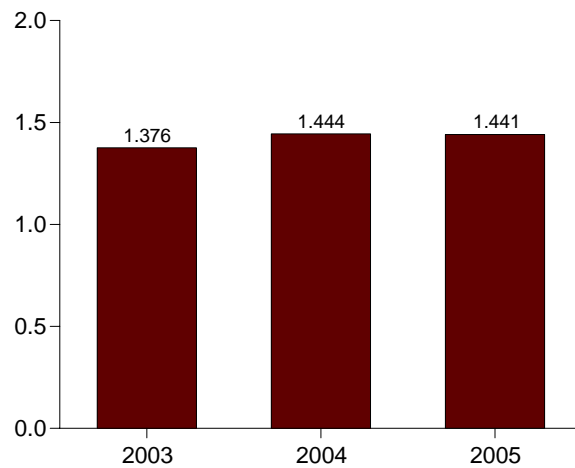
Stocks, End of Month



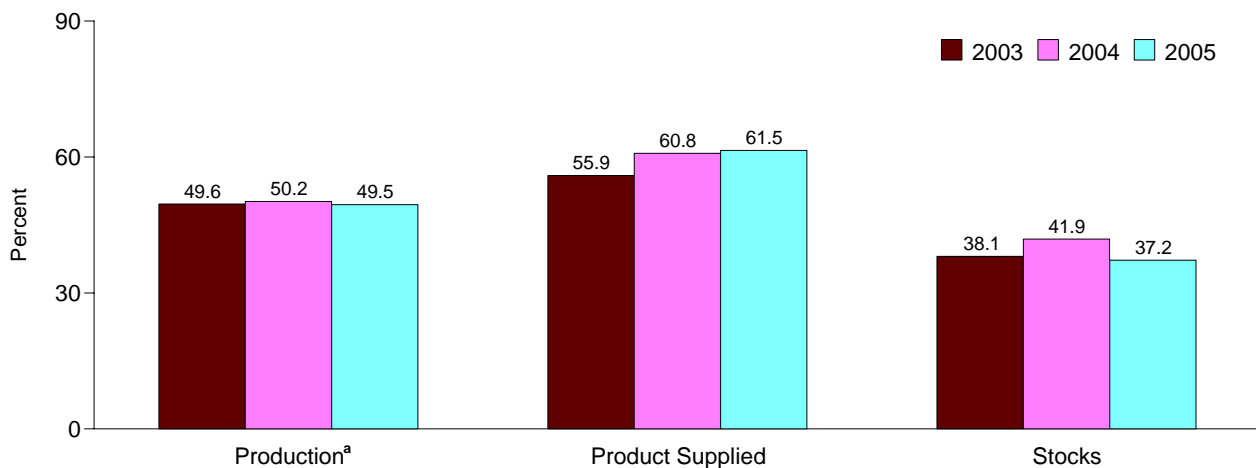
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, March



<sup>a</sup>Field production and refinery net production.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
Source: Tables 3.8 and 3.9. Calculation of shares is based on data prior to rounding.

**Table 3.9 Propane and Propylene Supply, Disposition, and Stocks** (A Subset of Table 3.8)

	Supply			Disposition				Stocks <sup>c</sup>
	Field Production <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	583	271	71	30	8	15	872	65
1974 Average	566	240	59	11	9	14	830	69
1975 Average	550	234	60	36	11	13	783	82
1976 Average	518	248	68	-22	12	13	830	74
1977 Average	510	265	86	21	10	10	821	81
1978 Average	489	269	57	15	13	9	778	<sup>d</sup> 87
1979 Average	450	271	88	<sup>d</sup> -61	14	8	849	64
1980 Average	442	269	69	4	12	10	754	<sup>d</sup> 65
1981 Average	478	267	70	<sup>d</sup> 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	457	254	63	-59	4	31	798	<sup>d</sup> 54
1983 Average	463	266	44	<sup>d</sup> -24	4	43	751	<sup>d</sup> 48
1984 Average	527	280	67	<sup>d</sup> 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	521	295	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	508	309	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	503	325	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	506	357	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	471	392	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	474	404	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	487	427	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	499	458	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	513	450	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 Average	510	459	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995 Average	519	503	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 Average	525	520	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 Average	528	565	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
1998 Average	513	550	137	56	0	25	1,120	65
1999 Average	529	569	122	-59	0	33	1,246	43
2000 Average	539	583	161	-5	0	53	1,235	41
2001 Average	538	556	145	67	0	31	1,142	66
2002 Average	549	572	145	-36	0	55	1,248	53
2003 January	528	517	165	-606	0	95	1,720	34
February	528	540	181	-417	0	116	1,551	22
March	506	554	133	-4	0	31	1,167	22
April	498	583	95	83	0	20	1,072	24
May	469	604	139	327	0	22	863	35
June	465	583	179	380	0	27	820	46
July	486	570	200	307	0	18	931	56
August	501	569	163	157	0	19	1,058	60
September	521	572	182	70	0	19	1,186	62
October	534	553	187	69	0	20	1,185	65
November	528	582	181	-92	0	24	1,360	62
December	505	610	213	-399	0	46	1,681	50
Average	506	570	168	-8	0	37	1,215	50
2004 January	526	575	227	-509	0	49	1,789	34
February	536	563	309	-270	0	51	1,627	26
March	534	571	221	68	0	21	1,236	28
April	526	590	95	61	0	22	1,127	30
May	521	586	128	147	0	19	1,069	34
June	513	581	152	312	0	25	909	44
July	527	581	214	224	0	22	1,076	51
August	536	599	215	226	0	26	1,099	58
September	515	564	303	319	0	26	1,038	67
October	521	576	196	40	0	25	1,229	68
November	536	616	205	-92	0	26	1,422	66
December	523	613	222	-344	0	29	1,672	55
Average	526	585	207	15	0	28	1,274	55
2005 January	524	562	258	-430	0	28	1,746	42
February	537	580	230	-331	0	35	1,644	32
March	<sup>R</sup> 536	<sup>R</sup> 550	<sup>R</sup> 150	<sup>R</sup> -168	<sup>R</sup> 0	<sup>R</sup> 34	<sup>R</sup> 1,369	27
April	<sup>F</sup> 513	<sup>E</sup> 586	<sup>E</sup> 177	<sup>E</sup> 228	0	<sup>E</sup> 37	<sup>E</sup> 1,012	<sup>E</sup> 34
4-Month Average	<sup>E</sup> 528	<sup>E</sup> 569	<sup>E</sup> 204	<sup>E</sup> -175	0	<sup>E</sup> 34	<sup>E</sup> 1,441	<sup>E</sup> 34
2004 4-Month Average	530	575	212	-163	0	36	1,444	30
2003 4-Month Average	515	548	143	-234	0	65	1,376	24

<sup>a</sup> Propane and propylene production at natural gas processing plants.  
<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.  
<sup>c</sup> Stocks are at end of period.  
<sup>d</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.  
<sup>R</sup>=Revised. <sup>NA</sup>=Not available. <sup>E</sup>=Estimate. <sup>F</sup>=Forecast. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.  
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.  
 Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

**Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply, Disposition, and Stocks**

	Supply				Disposition				Stocks <sup>d</sup>
	Field Production <sup>a</sup>	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjustments <sup>b</sup>	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973 Average	513	2,301	290	19	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	461	2,229	269	32	25	665	172	2,129	<sup>e</sup> 188
1975 Average	416	2,097	144	35	<sup>e</sup> -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	409	2,281	129	35	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	404	2,487	130	48	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	385	2,640	80	51	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	367	2,736	116	38	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	369	2,559	130	30	15	310	197	2,566	<sup>e</sup> 205
1981 Average	352	2,374	188	45	<sup>e</sup> -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	293	2,132	305	51	-68	787	205	1,857	<sup>e</sup> 216
1983 Average	245	2,142	382	51	<sup>e</sup> -6	712	236	1,877	<sup>e</sup> 217
1984 Average	296	2,160	503	44	<sup>e</sup> -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	296	2,183	550	53	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	273	2,375	504	56	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	295	2,380	543	62	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	306	2,415	645	52	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	309	2,402	627	60	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	309	2,452	705	80	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	324	2,411	675	92	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	332	2,469	707	128	-3	906	263	2,470	<sup>e</sup> 207
1993 Average	334	2,503	770	198	<sup>e</sup> -2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 Average	326	2,520	761	126	24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average	335	2,522	708	174	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	336	2,541	879	230	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 Average	318	2,671	945	215	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998 Average	309	2,753	888	190	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999 Average	303	2,709	943	199	-64	1,061	338	2,819	196
2000 Average	306	2,705	938	143	30	991	429	2,642	207
2001 Average	307	2,651	1,095	95	20	1,013	434	2,681	214
2002 Average	300	2,712	1,085	126	-42	1,123	479	2,662	199
<b>2003</b> January	265	2,568	1,066	304	466	831	526	2,381	213
February	270	2,522	829	188	8	796	464	2,541	214
March	272	2,705	1,048	200	338	820	541	2,527	224
April	270	2,724	1,110	60	17	915	459	2,773	225
May	270	2,897	1,284	103	35	1,104	527	2,888	226
June	274	2,805	1,461	-21	89	955	479	2,996	228
July	280	2,853	1,183	97	-291	1,144	464	3,097	219
August	285	2,922	1,091	-8	-316	1,156	578	2,871	210
September	284	2,900	1,082	183	130	977	545	2,797	214
October	289	2,798	905	40	-223	949	518	2,789	207
November	278	2,838	1,037	50	184	913	508	2,598	212
December	264	2,806	929	200	-179	1,193	487	2,698	207
<b>Average</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>2004</b> January	263	2,626	1,056	-6	550	646	400	2,343	223
February	259	2,685	1,246	0	543	601	554	2,492	239
March	277	2,747	1,417	105	109	1,165	538	2,734	242
April	278	2,887	1,246	-167	-104	1,232	531	2,584	239
May	280	2,981	1,229	-98	-48	1,122	465	2,853	238
June	281	3,006	1,316	-145	-60	902	499	3,116	236
July	288	3,051	1,451	-42	21	1,056	597	3,074	237
August	297	3,036	1,465	-82	-149	1,085	516	3,265	232
September	278	2,888	1,327	-81	-125	1,111	385	3,041	228
October	278	2,871	1,320	4	-256	1,360	514	2,855	220
November	279	2,879	1,296	-4	195	909	462	2,884	226
December	265	2,896	1,393	60	41	1,277	531	2,764	227
<b>Average</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>2005</b> January	259	2,593	1,146	53	502	684	420	2,445	243
February	258	2,792	1,452	127	428	1,100	514	2,587	255
March	266	2,828	1,250	213	80	1,144	540	2,793	257
<b>3-Month Average</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>2004 3-Month Average</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>2003 3-Month Average</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>224</b>

<sup>a</sup> Production at natural gas processing plants. Through 1988, includes pentanes plus and a small amount of finished petroleum products. Beginning in 1989, includes pentanes plus only.

<sup>b</sup> An adjustment for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Through 2004, includes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of motor gasoline blending components and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>d</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>e</sup> See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

<sup>f</sup> See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

(s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: • "Other Petroleum Products" include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil that is used as fuel; beginning in 2005 also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.



## Petroleum

**Note 1. Survey Respondents:** The Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

In 1991, the EIA conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. A summary of the results from the identification survey was published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992, and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of those companies during 1992. As a result, numerous respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993. See Explanatory Note 7 in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

**Note 2. Motor Gasoline:** Beginning in January 1981, the EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately.

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, the EIA made adjustments to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was (1) not collecting all fuel ethanol blending, and (2) there was a misreporting of motor gasoline blending components that were blended into finished gasoline. The adjustments are incorporated into EIA's data beginning in January 1993. To facilitate data analysis across the 1992–1993 period, EIA has prepared a table of 1992 data adjusted according to the 1993 basis. See *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1993, Table H3.

**Note 3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils:** The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils

typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils. That discrepancy was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such but used as unfinished oil inputs by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

Beginning in January 1993, the end-of-month stocks of distillate fuel oil are split into two sulfur categories (0.05 percent sulfur or less and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur) to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1992. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

**Note 4. New Stock Basis:** In January 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982—244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).

Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—69.

Jet Fuel: 1974—30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene Type); 1980—42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene Type); and 1982—39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene Type).

Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1978—136; 1980—128; and 1982—102.

Propane and Propylene: 1978—86; 1980—69; and 1982—57.

Other Petroleum Products: 1974—190; 1980—207; and 1982—219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983 were made by using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in the “Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition” table, is now reported on

a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table. This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been: 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, 55 for propane and propylene, and 210 for other petroleum products.

In January 1993, changes were made in the monthly surveys to begin collecting bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. However, a new basis stock level was not calculated for 1992 end-of-year stocks.

**Note 5. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil:** Stocks of Alaskan Crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

**Note 6. Data Discrepancies:** Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables and summarized here.

Table	Data Series	Year Average	MER Data	PSA and PSM Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.10	Products Supplied	1982	1,857	1,856

## Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during February 2005 was estimated as 1.5 trillion cubic feet, 2 percent lower than production during February 2004.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in February 2005 was 2.3 trillion cubic feet, 10 percent lower than the level in February 2004.

Deliveries to residential consumers in February 2005 were 756 billion cubic feet, 12 percent lower than the previous February's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during February 2005 were 689 billion cubic feet, 8 percent lower than the previous February's level. The electric power sector's use of natural gas in February 2005 was

331 billion cubic feet, 10 percent lower than the rate in February 2004.

Net imports of natural gas in February 2005 were estimated as 293 billion cubic feet, 6 percent higher than net imports in the previous February.

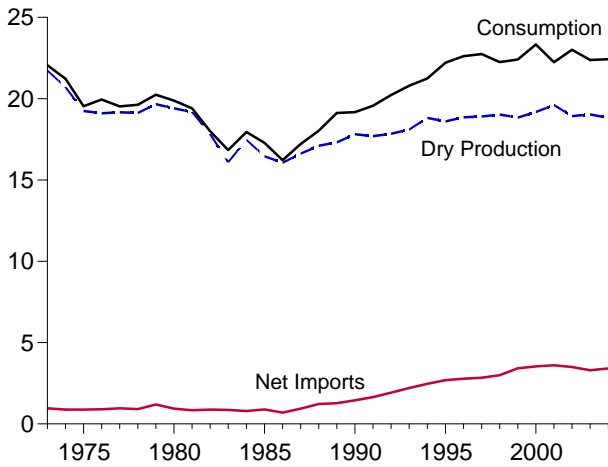
Stocks of working gas<sup>1</sup> in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of February 2005 were 1,564 billion cubic feet, 35 percent higher than the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

Net withdrawals from underground storage during February 2005 were 429 billion cubic feet, 29 percent less than the amount of net withdrawals during February 2004.

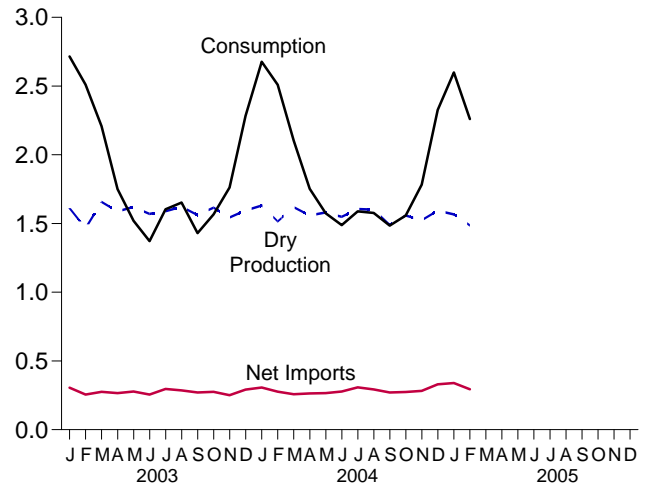
<sup>1</sup>Gas available for withdrawal.

**Figure 4.1 Natural Gas**  
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

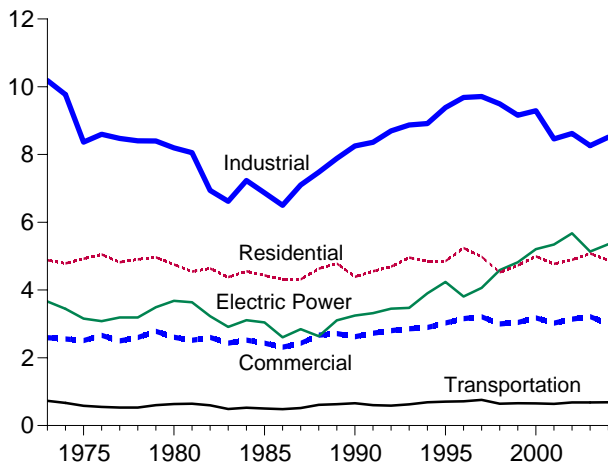
Overview, 1973-2004



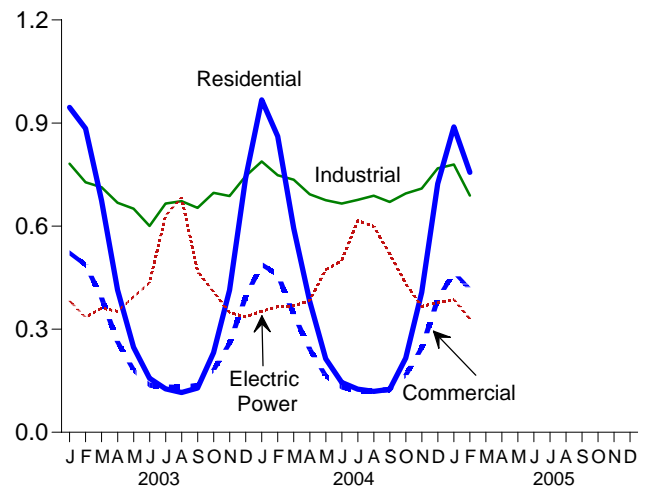
Overview, Monthly



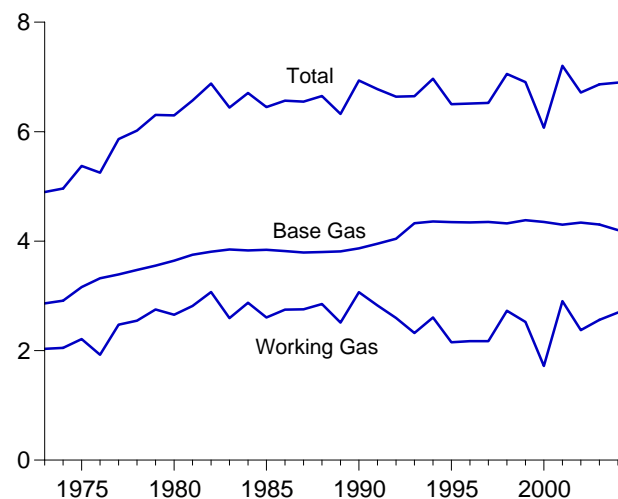
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2004



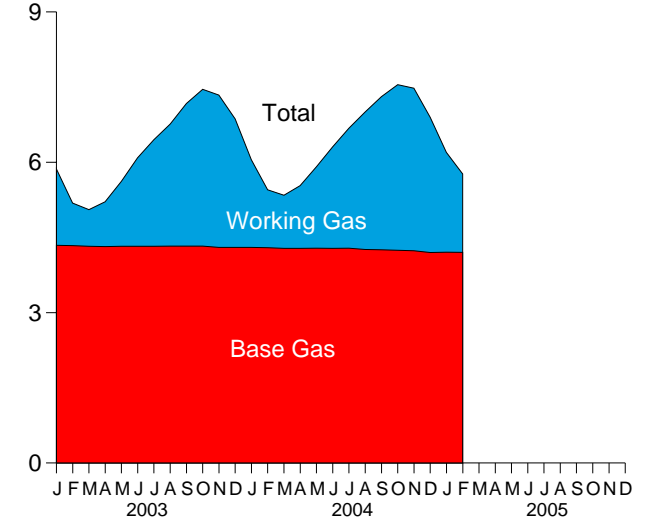
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2004



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.  
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.5.

**Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Dry Gas Production <sup>a</sup>	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels <sup>b</sup>	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals <sup>c</sup>	Balancing Item <sup>d</sup>	Consumption <sup>e</sup>
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	21,731	NA	1,033	77	956	-442	-196	22,049
1974 Total	20,713	NA	959	77	882	-84	-289	21,223
1975 Total	19,236	NA	953	73	880	-344	-235	19,538
1976 Total	19,098	NA	964	65	899	165	-216	19,946
1977 Total	19,163	NA	1,011	56	955	-557	-41	19,521
1978 Total	19,122	NA	966	53	913	-120	-287	19,627
1979 Total	19,663	NA	1,253	56	1,198	-248	-372	20,241
1980 Total	19,403	155	985	49	936	23	-640	19,877
1981 Total	19,181	176	904	59	845	-297	-500	19,404
1982 Total	17,820	145	933	52	882	-308	-537	18,001
1983 Total	16,094	132	918	55	864	447	-703	16,835
1984 Total	17,466	110	843	55	788	-197	-217	17,951
1985 Total	16,454	126	950	55	894	235	-428	17,281
1986 Total	16,059	113	750	61	689	-147	-493	16,221
1987 Total	16,621	101	993	54	939	-6	-444	17,211
1988 Total	17,103	101	1,294	74	1,220	59	-453	18,030
1989 Total	17,311	107	1,382	107	1,275	326	101	19,119
1990 Total	17,810	123	1,532	86	1,447	-513	307	19,174
1991 Total	17,698	113	1,773	129	1,644	80	27	19,562
1992 Total	17,840	118	2,138	216	1,921	173	176	20,228
1993 Total	18,095	119	2,350	140	2,210	-36	401	20,790
1994 Total	18,821	111	2,624	162	2,462	-286	139	21,247
1995 Total	18,599	110	2,841	154	2,687	415	396	22,207
1996 Total	18,854	109	2,937	153	2,784	2	860	22,610
1997 Total	18,902	103	2,994	157	2,837	24	871	22,737
1998 Total	19,024	102	3,152	159	2,993	-530	657	22,246
1999 Total	18,832	98	3,586	163	3,422	172	-119	22,405
2000 Total	19,182	90	3,782	244	3,538	829	-305	23,333
2001 Total	19,616	86	3,977	373	3,604	-1,166	99	22,239
2002 Total	18,928	68	4,015	516	3,499	468	44	23,007
2003 January	1,611	6	365	60	305	865	-72	2,716
February	1,465	6	314	59	255	698	87	2,511
March	1,658	5	329	55	275	139	130	2,207
April	1,587	5	317	52	266	-162	55	1,750
May	1,621	6	328	50	277	-424	40	1,520
June	1,569	5	310	54	256	-483	25	1,372
July	1,589	6	345	50	296	-372	84	1,603
August	1,621	6	337	51	286	-319	60	1,653
September	1,562	5	326	55	271	-423	15	1,430
October	1,615	5	336	61	275	-292	-37	1,566
November	1,544	6	322	71	251	89	-128	1,763
December	1,594	7	367	76	291	489	-97	2,284
Total	19,036	68	3,996	692	3,305	-194	161	22,375
2004 January	E 1,631	6	R 373	R 67	R 306	811	R -76	R 2,677
February	E 1,515	6	346	R 70	R 276	600	R 114	R 2,510
March	E 1,618	5	R 349	R 91	R 258	103	R 117	R 2,103
April	E 1,558	5	R 325	R 62	R 263	-198	R 124	R 1,753
May	E 1,580	6	R 327	R 61	R 266	-379	R 103	R 1,575
June	E 1,549	1	R 342	R 64	R 278	-397	R 57	R 1,488
July	E 1,605	2	375	R 67	R 308	-366	R 39	R 1,588
August	E 1,601	5	360	R 67	R 293	-345	R 24	R 1,577
September	E 1,491	5	R 345	R 74	R 270	-325	R 44	R 1,485
October	E 1,558	5	R 336	R 61	R 274	-248	R -32	R 1,558
November	E 1,524	E 5	R 369	R 86	R 282	65	R -93	R 1,783
December	RE 1,593	E 5	R 413	R 83	R 330	567	R -169	R 2,326
Total	RE 18,823	E 55	R 4,259	R 854	R 3,404	-110	R 250	R 22,423
2005 January	E 1,566	E 4	RE 402	E 63	RE 339	713	R -24	R 2,599
February	E 1,486	E 5	E 359	E 65	E 293	429	48	2,261
2-Month Total	E 3,052	E 10	E 760	E 128	E 633	1,142	24	4,859
2004 2-Month Total	E 3,145	12	719	137	582	1,410	38	5,187
2003 2-Month Total	3,076	12	679	118	561	1,563	15	5,226

<sup>a</sup> Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss. See Table 4.2.  
<sup>b</sup> See Note 1, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.  
<sup>c</sup> Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2003, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.  
<sup>d</sup> See Note 3, "Balancing Item," at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).  
<sup>e</sup> See Note 4, "Consumption," at end of section.  
<sup>f</sup> May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.  
<sup>g</sup> For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on

Table 4.4. See Note 5, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.  
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.  
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.  
Sources: • **Dry Gas Production:** Table 4.2. • **Supplemental Gaseous Fuels and Net Storage Withdrawals: 1973-1999**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. **2000 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Table 2. • **Trade:** Table 4.3. **Consumption:** Table 4.4. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals.

**Table 4.2 Natural Gas Production**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals <sup>a</sup>	Repressuring <sup>b</sup>	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed <sup>c</sup>	Vented and Flared <sup>e</sup>	Marketed Production <sup>f</sup>	Extraction Loss <sup>g</sup>	Dry Gas Production <sup>h</sup>
1973 Total	24,067	1,171	NA	248	22,648	917	21,731
1974 Total	22,850	1,080	NA	169	21,601	887	20,713
1975 Total	21,104	861	NA	134	20,109	872	19,236
1976 Total	20,944	859	NA	132	19,952	854	19,098
1977 Total	21,097	935	NA	137	20,025	863	19,163
1978 Total	21,309	1,181	NA	153	19,974	852	19,122
1979 Total	21,883	1,245	NA	167	20,471	808	19,663
1980 Total	21,870	1,365	199	125	20,180	777	19,403
1981 Total	21,587	1,312	222	98	19,956	775	19,181
1982 Total	20,272	1,388	208	93	18,582	762	17,820
1983 Total	18,659	1,458	222	95	16,884	790	16,094
1984 Total	20,267	1,630	224	108	18,304	838	17,466
1985 Total	19,607	1,915	326	95	17,270	816	16,454
1986 Total	19,131	1,838	337	98	16,859	800	16,059
1987 Total	20,140	2,208	376	124	17,433	812	16,621
1988 Total	20,999	2,478	460	143	17,918	816	17,103
1989 Total	21,074	2,475	362	142	18,095	785	17,311
1990 Total	21,523	2,489	289	150	18,594	784	17,810
1991 Total	21,750	2,772	276	170	18,532	835	17,698
1992 Total	22,132	2,973	280	168	18,712	872	17,840
1993 Total	22,726	3,103	414	227	18,982	886	18,095
1994 Total	23,581	3,231	412	228	19,710	889	18,821
1995 Total	23,744	3,565	388	284	19,506	908	18,599
1996 Total	24,114	3,511	518	272	19,812	958	18,854
1997 Total	24,213	3,492	599	256	19,866	964	18,902
1998 Total	24,108	3,427	617	103	19,961	938	19,024
1999 Total	23,823	3,293	615	110	19,805	973	18,832
2000 Total	24,174	3,380	505	91	20,198	1,016	19,182
2001 Total	24,501	3,371	463	97	20,570	954	19,616
2002 Total	23,941	3,455	502	99	19,885	957	18,928
2003 January	2,051	313	45	9	1,685	74	1,611
February	1,876	295	41	8	1,532	67	1,465
March	2,099	312	44	9	1,734	76	1,658
April	2,002	290	43	9	1,660	73	1,587
May	2,012	274	33	9	1,695	75	1,621
June	1,965	279	36	8	1,642	72	1,569
July	1,987	275	42	7	1,662	73	1,589
August	2,028	282	42	8	1,695	75	1,621
September	1,971	288	42	8	1,634	72	1,562
October	2,052	312	42	8	1,689	74	1,615
November	1,973	308	42	7	1,615	71	1,544
December	2,040	320	45	8	1,668	73	1,594
Total	24,056	3,548	499	98	19,912	876	19,036
2004 January	E 2,092	E 345	E 34	E 8	E 1,706	E 75	E 1,631
February	E 1,947	E 323	E 32	E 7	E 1,585	E 70	E 1,515
March	E 2,085	E 350	E 34	E 8	E 1,693	E 74	E 1,618
April	E 1,996	E 325	E 33	E 8	E 1,630	E 72	E 1,558
May	E 2,025	E 330	E 34	E 8	E 1,653	E 73	E 1,580
June	E 1,954	E 293	E 33	E 8	E 1,620	E 71	E 1,549
July	E 2,005	E 284	E 34	E 9	E 1,679	E 74	E 1,605
August	E 1,987	E 270	E 34	E 9	E 1,675	E 74	E 1,601
September	E 1,891	E 292	E 32	E 8	E 1,559	E 69	E 1,491
October	E 1,997	E 326	E 33	E 8	E 1,629	E 72	E 1,558
November	E 1,970	E 334	E 33	E 8	E 1,594	E 70	E 1,524
December	RE 2,058	RE 348	RE 35	E 8	RE 1,667	RE 73	RE 1,593
Total	RE 24,008	RE 3,820	RE 401	E 97	RE 19,689	RE 866	RE 18,823
2005 January	RE 2,018	RE 338	E 34	E 8	E 1,638	E 72	E 1,566
February	E 1,914	E 321	E 32	E 8	E 1,554	E 68	E 1,486
2-Month Total	E 3,932	E 659	E 66	E 16	E 3,192	E 140	E 3,052
2004 2-Month Total	E 4,039	E 668	E 66	E 15	E 3,290	E 145	E 3,145
2003 2-Month Total	3,927	608	85	16	3,218	142	3,076

<sup>a</sup> Gas withdrawn from natural gas and crude oil wells; excludes lease condensate.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas injected into natural gas and crude oil formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

<sup>c</sup> See Note 6, "Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed," at end of section.

<sup>d</sup> Natural gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at processing plants. See Note 7, "Production," at end of section.

<sup>f</sup> Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 7, "Production," at end of section.

<sup>g</sup> See Note 8, "Extraction Loss," at end of section.

<sup>h</sup> Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

<sup>i</sup> May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

R=Revised, NA=Not available, E=Estimate.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 93. • 2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Table 1.

**Table 4.3 Natural Gas Trade by Country**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports							Exports				
	Algeria <sup>a</sup>	Australia <sup>a</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Mexico <sup>b</sup>	Qatar <sup>a</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>c</sup>	Total	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Japan <sup>a</sup>	Mexico <sup>b</sup>	Total
1973 Total	3	0	1,028	2	0	0	0	1,033	15	48	14	77
1974 Total	0	0	959	(s)	0	0	0	959	13	50	13	77
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	73
1976 Total	10	0	954	0	0	0	0	964	8	50	7	65
1977 Total	11	0	997	2	0	0	0	1,011	(s)	52	4	56
1978 Total	84	0	881	0	0	0	0	966	(s)	48	4	53
1979 Total	253	0	1,001	0	0	0	0	1,253	(s)	51	4	56
1980 Total	86	0	797	102	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	49
1981 Total	37	0	762	105	0	0	(s)	904	(s)	56	3	59
1982 Total	55	0	783	95	0	0	(s)	933	(s)	50	2	52
1983 Total	131	0	712	75	0	0	(s)	918	(s)	53	2	55
1984 Total	36	0	755	52	0	0	(s)	843	(s)	53	2	55
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	55
1986 Total	0	0	749	0	0	0	2	750	9	50	2	61
1987 Total	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	993	3	49	2	54
1988 Total	17	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	1,294	20	52	2	74
1989 Total	42	0	1,339	0	0	0	0	1,382	38	51	17	107
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	86
1991 Total	64	0	1,710	0	0	0	0	1,773	15	54	60	129
1992 Total	43	0	2,094	0	0	0	0	2,138	68	53	96	216
1993 Total	82	0	2,267	2	0	0	0	2,350	45	56	40	140
1994 Total	51	0	2,566	7	0	0	0	2,624	53	63	47	162
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	7	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	154
1996 Total	35	0	2,883	14	0	0	5	2,937	52	68	34	153
1997 Total	66	10	2,899	17	0	0	2	2,994	56	62	38	157
1998 Total	69	12	3,052	15	0	0	5	3,152	40	66	53	159
1999 Total	76	12	3,368	55	20	51	5	3,586	39	64	61	163
2000 Total	47	6	3,544	12	46	99	28	3,782	73	66	106	244
2001 Total	65	2	3,729	10	23	98	50	3,977	167	66	141	373
2002 Total	27	0	3,785	2	35	151	16	4,015	189	63	263	516
2003 January	0	0	342	0	0	23	0	365	27	4	28	60
February	0	0	293	0	0	21	0	314	28	6	25	59
March	3	0	298	0	2	26	0	329	32	6	17	55
April	11	0	285	0	0	19	3	317	26	6	20	52
May	4	0	282	0	0	30	11	328	18	4	29	50
June	3	0	262	0	0	34	11	310	20	3	30	54
July	5	0	288	0	3	44	5	345	16	7	27	50
August	3	0	288	0	0	35	11	337	16	5	30	51
September	8	0	272	0	6	29	11	326	21	5	28	55
October	11	0	279	0	3	38	6	336	20	8	33	61
November	3	0	275	0	0	40	4	322	32	6	33	71
December	3	0	327	0	0	37	0	367	38	6	32	76
Total	53	0	3,490	0	14	378	61	3,996	294	64	333	692
2004 January	7	0	R 320	0	0	43	3	R 373	R 31	5	31	R 67
February	8	0	297	0	0	41	0	346	R 38	5	27	R 70
March	11	0	R 300	0	0	38	0	R 349	R 56	6	30	R 91
April	8	0	R 279	0	3	35	0	R 325	R 33	6	24	R 62
May	5	3	R 273	0	3	36	6	R 327	R 27	2	32	R 61
June	16	3	R 285	0	0	34	4	R 342	R 24	4	36	R 64
July	11	6	300	0	3	38	17	375	R 23	6	38	R 67
August	22	0	301	0	0	38	0	360	R 23	6	39	R 67
September	7	0	R 288	0	0	41	9	R 345	R 30	7	37	R 74
October	8	0	R 288	0	3	36	0	R 336	R 22	5	R 34	R 61
November	R 3	0	R 328	0	0	R 38	0	R 369	R 46	6	R 35	R 86
December	R 14	R 3	R 349	0	0	R 44	R 3	R 413	R 43	6	R 34	R 83
Total	R 120	R 15	R 3,607	0	12	R 462	R 43	R 4,259	R 395	62	R 397	R 854
2005 January	R 6	0	RE 344	0	0	44	8	RE 402	E 25	6	E 32	E 63
February	11	0	E 306	0	3	39	0	E 359	E 27	6	E 32	E 65
2-Month Total	17	0	E 650	0	3	82	8	E 760	E 52	11	E 65	E 128
2004 2-Month Total	15	0	617	0	0	84	3	719	69	10	58	137
2003 2-Month Total	0	0	635	0	0	44	0	679	55	10	53	118

<sup>a</sup> As liquefied natural gas.

<sup>b</sup> By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.

<sup>c</sup> Brunei in 2002; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002 forward; Nigeria in 2000 forward; Oman in 2000 forward; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • See Note 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Totals may

not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1987: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • 1988-1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • 2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Tables 5 and 6; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

**Table 4.4 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector <sup>f,g</sup>	Total
	Residential	Commercial <sup>a</sup>	Lease and Plant Fuel	Industrial			Transportation					
				Other Industrial		Total	Pipelines <sup>d</sup> and Distribution <sup>e</sup>	Vehicle Fuel	Total			
				CHP <sup>b</sup>	Non-CHP <sup>c</sup>					Total		
1973 Total	4,879	2,597	1,496	(h)	8,689	8,689	10,185	728	NA	728	3,660	22,049
1974 Total	4,786	2,556	1,477	(h)	8,292	8,292	9,769	669	NA	669	3,443	21,223
1975 Total	4,924	2,508	1,396	(h)	6,968	6,968	8,365	583	NA	583	3,158	19,538
1976 Total	5,051	2,668	1,634	(h)	6,964	6,964	8,598	548	NA	548	3,081	19,946
1977 Total	4,821	2,501	1,659	(h)	6,815	6,815	8,474	533	NA	533	3,191	19,521
1978 Total	4,903	2,601	1,648	(h)	6,757	6,757	8,405	530	NA	530	3,188	19,627
1979 Total	4,965	2,786	1,499	(h)	6,899	6,899	8,398	601	NA	601	3,491	20,241
1980 Total	4,752	2,611	1,026	(h)	7,172	7,172	8,198	635	NA	635	3,682	19,877
1981 Total	4,546	2,520	928	(h)	7,128	7,128	8,055	642	NA	642	3,640	19,404
1982 Total	4,633	2,606	1,109	(h)	5,831	5,831	6,941	596	NA	596	3,226	18,001
1983 Total	4,381	2,433	978	(h)	5,643	5,643	6,621	490	NA	490	2,911	16,835
1984 Total	4,555	2,524	1,077	(h)	6,154	6,154	7,231	529	NA	529	3,111	17,951
1985 Total	4,433	2,432	966	(h)	5,901	5,901	6,867	504	NA	504	3,044	17,281
1986 Total	4,314	2,318	923	(h)	5,579	5,579	6,502	485	NA	485	2,602	16,221
1987 Total	4,315	2,430	1,149	(h)	5,953	5,953	7,103	519	NA	519	2,844	17,211
1988 Total	4,630	2,670	1,096	(h)	6,383	6,383	7,479	614	NA	614	2,636	18,030
1989 Total	4,781	2,718	1,070	(h)	5,903	5,903	7,886	629	NA	629	3,105	19,119
1990 Total	4,391	2,623	1,236	(s)	5,963	5,963	7,018	660	(s)	660	3,245	19,174
1991 Total	4,556	2,729	1,129	(s)	6,170	6,170	7,231	601	(s)	601	3,316	19,562
1992 Total	4,690	2,803	1,171	(s)	6,420	6,420	7,527	588	2	590	3,448	20,228
1993 Total	4,956	2,862	1,172	(s)	6,576	6,576	7,700	624	3	627	3,473	20,790
1994 Total	4,848	2,895	1,124	(s)	6,613	6,613	7,790	685	3	689	3,903	21,247
1995 Total	4,850	3,031	1,220	(s)	6,906	6,906	8,164	700	5	705	4,237	22,207
1996 Total	5,241	3,158	1,250	(s)	7,146	7,146	8,435	711	6	718	4,307	22,610
1997 Total	4,984	3,215	1,203	(s)	7,229	7,229	8,511	751	8	760	4,065	22,737
1998 Total	4,520	2,999	1,173	(s)	6,965	6,965	8,320	635	9	645	4,588	22,246
1999 Total	4,726	3,045	1,079	(s)	6,678	6,678	8,079	645	12	657	4,820	22,405
2000 Total	4,996	3,182	1,151	(s)	6,757	6,757	8,142	642	13	655	5,206	23,333
2001 Total	4,771	3,023	1,119	(s)	6,405	6,405	7,344	625	15	640	5,342	22,239
2002 Total	4,889	3,144	1,113	(s)	6,267	6,267	7,507	667	15	682	5,672	23,007
2003 January	946	522	96	106	580	686	782	82	E 2	84	382	2,716
February	884	487	87	91	549	640	727	76	E 1	77	335	2,511
March	675	391	98	94	522	615	713	66	E 2	68	361	2,207
April	414	263	93	91	484	574	668	52	E 2	53	352	1,750
May	248	181	94	94	462	556	651	45	E 2	46	394	1,520
June	157	138	92	94	414	508	600	40	E 2	42	436	1,372
July	126	132	93	99	474	573	666	47	E 2	49	630	1,603
August	116	131	95	102	475	577	672	49	E 2	50	684	1,653
September	129	137	92	95	466	561	653	42	E 2	43	469	1,430
October	232	181	96	95	506	601	697	46	E 2	48	409	1,566
November	414	260	92	90	506	596	687	52	E 2	54	348	1,763
December	739	394	95	93	557	650	745	68	E 2	70	336	2,284
Total	5,078	3,217	1,123	1,144	5,995	7,139	8,262	665	E 18	683	5,135	22,375
2004 January	967	R 488	E 96	97	R 594	R 692	R 788	R 80	E 2	81	352	R 2,677
February	861	R 458	E 89	97	R 561	R 659	R 748	R 75	E 2	76	366	R 2,510
March	593	R 343	E 95	95	R 545	R 639	R 735	R 62	E 2	64	367	R 2,103
April	R 381	R 242	E 92	91	R 510	R 601	R 692	E 2	54	384	R 1,753	
May	214	164	E 93	99	R 484	R 582	R 675	R 47	E 2	R 49	473	R 1,575
June	145	132	E 91	95	R 480	R 574	R 666	44	E 2	46	500	R 1,488
July	126	122	E 95	107	R 475	R 582	R 676	47	E 2	49	616	R 1,588
August	119	122	E 94	104	R 490	R 594	R 688	47	E 2	R 49	599	R 1,577
September	125	125	E 88	98	R 484	R 583	R 670	44	E 2	R 46	519	R 1,485
October	216	166	E 92	92	R 511	R 603	R 695	46	E 2	48	432	R 1,558
November	407	246	E 90	90	R 530	R 620	R 709	53	E 2	55	366	R 1,783
December	723	387	RE 94	97	R 577	R 674	R 768	69	E 2	R 71	377	R 2,326
Total	R 4,878	R 2,995	RE 1,110	1,162	R 6,240	R 7,402	R 8,512	R 666	E 20	R 687	5,352	R 22,423
2005 January	R 889	R 465	E 92	93	R 594	R 687	R 779	77	E 2	79	386	R 2,599
February	756	416	E 88	84	517	601	689	67	E 2	69	331	2,261
2-Month Total	1,645	881	E 180	177	1,111	1,288	1,468	145	E 4	148	717	4,859
2004 2-Month Total	1,828	947	E 185	195	1,156	1,351	1,536	154	E 3	158	718	5,187
2003 2-Month Total	1,830	1,010	183	197	1,129	1,326	1,509	158	E 3	161	717	5,226

<sup>a</sup> All commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Table 7.4c for CHP fuel use.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Lease and Plant Fuel" and "CHP."

<sup>d</sup> Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas used as fuel in the delivery of natural gas to consumers.

<sup>f</sup> The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose

primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

<sup>g</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

<sup>h</sup> Included in "Non-CHP."

<sup>i</sup> For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector." See Note 5, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.



**Table 4.5 Natural Gas in Underground Storage**  
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total <sup>a</sup>	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net <sup>b,c</sup>
1973 Total .....	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,533	1,974	-442
1974 Total .....	2,912	2,050	4,962	16	.8	1,701	1,784	-84
1975 Total .....	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1976 Total .....	3,323	1,926	5,250	-286	-12.9	1,921	1,756	165
1977 Total .....	3,391	2,475	5,866	549	28.5	1,750	2,307	-557
1978 Total .....	3,473	2,547	6,020	72	2.9	2,158	2,278	-120
1979 Total .....	3,553	2,753	6,306	207	8.1	2,047	2,295	-248
1980 Total .....	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1981 Total .....	3,752	2,817	6,569	162	6.1	1,887	2,180	-293
1982 Total .....	3,808	3,071	6,879	255	9.0	2,094	2,399	-305
1983 Total .....	3,847	2,595	6,442	-476	-15.5	2,142	1,700	442
1984 Total .....	3,830	2,876	6,706	281	10.8	2,064	2,252	-188
1985 Total .....	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1986 Total .....	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	1,812	1,952	-140
1987 Total .....	3,792	2,756	6,548	7	.3	1,881	1,887	-6
1988 Total .....	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	2,244	2,174	69
1989 Total .....	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	2,804	2,491	313
1990 Total .....	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1991 Total .....	3,954	2,824	6,778	-244	-8.0	2,689	2,608	80
1992 Total .....	4,044	2,597	6,641	-227	-8.0	2,724	2,555	168
1993 Total .....	4,327	2,322	6,649	-275	-10.6	2,717	2,760	-43
1994 Total .....	4,360	2,606	6,966	284	12.2	2,508	2,796	-288
1995 Total .....	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
1996 Total .....	4,341	2,173	6,513	19	.9	2,911	2,906	6
1997 Total .....	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	2,824	2,800	24
1998 Total .....	4,326	2,730	7,056	554	25.5	2,379	2,905	-526
1999 Total .....	4,383	2,523	6,906	-207	-7.6	2,772	2,598	174
2000 Total .....	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2001 Total .....	4,301	2,904	7,204	1,185	68.9	2,309	3,464	-1,156
2002 Total .....	4,340	2,375	6,715	-528	-18.2	3,138	2,670	468
2003 January .....	4,344	1,522	5,866	-822	-35.1	884	44	840
February .....	4,337	851	5,187	-987	-53.7	724	47	677
March .....	4,326	730	5,056	-788	-51.9	306	171	135
April .....	4,317	893	5,210	-765	-46.1	119	277	-158
May .....	4,324	1,298	5,622	-671	-34.1	41	453	-412
June .....	4,325	1,765	6,090	-543	-23.5	36	505	-469
July .....	4,325	2,126	6,451	-413	-16.3	64	426	-361
August .....	4,327	2,436	6,763	-338	-12.2	62	372	-310
September .....	4,328	2,845	7,173	-196	-6.5	31	442	-411
October .....	4,327	3,130	7,457	14	.5	59	343	-284
November .....	4,303	3,038	7,341	109	3.7	228	142	87
December .....	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	544	70	474
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>-193</b>
2004 January .....	4,301	1,751	6,052	217	14.1	869	59	811
February .....	4,297	1,156	5,452	292	33.8	646	47	600
March .....	4,283	1,058	5,342	328	45.0	269	165	103
April .....	4,283	1,252	5,535	357	39.8	95	293	-198
May .....	4,287	1,624	5,911	323	24.9	43	421	-379
June .....	4,284	2,023	6,307	255	14.4	31	428	-397
July .....	4,287	2,395	6,681	266	12.5	56	422	-366
August .....	4,262	2,743	7,005	307	12.6	57	402	-345
September .....	4,254	3,057	7,310	214	7.5	65	390	-325
October .....	4,246	3,302	7,548	172	5.5	60	307	-248
November .....	4,235	3,245	7,479	207	6.8	189	124	65
December .....	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	622	55	567
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>-110</b>
2005 January .....	4,205	1,994	6,199	243	13.9	772	59	713
February .....	4,204	1,564	5,769	409	35.4	488	59	429
<b>2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,142</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,410</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,517</b>

<sup>a</sup> For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

<sup>b</sup> For 1980-2003, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which include liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

<sup>c</sup> Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable

ending stocks. See Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

- =Not applicable.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

## Natural Gas

**Note 1. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels:** Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years.

Monthly data are considered preliminary until after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Monthly estimates are based on the annual ratio of supplemental gaseous fuels to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. The ratio is applied to the monthly sum of the three elements to compute a monthly supplemental gaseous fuels figure.

**Note 2. Storage:** Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year since 1975 (first year data were available), in billion cubic feet, was:

1975 ... 6,280	1985 .. 8,087	1995 ... 7,953
1976 ... 6,544	1986 .. 8,145	1996 ... 7,980
1977 ... 6,678	1987 .. 8,124	1997 ... 8,332
1978 ... 6,890	1988 .. 8,124	1998 ... 8,179
1979 ... 6,929	1989 .. 8,124	1999 ... 8,229
1980 ... 7,434	1990 .. 8,125	2000 ... 8,241
1981 ... 7,805	1991 .. 7,993	2001 ... 8,415
1982 ... 7,915	1992 .. 7,932	2002 ... 8,207
1983 ... 7,985	1993 .. 7,989	2003 ... 8,206
1984 ... 8,043	1994 .. 8,043	

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2003 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

**Note 3. Balancing Item:** The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

The increase of 0.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in the “Balancing Item” category in 1983, followed by a decline of 0.5 Tcf in 1984, reflected unusually large differences resulting from the use of the annual billing cycle (essentially December 15 through the following December 14) consumption data in conjunction with calendar year supply data. Record cold temperatures during the last half of December 1983 resulted in a reported 0.3 Tcf increase in net withdrawals from underground storage for peak shaving as compared with the same period in 1982, but the effect of this cold weather was reflected primarily in 1984 consumption data. For underground storage data, see Table F2 in the May 1985 Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Monthly NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

**Note 4. Consumption:** Consumption includes use for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, vehicle fuel, and electric power plants, as well as deliveries to residential, commercial, and other industrial customers.

Final data for series other than “Other Industrial CHP” and “Electric Power Sector” are from the EIA *NGA*. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

**Note 5. Consumption, 1989-1992:** Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.” As a result, for 1989 through 1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

**Note 6. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed:** Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production—carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen—are from the EIA *NGA*. Data are not available prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the

preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

**Note 7. Production.**

Annual data—Final annual data are from the EIA *NGA*.

Estimated monthly data—Data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*.

Preliminary monthly data—Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psi pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA*.

Final monthly data—Differences between annual data in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

**Note 8. Extraction Loss:** Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

Annual data are from the EIA *NGA*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA*.

Preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of extraction loss as an annual percentage of marketed production. This percentage is applied to each month's marketed production to estimate monthly extraction loss.

Monthly data are revised and considered final after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual extraction loss data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the EIA *NGA*.

**Note 9. Imports and Exports:** The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998.

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*. Preliminary data are revised after the publication of the EIA *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

**Table 4.4 Notes:**

- Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.
- See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
- Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**Table 4.4 Web Page:**

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.

**Table 4.4 Sources:**

**Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total, and Pipelines and Distribution**

1973–1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports.

2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, April 2005, Table 3.

**Industrial CHP**

Table 7.4c.

**Vehicle Fuel:**

1990 and 1991: EIA, *NGA 2000* (November 2001), Table 95.

1992–1999: EIA, "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4).

2000 forward: EIA, *NGM*, April 2005, Table 3.

**Electric Power Sector**

1973–1988: Table 7.3b.

1989 forward: Table 7.4b.

**All Other Data:** Calculated.

## Table 4.5 Sources:

### Storage Activity

1973–1975: Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9.

1976–1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1.

1980–1995: EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000*, Table 11.

1996–1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues.

2000 forward: EIA, *NGM*, April 2005, Table 9.

### Other Data

1973 and 1974: American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts*,

*1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40.

1975 and 1976: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-O, “Underground Gas Storage Report,” and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, “Underground Gas Storage Report.”

1977 and 1978: EIA, Form FEA-G-318-M-O, “Underground Gas Storage Report,” and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, “Underground Gas Storage Report.”

1979–1995: EIA, Form EIA-191, “Underground Gas Storage Report,” and FERC, Form FERC-8, “Underground Gas Storage Report.”

1996–2002: EIA, *NGM*, monthly issues.

2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, April 2005, Table 9.

## Section 5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

The April 2005 rotary rig count was 1,334, 2 percent higher than the count in March 2005 and 16 percent higher than the count in April 2004. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 1,241 were onshore and 93 were offshore. For April 2005, the number of onshore rigs was up 17 percent but the number of offshore rigs was the same as the April 2004 count. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs stood at 87 percent in April 2005.

Total footage drilled in April 2005 was 18.8 million feet, 1 percent higher than the footage drilled in March 2005 and up 13 percent from that drilled in April 2004.

The number of exploratory and development crude oil and natural gas wells drilled during April 2005 was 2,892, 1 percent higher than the number drilled in March 2005 and

up 13 percent from the number drilled in April 2004. The number of crude oil wells drilled was 634, and the number of natural gas wells was 2,258, slightly lower but 17 percent higher, respectively, than their April 2004 levels.

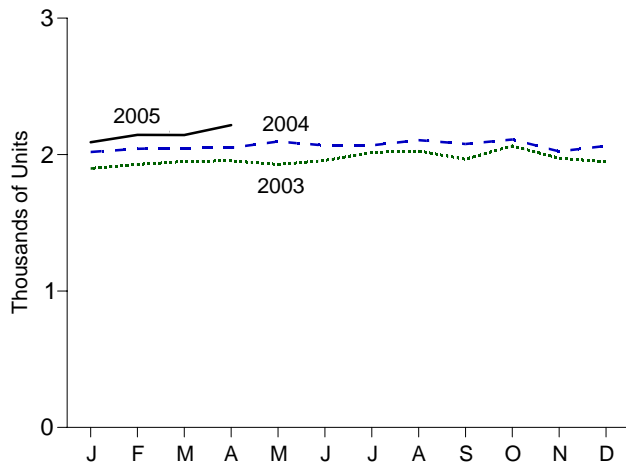
The number of dry holes drilled in April 2005 was 402, up 1 percent from the number drilled in March 2005 and up 42 percent from the number drilled in April 2004.

There were 2.2 thousand well service rigs active in April 2005, 3 percent higher than the previous month and 8 percent higher than the count a year ago.

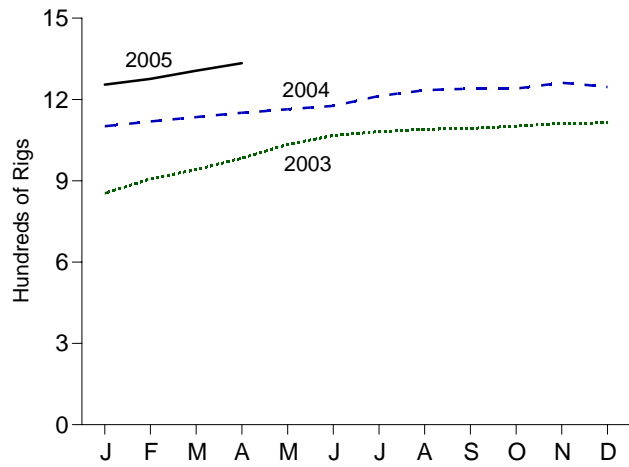
The number of seismic crews active in the 48 States onshore in April 2005 was 38, 2 more than a year earlier. The number of crews active in the 48 States offshore was 12, 3 more than a year earlier. No crews were active in Alaska in April 2005, the same as a year earlier.

**Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators**

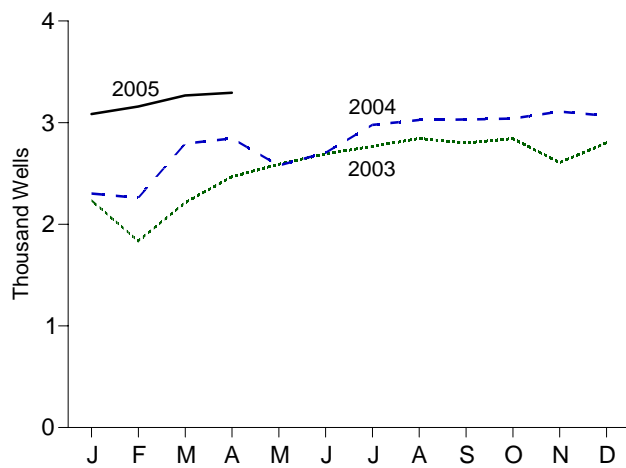
**Active Well Service Rig Count**



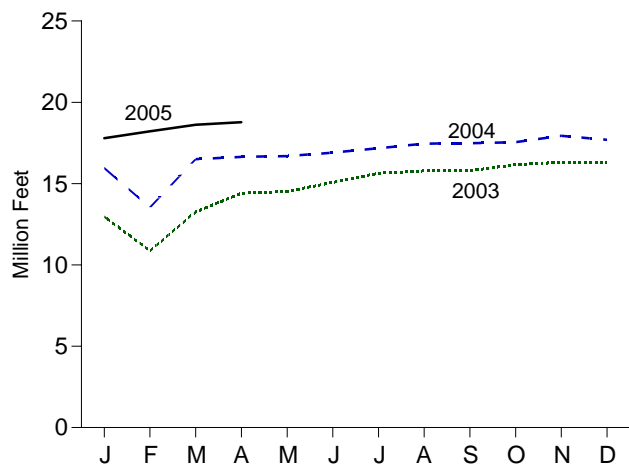
**Rotary Rigs in Operation**



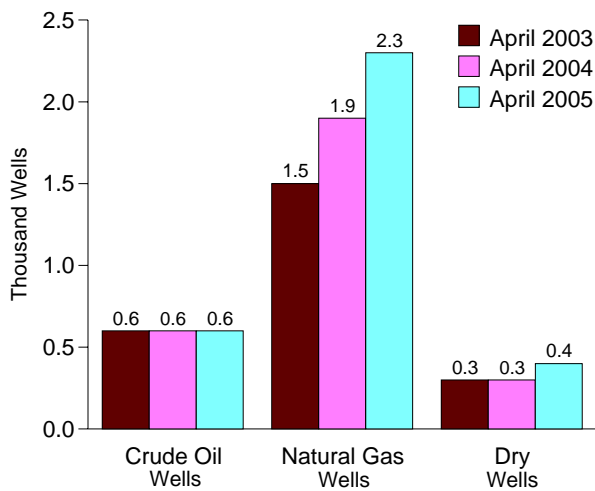
**Wells Drilled**



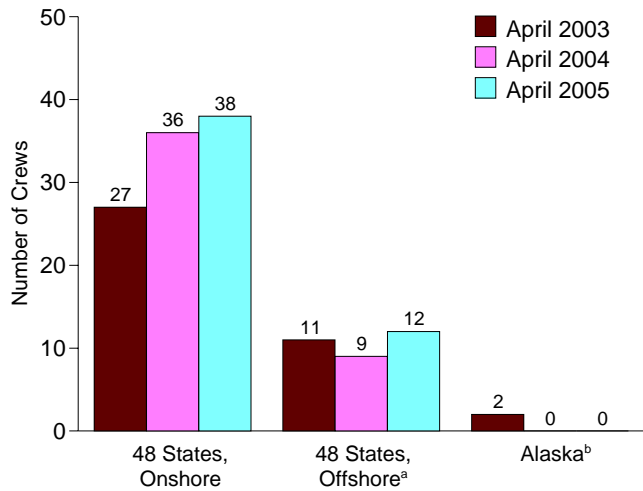
**Footage Drilled**



**Wells Drilled by Type**



**Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts**



<sup>a</sup>Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of Gulf of Mexico.  
<sup>b</sup>All onshore.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html>.  
 Sources: Tables 5.1-5.3.

**Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements**

	Rotary Rigs in Operation <sup>a</sup>					Total Footage Drilled <sup>c</sup>	Active Well Service Rig Count <sup>d</sup>
	By Site		By Type		Total <sup>b</sup>		
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas			
	Average						
1973 Average .....	1,110	84	NA	NA	1,194	138,223	NA
1974 Average .....	1,378	94	NA	NA	1,472	153,374	NA
1975 Average .....	1,554	106	NA	NA	1,660	180,494	NA
1976 Average .....	1,529	129	NA	NA	1,658	186,982	NA
1977 Average .....	1,834	167	NA	NA	2,001	215,866	NA
1978 Average .....	2,074	185	NA	NA	2,259	238,669	NA
1979 Average .....	1,970	207	NA	NA	2,177	244,798	NA
1980 Average .....	2,678	231	NA	NA	2,909	314,654	NA
1981 Average .....	3,714	256	NA	NA	3,970	413,112	NA
1982 Average .....	2,862	243	NA	NA	3,105	378,295	NA
1983 Average .....	2,033	199	NA	NA	2,232	317,986	NA
1984 Average .....	2,215	213	NA	NA	2,428	371,392	NA
1985 Average .....	1,774	206	NA	NA	1,980	313,045	NA
1986 Average .....	865	99	NA	NA	964	181,856	NA
1987 Average .....	841	95	NA	NA	936	162,178	NA
1988 Average .....	813	123	554	354	936	156,354	NA
1989 Average .....	764	105	453	401	869	134,439	NA
1990 Average .....	902	108	532	464	1,010	153,701	NA
1991 Average .....	779	81	482	351	860	143,021	NA
1992 Average .....	669	52	373	331	721	121,124	NA
1993 Average .....	672	82	373	364	754	135,118	NA
1994 Average .....	673	102	335	427	775	124,809	NA
1995 Average .....	622	101	323	385	723	117,832	NA
1996 Average .....	671	108	306	464	779	129,045	NA
1997 Average .....	821	122	376	564	943	156,661	NA
1998 Average .....	703	123	264	560	827	143,454	NA
1999 Average .....	519	106	128	496	625	99,410	NA
2000 Average .....	778	140	197	720	918	141,392	NA
2001 Average .....	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	187,616	NA
2002 Average .....	717	113	137	691	830	138,310	1,830
<b>2003</b> January .....	743	111	132	718	854	12,962	1,898
February .....	797	110	153	750	907	10,866	1,928
March .....	836	105	171	767	941	13,269	1,950
April .....	877	106	185	795	983	14,409	1,954
May .....	921	113	167	864	1,034	14,515	1,927
June .....	958	109	152	910	1,067	15,080	1,957
July .....	974	107	153	924	1,081	15,637	2,016
August .....	979	111	153	932	1,090	15,776	2,026
September .....	984	109	154	936	1,093	15,796	1,966
October .....	997	105	158	941	1,102	16,156	2,064
November .....	1,005	106	158	952	1,111	16,307	1,973
December .....	1,010	104	153	959	1,114	16,301	1,946
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>177,074</b>	<b>1,967</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	1,001	100	143	955	1,101	15,957	2,019
February .....	1,020	99	153	961	1,119	13,531	2,043
March .....	1,041	94	164	968	1,135	16,508	2,047
April .....	1,058	93	154	996	1,151	16,642	2,050
May .....	1,068	96	156	1,007	1,164	16,687	2,095
June .....	1,080	96	164	1,011	1,176	16,905	2,067
July .....	1,116	97	170	1,041	1,213	17,174	2,068
August .....	1,139	95	170	1,063	1,234	17,462	2,106
September .....	1,148	92	166	1,073	1,240	17,485	2,078
October .....	1,145	95	171	1,068	1,240	17,543	2,111
November .....	1,160	102	183	1,077	1,262	17,936	2,024
December .....	1,140	106	180	1,064	1,246	17,693	2,063
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>201,523</b>	<b>2,064</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	17,791	2,091
February .....	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	18,218	2,144
March .....	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	18,622	2,143
April .....	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	18,776	2,216
<b>4-Month Average .....</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>73,407</b>	<b>2,149</b>
<b>2004 4-Month Average .....</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>62,638</b>	<b>2,040</b>
<b>2003 4-Month Average .....</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>51,506</b>	<b>1,933</b>

<sup>a</sup> Rotary rigs in operation are reported weekly. Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months. Multi-month data are averages of the reported data over the covered months, not averages of the weekly data. Annual data are averages over 52 or 53 weeks, not calendar years. Published data are rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>b</sup> Sum of rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests.

<sup>c</sup> Values shown are totals.

<sup>d</sup> The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on

average, crewed and working every day of the month.

NA=Not available.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html>.

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** By Site - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running-by State*. By Type - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, weekly phone recording. • **Total Footage Drilled:** Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Weatherford International, Inc., Houston, Texas.

**Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells Drilled**  
(Number of Wells)

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total
1973 Total	642	1,067	5,952	7,661	9,525	5,866	4,368	19,759	10,167	6,933	10,320	27,420
1974 Total	859	1,190	6,833	8,882	12,788	5,948	5,283	24,019	13,647	7,138	12,116	32,901
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721
1976 Total	1,086	1,346	6,772	9,204	16,602	8,063	6,986	31,651	17,688	9,409	13,758	40,855
1977 Total	1,164	1,548	7,283	9,995	17,581	10,574	7,702	35,857	18,745	12,122	14,985	45,852
1978 Total	1,171	1,771	7,965	10,907	18,010	12,642	8,586	39,238	19,181	14,413	16,551	50,145
1979 Total	1,321	1,907	7,437	10,665	19,530	13,347	8,662	41,539	20,851	15,254	16,099	52,204
1980 Total	1,764	2,081	9,039	12,884	30,875	15,252	11,599	57,726	32,639	17,333	20,638	70,610
1981 Total	2,636	2,514	12,349	17,499	40,962	17,652	15,440	74,054	43,598	20,166	27,789	91,553
1982 Total	2,431	2,125	11,247	15,803	36,768	16,854	14,972	68,594	39,199	18,979	26,219	84,397
1983 Total	2,023	1,593	10,148	13,764	35,097	12,971	14,005	62,073	37,120	14,564	24,153	75,837
1984 Total	2,198	1,521	11,278	14,997	40,407	15,606	14,403	70,416	42,605	17,127	25,681	85,413
1985 Total	1,679	1,190	8,924	11,793	33,439	12,978	12,132	58,549	35,118	14,168	21,056	70,342
1986 Total	1,084	793	5,549	7,426	18,013	7,723	7,129	32,865	19,097	8,516	12,678	40,291
1987 Total	925	754	5,049	6,728	15,239	7,301	6,063	28,603	16,164	8,055	11,112	35,331
1988 Total	855	743	4,693	6,291	12,781	7,812	5,348	25,941	13,636	8,555	10,041	32,342
1989 Total	607	705	3,924	5,236	9,597	8,834	4,264	22,695	10,204	9,539	8,188	27,931
1990 Total	654	689	3,715	5,058	11,544	10,355	4,598	26,497	12,198	11,044	8,313	31,555
1991 Total	592	534	3,314	4,440	11,178	8,992	4,282	24,452	11,770	9,526	7,596	28,892
1992 Total	493	423	2,513	3,429	8,264	7,786	3,605	19,655	8,757	8,209	6,118	23,084
1993 Total	502	548	2,469	3,519	7,905	9,469	3,859	21,233	8,407	10,017	6,328	24,752
1994 Total	570	726	2,405	3,701	6,151	8,812	2,902	17,865	6,721	9,538	5,307	21,566
1995 Total	542	570	2,198	3,310	7,085	7,784	2,877	17,746	7,627	8,354	5,075	21,056
1996 Total	483	570	2,136	3,189	7,831	8,732	3,146	19,709	8,314	9,302	5,282	22,898
1997 Total	428	536	2,110	3,074	10,008	10,791	3,592	24,391	10,436	11,327	5,702	27,465
1998 Total	291	504	1,647	2,442	6,773	10,640	3,193	20,606	7,064	11,144	4,840	23,048
1999 Total	157	539	1,195	1,891	4,019	10,338	2,217	16,574	4,176	10,877	3,412	18,465
2000 Total	264	<sup>R</sup> 607	1,288	<sup>R</sup> 2,159	7,094	<sup>R</sup> 15,848	2,737	<sup>R</sup> 25,679	7,358	16,455	4,025	27,838
2001 Total	322	988	1,669	2,979	7,738	21,095	2,415	31,248	8,060	22,083	4,084	34,227
2002 Total	234	668	1,253	2,155	5,824	15,487	2,328	23,639	6,058	16,155	3,581	25,794
2003 January	23	49	106	178	528	1,326	202	2,056	551	1,375	308	2,234
February	27	35	68	130	434	1,113	157	1,704	461	1,148	225	1,834
March	22	46	86	154	493	1,423	142	2,058	515	1,469	228	2,212
April	21	65	92	178	621	1,458	211	2,290	642	1,523	303	2,468
May	22	53	91	166	627	1,601	197	2,425	649	1,654	288	2,591
June	35	53	98	186	632	1,690	184	2,506	667	1,743	282	2,692
July	32	76	133	241	637	1,694	195	2,526	669	1,770	328	2,767
August	32	77	112	221	635	1,708	279	2,622	667	1,785	391	2,843
September	26	95	97	218	658	1,698	227	2,583	684	1,793	324	2,801
October	28	95	132	255	622	1,707	258	2,587	650	1,802	390	2,842
November	28	92	134	254	448	1,731	174	2,353	476	1,823	308	2,607
December	17	79	134	230	636	1,758	178	2,572	653	1,837	312	2,802
Total	313	815	1,283	2,411	6,971	18,907	2,404	28,282	7,284	19,722	3,687	30,693
2004 January	26	71	115	212	483	1,439	168	2,090	509	1,510	283	2,302
February	22	94	66	182	512	1,423	142	2,077	534	1,517	208	2,259
March	24	72	119	215	550	1,798	230	2,578	574	1,870	349	2,793
April	32	74	90	196	605	1,850	194	2,649	637	1,924	284	2,845
May	31	75	102	208	599	1,577	<sup>R</sup> 196	<sup>R</sup> 2,372	630	1,652	<sup>R</sup> 298	<sup>R</sup> 2,580
June	24	75	96	195	547	1,787	175	2,509	571	1,862	271	2,704
July	25	77	127	229	570	1,934	245	2,749	595	2,011	372	2,978
August	25	79	129	233	570	1,975	249	2,794	595	2,054	378	3,027
September	24	79	129	232	556	1,994	249	2,799	580	2,073	378	3,031
October	25	79	130	234	572	1,985	250	2,807	597	2,064	380	3,041
November	26	80	133	239	613	2,001	256	2,870	639	2,081	389	3,109
December	26	79	131	236	603	1,976	252	2,831	629	2,055	383	3,067
Total	310	934	1,367	2,611	6,780	21,739	<sup>R</sup> 2,606	<sup>R</sup> 31,125	7,090	22,673	<sup>R</sup> 3,973	<sup>R</sup> 33,736
2005 January	26	80	132	238	595	1,998	253	2,846	621	2,078	385	3,084
February	28	80	135	243	643	2,012	260	2,915	671	2,092	395	3,158
March	29	87	138	254	670	2,084	259	3,013	699	2,171	397	3,267
April	26	90	139	255	608	2,168	263	3,039	634	2,258	402	3,294
4-Month Total	109	337	544	990	2,516	8,262	1,035	11,813	2,625	8,599	1,579	12,803
2004 4-Month Total	104	311	390	805	2,150	6,510	734	9,394	2,254	6,821	1,124	10,199
2003 4-Month Total	93	195	352	640	2,076	5,320	712	8,108	2,169	5,515	1,064	8,748

R=Revised.

Notes: • These well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered crude oil or natural gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than crude oil or natural gas are excluded. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently

revised. See notes at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html>.

Sources: • 1973-1994: Energy Information Administration (EIA), computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. • 1995 forward: EIA computations based on well reports submitted to the Information Handling Services Energy Group, Inc.



**Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts**  
(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore <sup>a</sup>				Alaska <sup>b</sup>				Total
	Dimensions <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>d</sup>	Dimensions <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>d</sup>	Dimensions <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>d</sup>	
	2	3	4		2	3	4		2	3	4		
<b>2000</b> March .....	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	1	0	2	62
April .....	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	2	0	3	63
May .....	3	34	1	38	6	11	0	18	1	2	0	3	59
June .....	5	37	1	43	7	9	0	17	1	2	0	3	63
July .....	4	39	1	44	6	6	0	13	0	1	0	1	58
August .....	4	40	1	45	7	7	0	15	0	1	0	1	61
September .....	3	39	1	43	7	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	59
October .....	4	41	1	46	7	9	0	17	0	0	0	0	63
November .....	4	40	1	46	7	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	62
December .....	5	41	1	48	8	8	0	17	0	0	0	0	65
<b>2001</b> January .....	5	38	1	44	9	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	61
February .....	6	38	1	45	8	7	0	16	0	0	0	0	61
March .....	6	38	1	45	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	63
April .....	7	39	1	47	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	65
May .....	7	37	1	45	9	8	0	17	1	1	0	2	64
June .....	6	35	1	42	9	7	0	16	1	1	0	2	60
July .....	6	35	1	42	8	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	58
August .....	8	32	1	41	7	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	56
September .....	8	30	1	39	6	9	0	15	0	0	0	0	54
October .....	5	33	1	39	9	10	0	19	0	0	0	0	58
November .....	7	34	1	42	7	10	0	17	0	0	0	0	59
December .....	7	33	1	41	8	9	0	17	0	0	0	0	58
<b>2002</b> January .....	6	32	0	38	8	6	0	14	1	1	0	2	54
February .....	9	31	0	40	9	6	0	15	1	1	0	2	57
March .....	9	26	0	35	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	54
April .....	7	25	0	32	9	7	0	16	1	1	0	2	50
May .....	8	24	0	32	9	8	0	17	1	1	0	2	51
June .....	9	23	0	32	9	7	0	16	1	1	0	2	50
July .....	8	26	0	34	8	8	0	16	1	1	0	2	52
August .....	7	26	0	33	8	7	0	15	1	1	0	2	50
September .....	9	28	0	37	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	56
October .....	8	30	0	38	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	57
November .....	8	27	0	35	8	5	0	13	1	1	0	2	50
December .....	8	22	0	31	7	4	0	11	1	0	0	1	43
<b>2003</b> January .....	8	19	1	28	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	40
February .....	9	20	0	29	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	41
March .....	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
April .....	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40
May .....	7	17	0	24	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	38
June .....	7	18	0	25	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	39
July .....	7	21	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
August .....	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
September .....	8	22	0	30	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
October .....	7	24	0	31	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	39
November .....	7	24	0	31	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	38
December .....	7	25	0	32	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	42
<b>2004</b> January .....	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February .....	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March .....	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April .....	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May .....	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June .....	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July .....	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August .....	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September .....	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October .....	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November .....	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December .....	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
<b>2005</b> January .....	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February .....	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March .....	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April .....	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50

<sup>a</sup> Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

<sup>b</sup> All onshore.

<sup>c</sup> In **two-dimensional** (2D) reflection seismic surveying both the sound source and the sound detectors (numbering up to a hundred or more per shot) are moved along a straight line. The resultant product can be thought of as a vertical sonic cross-section of the subsurface beneath the survey line. It is constructed by summing many compressional (pressure) wave reflections from the various sound source and sound detector locations at the halfway sound path points beneath each location (common depth point stacking). In **three-dimensional** (3D) reflection seismic surveying the sound detectors (numbering up to a thousand or more) are spread out over an area and the sound source is moved from location to location through the area. The resultant product can be thought of as a cube of common depth point stacked reflections. Advantages over 2D include the additional dimension, the fact that many more reflections are available for stacking at each point, which provides greatly improved resolution of subsurface features, and elimination of the "ghost" or "side swipe" reflections from

nearby offline features that 2D surveys are prone to (except, of course, along the outer faces of the cube). **Four dimensional** (4D) reflection seismic surveying is the exact repetition of a 3D survey at two or more time intervals. The primary application of 4D is mapping the movement of fluid interfaces in producing oil and gas reservoirs.

<sup>d</sup> Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

Notes: • A "seismic crew" is a group of people, of varying number, engaged in a seismic surveying job. • "48 States" is the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii. • Data are reported on the first and fifteenth of each month, except January when they are reported only on the fifteenth. When semi-monthly values differ for the month, the larger of the two values is shown here. Consequently this table reflects the maximum number of crews at work at any time during the month.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html>.

Source: *World Geophysical News*, IHS Energy Group, Denver, CO, used with permission.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

### Table 5.2 Notes

Three well types are considered in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* drilling statistics: “completed for crude oil,” “completed for natural gas,” and “dry hole.” Wells that productively encounter both crude oil and natural gas are categorized as “completed for crude oil.” Both development wells and exploratory wells (new field wildcats, new pool tests, and extension tests) are included in the statistics. All other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons are excluded.

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example,

as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 *MER* are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in “Estimating Well Completions,” the feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

**Users of the well completion and footage figures published by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) prior to August 1998 should be aware that these data have been revised.** The published well completion and footage figures are produced by the Well Completion Estimation Procedure (WELCOM) based on drilling records provided under contract to the EIA. Problems in the files received by EIA necessitated revision of the historical series for well completions and footage drilled. Queries regarding this matter may be directed to William Trapmann (202-586-6408 or [william.trapmann@eia.doe.gov](mailto:william.trapmann@eia.doe.gov)).

## Section 6. Coal

Coal production in April 2005 totaled 92 million short tons, slightly lower than in April 2004.

Coal consumed by the electric power sector in February 2005 was 80 million short tons, 3 percent lower than the level in February 2004.

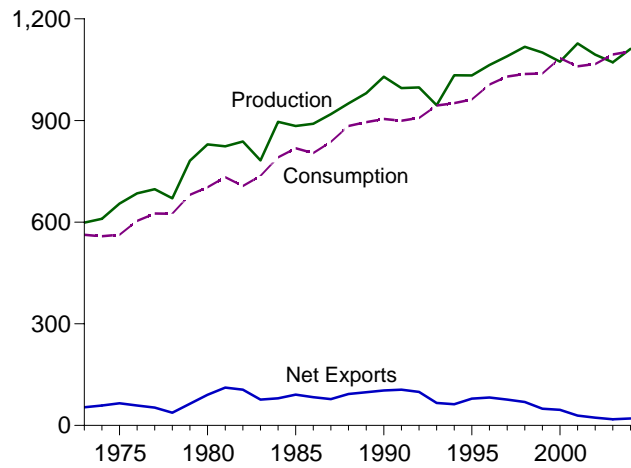
Electric power sector coal stocks were 99 million short tons

at the end of February 2005, 9 percent lower than the level a year earlier.

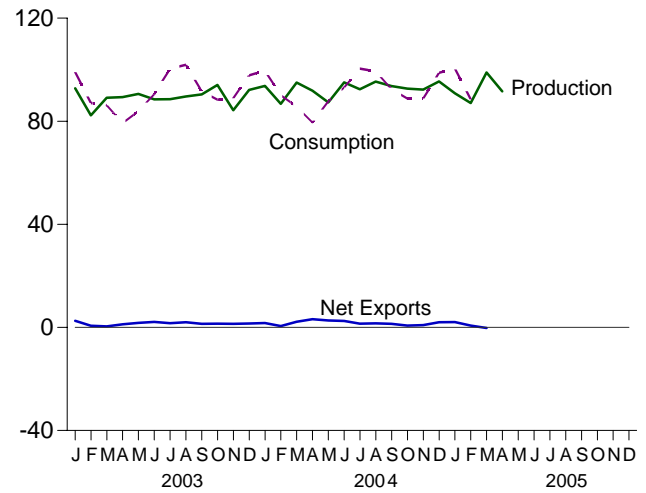
Coal exports in March 2005 totaled 3 million short tons, 23 percent lower than exports in March 2004. Coal imports in March 2005 totaled 3 million short tons, 83 percent higher than imports in March 2004.

**Figure 6.1 Coal**  
(Million Short Tons)

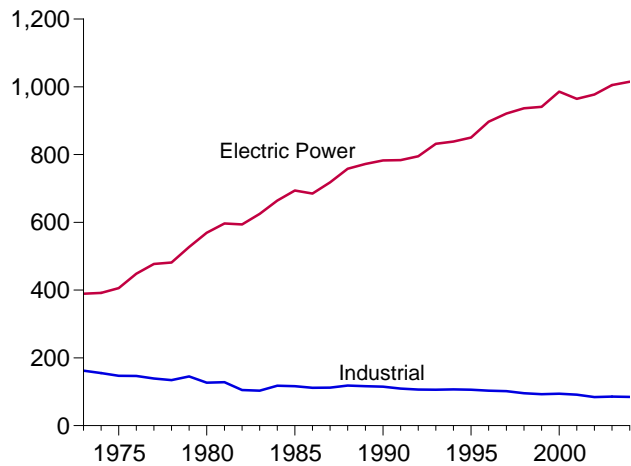
Overview, 1973-2004



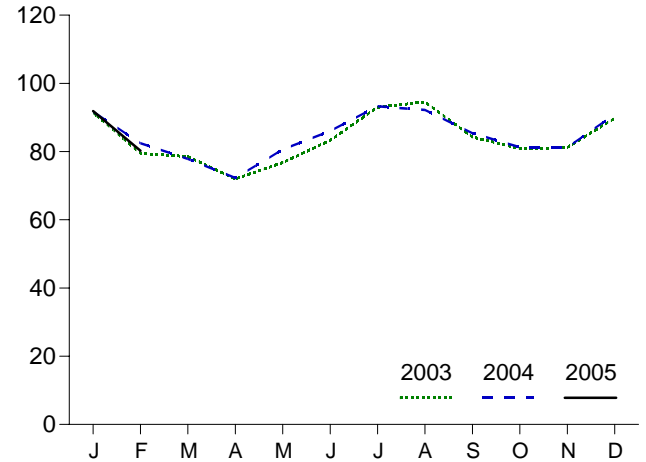
Overview, Monthly



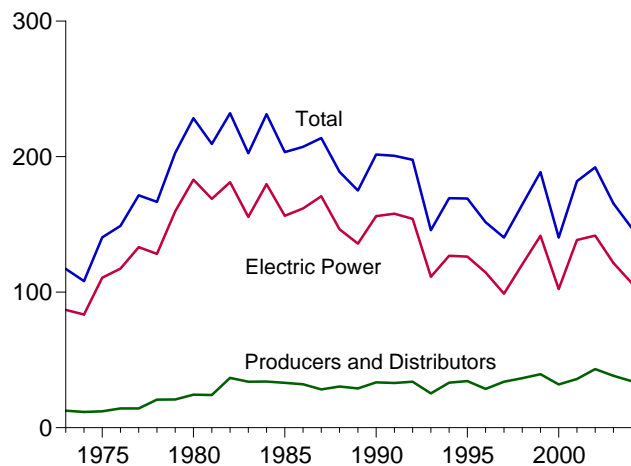
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2004



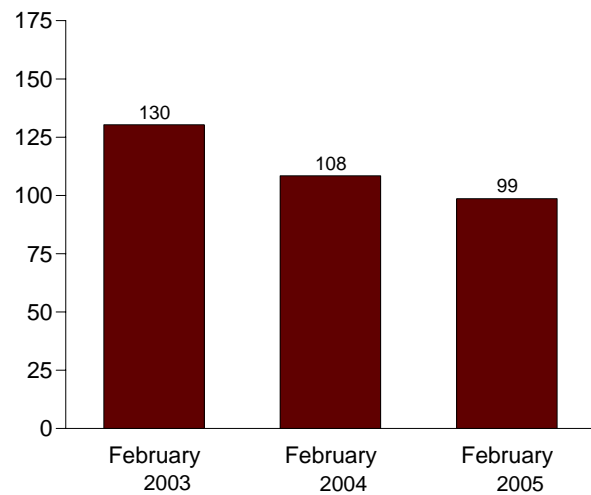
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2004



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html>.  
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

**Table 6.1 Coal Overview**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production <sup>a</sup>	Waste Coal <sup>b,c</sup>	Imports	Exports	Stock Change <sup>d</sup>	Losses and Unaccounted for <sup>e</sup>	Consumption
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	598,568	NA	127	53,587	( <sup>f</sup> )	<sup>g</sup> -17,476	562,584
<b>1974 Total</b> .....	610,023	NA	2,080	60,661	-8,918	1,958	558,402
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	654,641	NA	940	66,309	32,154	-5,522	562,640
<b>1976 Total</b> .....	684,913	NA	1,203	60,021	8,508	13,797	603,790
<b>1977 Total</b> .....	697,205	NA	1,647	54,312	22,644	-3,395	625,291
<b>1978 Total</b> .....	670,164	NA	2,953	40,714	-4,938	12,116	625,225
<b>1979 Total</b> .....	781,134	NA	2,059	66,042	36,206	421	680,524
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	25,595	10,827	702,730
<b>1981 Total</b> .....	823,775	NA	1,043	112,541	-18,983	-1,366	732,627
<b>1982 Total</b> .....	838,112	NA	742	106,277	22,614	3,052	706,911
<b>1983 Total</b> .....	782,091	NA	1,271	77,772	-29,453	-1,629	736,672
<b>1984 Total</b> .....	895,921	NA	1,286	81,483	28,716	-4,288	791,296
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-27,934	2,796	818,049
<b>1986 Total</b> .....	890,315	NA	2,212	85,518	3,953	-1,175	804,231
<b>1987 Total</b> .....	918,762	NA	1,747	79,607	6,461	-2,499	836,941
<b>1988 Total</b> .....	950,265	NA	2,134	95,023	-24,949	-1,316	883,642
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	980,729	1,407	2,851	100,815	-13,744	2,916	895,000
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	26,542	-1,730	904,498
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	995,984	3,950	3,390	108,969	-947	-3,925	899,227
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	997,545	6,287	3,803	102,516	-2,997	461	907,655
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	945,424	8,137	8,181	74,519	-51,943	-4,916	944,081
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	1,033,504	8,227	8,870	71,359	23,617	4,340	951,286
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-275	632	962,104
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	1,063,856	8,778	8,115	90,473	-17,456	1,411	1,006,321
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	1,089,932	8,096	7,487	83,545	-11,253	3,678	1,029,544
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	1,117,535	8,690	8,724	78,048	24,228	-4,430	1,037,103
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	1,100,431	8,683	9,089	58,476	23,988	-2,906	1,038,647
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-48,309	938	1,084,095
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	1,127,689	( <sup>c</sup> )	19,787	48,666	41,630	-2,966	1,060,146
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	1,094,283	( <sup>c</sup> )	16,875	39,601	10,215	-5,012	1,066,355
<b>2003</b>							
January .....	92,804	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,134	3,680	-6,051	-2,718	99,026
February .....	82,264	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,804	2,428	-3,488	-1,904	87,032
March .....	89,134	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,017	2,410	4,064	-1,505	86,182
April .....	89,378	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,390	3,571	6,634	2,251	79,312
May .....	90,610	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,109	3,875	4,490	464	83,889
June .....	88,511	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,894	4,003	-2,803	-1,302	90,508
July .....	88,534	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,619	4,223	-11,519	-1,932	100,381
August .....	89,586	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,133	4,164	-10,204	-4,113	101,872
September .....	90,444	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,300	3,707	-4,539	2,067	91,510
October .....	94,058	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,545	3,997	2,134	2,078	88,395
November .....	84,266	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,358	3,737	-433	-5,627	88,947
December .....	92,163	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,742	3,219	-4,945	-2,176	97,808
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,071,753</b>	( <sup>c</sup> )	<b>25,044</b>	<b>43,014</b>	<b>-26,659</b>	<b>-14,419</b>	<b>1,094,861</b>
<b>2004</b>							
January .....	93,681	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,748	3,447	-13,475	5,855	99,602
February .....	86,767	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,789	2,276	-3,288	-537	90,105
March .....	95,023	( <sup>c</sup> )	1,788	3,965	6,336	891	85,620
April .....	91,850	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,157	5,359	9,357	-191	79,482
May .....	87,311	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,232	4,910	-263	-2,837	87,732
June .....	95,048	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,464	4,987	-2,508	1,976	93,058
July .....	92,401	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,531	3,957	-5,627	-3,816	100,418
August .....	95,354	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,494	4,067	-6,015	430	99,367
September .....	93,647	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,779	4,178	-5,072	4,867	92,453
October .....	92,635	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,678	3,358	7,162	-4,017	88,810
November .....	92,288	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,258	3,144	3,121	-527	88,809
December .....	95,472	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,361	4,350	-7,948	2,620	98,811
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,111,479</b>	( <sup>c</sup> )	<b>27,280</b>	<b>47,998</b>	<b>-18,221</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>1,104,267</b>
<b>2005</b>							
January .....	90,825	( <sup>c</sup> )	2,014	4,075	<sup>R</sup> -9,912	<sup>R</sup> -1,800	<sup>R</sup> 100,477
February .....	87,089	( <sup>c</sup> )	<sup>R</sup> 2,315	<sup>R</sup> 3,008	<sup>R</sup> 2,242	<sup>R</sup> -4,345	<sup>R</sup> 88,500
March .....	98,892	( <sup>c</sup> )	<sup>R</sup> 3,277	<sup>R</sup> 3,046	NA	NA	NA
April .....	91,614	( <sup>c</sup> )	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>4-Month Total</b> .....	<b>368,420</b>	( <sup>c</sup> )	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>2004 4-Month Total</b> .....	<b>367,322</b>	( <sup>c</sup> )	<b>7,483</b>	<b>15,047</b>	<b>-1,070</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>354,809</b>
<b>2003 4-Month Total</b> .....	<b>353,580</b>	( <sup>c</sup> )	<b>7,344</b>	<b>12,089</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>-3,876</b>	<b>351,552</b>

<sup>a</sup> Beginning in 2001, includes bituminous refuse.

<sup>b</sup> Waste coal (including anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, and lignite waste) consumed by independent power producers. For 1989-2000, waste coal is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 2001, bituminous refuse is included in "Production"; to avoid double counting, waste coal is not counted as a separate supply-side item for 2001 forward.

<sup>d</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks; a positive value indicates an increase.

<sup>e</sup> "Losses and Unaccounted for" is calculated as the sum of production, imports,

and waste coal, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

<sup>f</sup> Included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

<sup>g</sup> Includes stock change.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Total	
	Residential	Commercial			Industrial			Transportation	Electric Power Sector <sup>e,f</sup>			
		CHP <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>	Total	Coke Plants	Other Industrial				Total		
					CHP <sup>c</sup>	Non-CHP <sup>d</sup>	Total					
1973 Total	4,113	(g)	7,004	7,004	94,101	(h)	68,038	68,038	162,139	116	389,212	562,584
1974 Total	3,653	(g)	7,764	7,764	90,191	(h)	64,903	64,903	155,094	80	391,811	558,402
1975 Total	2,823	(g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640
1976 Total	2,586	(g)	6,330	6,330	84,704	(h)	61,787	61,787	146,491	12	448,371	603,790
1977 Total	2,507	(g)	6,447	6,447	77,739	(h)	61,463	61,463	139,202	9	477,126	625,291
1978 Total	2,188	(g)	7,323	7,323	71,394	(h)	63,085	63,085	134,479	(h)	481,235	625,225
1979 Total	1,678	(g)	6,710	6,710	77,368	(h)	67,717	67,717	145,085	(h)	527,051	680,524
1980 Total	1,355	(g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(h)	569,274	702,730
1981 Total	1,336	(g)	6,085	6,085	61,014	(h)	67,395	67,395	128,409	(h)	596,797	732,627
1982 Total	1,401	(g)	6,839	6,839	40,908	(h)	64,097	64,097	105,005	(h)	593,666	706,911
1983 Total	1,352	(g)	7,096	7,096	37,033	(h)	65,980	65,980	103,013	(h)	625,211	736,672
1984 Total	1,735	(g)	7,395	7,395	44,022	(h)	73,745	73,745	117,767	(h)	664,399	791,296
1985 Total	1,711	(g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(h)	693,841	818,049
1986 Total	1,763	(g)	5,904	5,904	35,924	(h)	75,583	75,583	111,508	(h)	685,056	804,231
1987 Total	1,590	(g)	5,324	5,324	36,957	(h)	75,175	75,175	112,132	(h)	717,894	836,941
1988 Total	1,569	(g)	5,561	5,561	41,888	(h)	76,252	76,252	118,140	(h)	758,372	883,642
1989 Total	1,295	1,125	3,747	4,872	40,508	24,867	51,268	76,134	116,643	(h)	772,190	895,000
1990 Total	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(h)	782,567	904,498
1991 Total	1,097	1,228	3,769	4,997	33,854	27,021	48,384	75,405	109,259	(h)	783,874	899,227
1992 Total	1,107	1,175	3,871	5,045	32,366	28,244	45,799	74,042	106,408	(h)	795,094	907,655
1993 Total	1,120	1,373	3,729	5,101	31,323	28,886	46,006	74,892	106,215	(h)	831,645	944,081
1994 Total	902	1,344	3,767	5,111	31,740	29,707	45,471	75,179	106,919	(h)	838,354	951,286
1995 Total	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(h)	850,230	962,104
1996 Total	721	1,660	3,625	5,285	31,706	29,434	42,254	71,689	103,395	(h)	896,921	1,006,321
1997 Total	711	1,738	4,015	5,752	30,203	29,853	41,661	71,515	101,718	(h)	921,364	1,029,544
1998 Total	534	1,443	2,879	4,322	28,189	28,553	38,887	67,439	95,628	(h)	936,619	1,037,103
1999 Total	585	1,490	2,803	4,293	28,108	27,763	36,975	64,738	92,846	(h)	940,922	1,038,647
2000 Total	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(h)	985,821	1,084,095
2001 Total	481	1,448	2,441	3,888	26,075	25,755	39,514	65,268	91,344	(h)	964,433	1,060,146
2002 Total	489	1,405	2,551	3,956	23,656	26,232	34,515	60,747	84,403	(h)	977,507	1,066,355
2003 January	57	171	290	461	1,941	2,286	2,919	5,206	7,147	(h)	91,361	99,026
February	48	152	234	386	1,958	2,010	3,182	5,192	7,150	(h)	79,447	87,032
March	35	155	129	284	2,105	2,072	3,130	5,202	7,307	(h)	78,557	86,182
April	40	137	186	323	2,047	1,895	3,007	4,903	6,950	(h)	72,000	79,312
May	28	137	93	230	1,964	2,029	2,866	4,895	6,859	(h)	76,772	83,889
June	25	144	58	202	2,059	1,998	2,911	4,909	6,968	(h)	83,313	90,508
July	35	159	127	287	2,079	2,183	2,802	4,985	7,064	(h)	92,994	100,381
August	35	164	121	285	2,007	2,200	2,780	4,980	6,987	(h)	94,565	101,872
September	23	146	36	183	2,024	1,957	3,029	4,986	7,010	(h)	84,294	91,510
October	28	141	83	224	2,001	2,008	3,277	5,285	7,286	(h)	80,857	88,395
November	44	143	212	355	1,976	1,981	3,389	5,370	7,345	(h)	81,202	88,947
December	68	165	386	551	2,087	2,227	3,122	5,349	7,436	(h)	89,753	97,808
Total	466	1,816	1,954	3,770	24,248	24,846	36,415	61,261	85,509	(h)	1,005,116	1,094,861
2004 January	60	165	319	484	1,996	2,779	2,587	5,365	7,361	(h)	91,698	99,602
February	48	152	237	389	1,829	2,320	3,079	5,399	7,228	(h)	82,439	90,105
March	32	140	117	258	2,080	2,329	3,080	5,409	7,489	(h)	77,841	85,620
April	39	113	201	314	2,023	2,192	2,663	4,855	6,878	(h)	72,251	79,482
May	28	127	97	224	1,974	2,206	2,679	4,885	6,859	(h)	80,621	87,732
June	27	126	90	216	1,934	2,291	2,590	4,881	6,815	(h)	86,001	93,058
July	36	128	167	295	1,918	2,439	2,447	4,886	6,804	(h)	93,283	100,418
August	31	128	125	253	1,996	2,386	2,505	4,891	6,888	(h)	92,195	99,367
September	25	116	90	206	1,979	2,207	2,654	4,861	6,840	(h)	85,382	92,453
October	27	107	111	218	2,002	2,248	3,020	5,269	7,270	(h)	81,294	88,810
November	44	130	223	353	1,937	2,154	3,103	5,257	7,194	(h)	81,218	88,809
December	69	139	420	559	2,003	2,444	2,833	5,276	7,279	(h)	90,903	98,811
Total	466	1,574	2,196	3,770	23,670	27,996	33,239	61,235	84,906	(h)	1,015,126	1,104,267
2005 January	57	196	265	461	R 2,419	2,177	R 3,493	R 5,670	R 8,089	(h)	91,869	R 100,477
February	F 47	172	F 210	F 382	F 2,141	2,060	F 3,649	F 5,708	F 7,850	(h)	80,221	88,500
2-Month Total	E 104	368	E 475	E 843	E 4,560	4,237	E 7,142	E 11,379	E 15,939	(h)	172,090	188,976
2004 2-Month Total	108	317	556	873	3,825	5,099	5,666	10,764	14,589	(h)	174,137	189,707
2003 2-Month Total	105	324	524	847	3,899	4,296	6,102	10,398	14,297	(h)	170,809	186,058

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of commercial electricity-only plants, such as those at hospitals and universities. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>b</sup> All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."

<sup>c</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>d</sup> All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."

<sup>e</sup> The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

<sup>f</sup> Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning

in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.

<sup>g</sup> Included in "Commercial Other."

<sup>h</sup> Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

R=Revised, E=Estimate, F=Forecast.

Notes: • CHP monthly data are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly data are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimated. See Note 2 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector <sup>b,c</sup>	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other <sup>a</sup>	Total			
1973 Year	12,530	290	6,998	10,370	17,368	17,658	86,967	117,155
1974 Year	11,634	280	6,209	6,605	12,814	13,094	83,509	108,237
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724	140,391
1976 Year	14,221	240	9,902	7,100	17,002	17,242	117,436	148,899
1977 Year	14,225	220	12,816	11,063	23,879	24,099	133,219	171,543
1978 Year	20,695	360	8,278	9,048	17,326	17,686	128,225	166,606
1979 Year	20,826	340	10,155	11,777	21,932	22,272	159,714	202,812
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,407
1981 Year	24,149	NA	6,475	9,906	16,381	16,381	168,893	209,423
1982 Year	36,784	NA	4,642	9,479	14,121	14,121	181,132	232,038
1983 Year	33,931	NA	4,346	8,710	13,056	13,056	155,598	202,584
1984 Year	34,090	NA	6,166	11,317	17,483	17,483	179,727	231,300
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,367
1986 Year	32,093	NA	2,992	10,429	13,420	13,420	161,806	207,319
1987 Year	28,321	NA	3,884	10,777	14,662	14,662	170,797	213,780
1988 Year	30,418	NA	3,137	8,768	11,906	11,906	146,507	188,831
1989 Year	29,000	NA	2,864	7,363	10,227	10,227	135,860	175,087
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,629
1991 Year	32,971	NA	2,773	7,061	9,835	9,835	157,876	200,682
1992 Year	33,993	NA	2,597	6,965	9,562	9,562	154,130	197,685
1993 Year	25,284	NA	2,401	6,716	9,117	9,117	111,341	145,742
1994 Year	33,219	NA	2,657	6,585	9,243	9,243	126,897	169,358
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,083
1996 Year	28,648	NA	2,667	5,688	8,355	8,355	114,623	151,627
1997 Year	33,973	NA	1,978	5,597	7,576	7,576	98,826	140,374
1998 Year	36,530	NA	2,026	5,545	7,571	7,571	120,501	164,602
1999 Year	39,475	NA	1,943	5,569	7,511	7,511	141,604	188,590
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,282
2001 Year	35,900	NA	1,510	6,006	7,516	7,516	138,496	181,912
2002 Year	43,257	NA	1,364	5,792	7,156	7,156	141,714	192,127
2003 January	44,648	NA	1,353	5,314	6,667	6,667	134,761	186,075
February	46,039	NA	1,341	4,837	6,177	6,177	130,372	182,588
March	47,429	NA	1,329	4,359	5,688	5,688	133,536	186,652
April	46,903	NA	1,377	4,297	5,674	5,674	140,709	193,286
May	46,012	NA	1,426	4,234	5,660	5,660	146,104	197,776
June	45,070	NA	1,474	4,172	5,646	5,646	144,257	194,973
July	42,735	NA	1,345	4,407	5,751	5,751	134,968	183,454
August	40,647	NA	1,215	4,642	5,857	5,857	126,747	173,251
September	38,231	NA	1,085	4,878	5,963	5,963	124,518	168,712
October	37,352	NA	1,025	4,824	5,849	5,849	127,645	170,846
November	37,984	NA	965	4,771	5,736	5,736	126,692	170,413
December	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567	165,468
2004 January	F 33,486	NA	1,020	4,458	5,478	5,478	113,029	151,993
February	F 34,947	NA	1,134	4,197	5,332	5,332	108,426	148,705
March	F 36,618	NA	1,249	3,937	5,186	5,186	113,237	155,041
April	F 37,489	NA	1,278	4,056	5,334	5,334	121,575	164,398
May	F 34,587	NA	1,307	4,175	5,482	5,482	124,066	164,136
June	F 35,299	NA	1,336	4,294	5,630	5,630	120,698	161,627
July	F 38,147	NA	1,289	4,482	5,771	5,771	112,081	156,000
August	F 35,357	NA	1,242	4,671	5,913	5,913	108,714	149,984
September	F 31,939	NA	1,196	4,859	6,055	6,055	106,919	144,913
October	F 34,251	NA	1,245	4,853	6,098	6,098	111,725	152,075
November	F 35,752	NA	1,294	4,848	6,142	6,142	113,301	155,195
December	F 34,352	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,709	147,247
2005 January	F 33,486	NA	F 1,275	F 4,637	RF 5,913	RF 5,913	R 97,936	R 137,335
February	F 34,947	NA	F 1,341	F 4,640	F 5,981	F 5,981	98,648	139,577

<sup>a</sup> Through 1977, data are for stocks held by the manufacturing and transportation sectors. Beginning in 1978, data are for stocks held at manufacturing plants only.

<sup>b</sup> The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

<sup>c</sup> Through 1998, data are for stocks at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data also include stocks at independent power producers.

R=Revised, NA=Not available, F=Forecast.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producer and distributor monthly values

are estimates derived from collected annual data; end-use sector monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; and electric power sector monthly values are data from Table 7.5. See Note 3 at end of section.

- Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html>.

Sources: See end of section. **Forecast values:** Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

## Coal

**Note 1. Production:** Preliminary monthly estimates of national coal production are the sum of weekly estimates developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. When a week extends into a new month, production is allocated on a daily basis and added to the appropriate month. Weekly estimates are based on Association of American Railroads data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads. This number is converted into tons of coal by EIA by using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent “Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics” from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded is not available for a specific railroad, the national average is used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week is divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years are used to derive this ratio. This method ensures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in EIA’s *Quarterly Coal Report*. Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first 9 months (three quarters) and weekly/monthly estimates for the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter estimates may or may not be revised when preliminary data become available in March of the following year, depending on the magnitude of the difference between the estimates and the preliminary data. In any event, all quarterly, monthly, and weekly production figures are adjusted to conform to the final annual production data published in the *Monthly Energy Review* in the fall of the following year.

**Note 2. Consumption:** Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values, which are released in March, June, September, and December. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

**Residential and Commercial—**Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the

sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oil-heated housing unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973-1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated by the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied times the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors’ combined consumption to derive the commercial sector’s estimated consumption. The 2003 share is applied to 2004 and succeeding years, and the other missing years’ shares are interpolated.

**Industrial Coke Plants—**Prior to 1980, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. From 1980-1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in January 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces.

**Industrial Other—**Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. From 1980-1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are



used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 333; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly consumption data for electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

**Note 3. Stocks:** Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Producers and Distributors—Prior to 1998, quarterly stocks at producers and distributors were taken directly from reported data. Monthly data were estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Beginning in 1998, end-of-year stocks are taken from reported data. Monthly stocks are estimated by a model.

Residential and Commercial—Prior to 1980, stock estimates for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, stock estimates for the sector were considered to be statistically insignificant and are no longer collected.

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. From 1980 forward, coke plant stocks are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.

Industrial Other—Prior to 1978, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. For 1978–1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. From 1983 forward, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Electric Power—Monthly stocks data at electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

**Note 4. Forecast Values:** Data values preceded by “F” in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is available from the National Energy Information Center (202-586-8800) and accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

**Note 5. Additional Information:** EIA’s *Quarterly Coal Report* provides additional information about coal data and estimation procedures.

## Table 6.1 Sources

### Production

1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

### Waste Coal

EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility” and predecessor form.

### Imports and Exports

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-545 (Exports).

### Stock Change

Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

### Losses and Unaccounted for

Calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

### Consumption

Table 6.2.

## Table 6.2 Sources

### Residential and Commercial

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, “Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production.”

### Industrial Coke Plants

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual Supplement.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly.”

### Industrial Other

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual.

### Transportation

1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

### Electric Power

1973–1988: Table 7.3b.

1989 forward: Table 7.4b.

## Table 6.3 Sources

### Producers and Distributors

1973–1979: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1419Q, “Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments.”

1980–1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.”

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual.

### Residential and Commercial

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

### Industrial Coke Plants

1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA 5/5A, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly.”

### Industrial Other

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants.”

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants.”

### Electric Power

Table 7.5.

## Section 7. Electricity

**Overview.** In 2004, net generation of electricity totaled 4.0 trillion kilowatthours, up 2 percent compared with the total in 2003. Of the total generated, 96 percent came from the electric power sector; 4 percent was generated by combined-heat-and-power plants and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors. The Nation imported 34 billion kilowatthours and exported 23 billion kilowatthours of electricity in 2004.

**Net Generation.** In February 2005, total net generation of electricity was 298 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent lower than February 2004.

**Consumption of Combustible Fuels.** The consumption of coal for electricity generation and useful thermal output by all sectors was 82 million short tons in February 2005, 3 percent lower than in February 2004. Total petroleum consumption was 13 million barrels, 21 percent lower than a

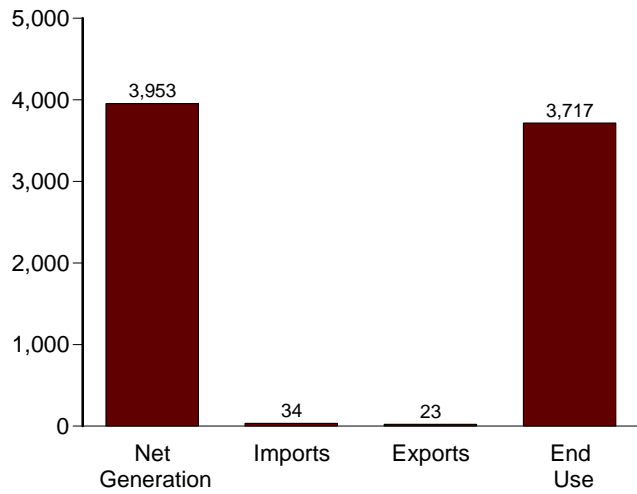
year earlier. Natural gas consumption was 420 billion cubic feet, 10 percent lower than a year ago.

**Stocks of Coal and Petroleum.** Stocks of coal held by the electric power sector in February 2005 were 99 million short tons, 9 percent below the level held a year earlier. Total petroleum was 48 million barrels in February 2005, 5 percent lower than a year earlier.

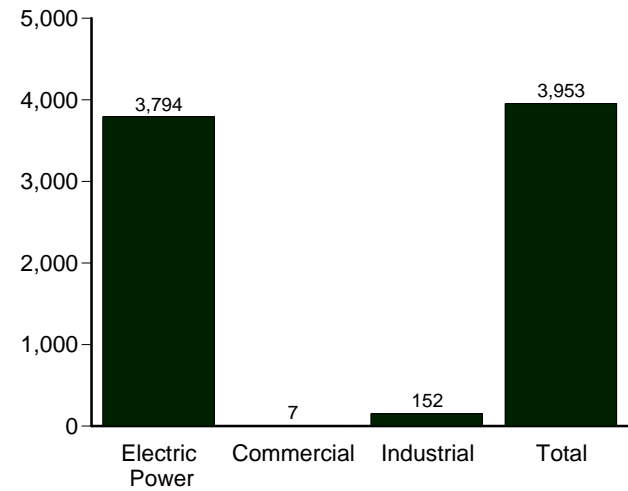
**Retail Sales of Electricity.** Total retail sales of electricity in February 2005 were 282 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent lower than sales in February 2004. Sales to residential users in February 2005 were 107 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent lower than a year ago; commercial sector sales were 93 billion kilowatthours, slightly lower than a year ago; and industrial sector sales were 80 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent higher than a year ago.

**Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview**  
(Billion Kilowatthours)

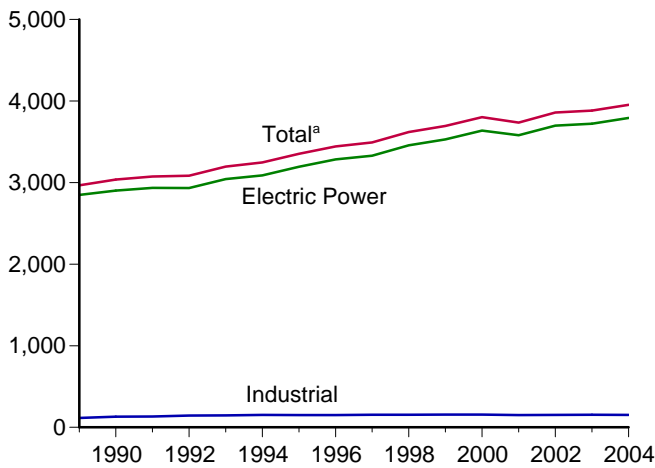
Overview, 2004



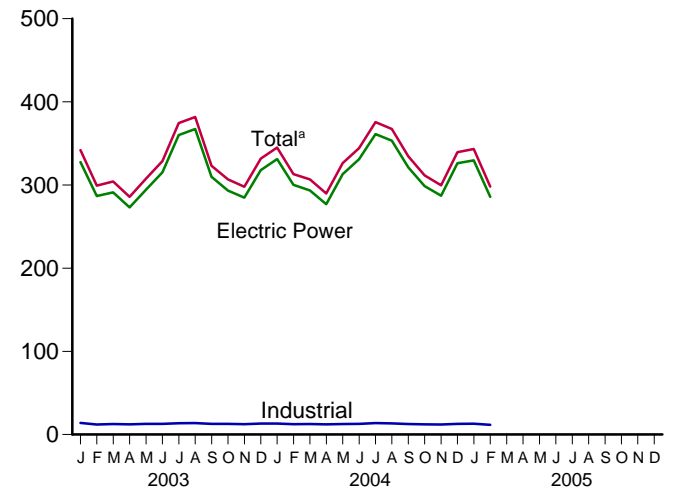
Net Generation, 2004



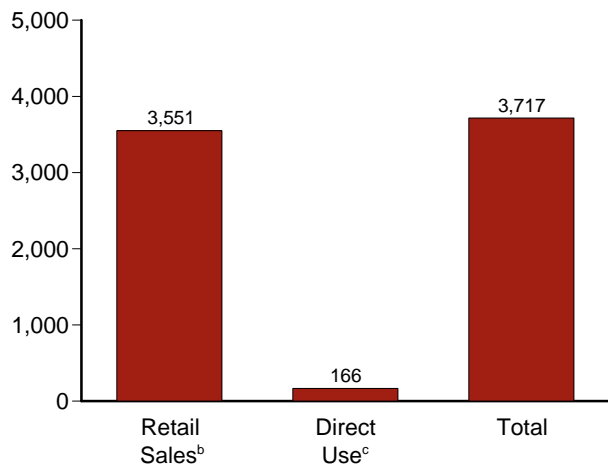
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2004



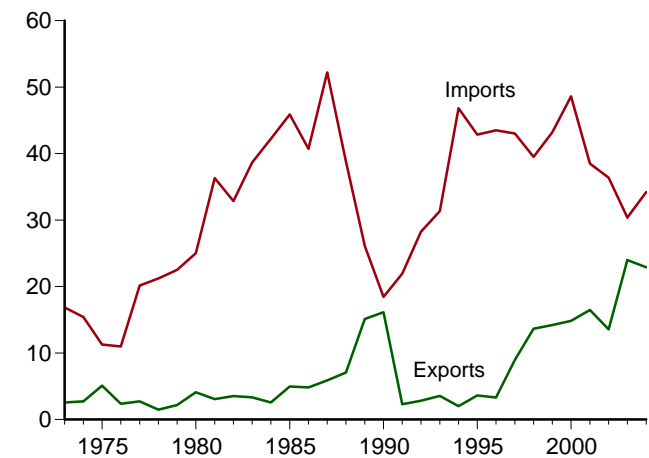
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2004



Trade, 1973-2004



<sup>a</sup>Includes commercial sector.

<sup>b</sup>Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

<sup>c</sup>See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 Electricity Overview**  
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation				Imports <sup>d</sup>	Exports <sup>d</sup>	T&D Losses <sup>e</sup> and Unaccounted for <sup>f</sup>	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector <sup>a</sup>	Commercial Sector <sup>b</sup>	Industrial Sector <sup>c</sup>	Total				Retail Sales <sup>g</sup>	Direct Use <sup>h</sup>	Total
1973 Total	1,861	NA	3	1,864	17	3	165	1,713	NA	1,713
1974 Total	1,867	NA	3	1,870	15	3	177	1,706	NA	1,706
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1976 Total	2,038	NA	3	2,041	11	2	194	1,855	NA	1,855
1977 Total	2,124	NA	3	2,127	20	3	197	1,948	NA	1,948
1978 Total	2,206	NA	3	2,209	21	1	211	2,018	NA	2,018
1979 Total	2,247	NA	3	2,251	23	2	200	2,071	NA	2,071
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1981 Total	2,295	NA	3	2,298	36	3	184	2,147	NA	2,147
1982 Total	2,241	NA	3	2,244	33	4	187	2,086	NA	2,086
1983 Total	2,310	NA	3	2,313	39	3	198	2,151	NA	2,151
1984 Total	2,416	NA	3	2,419	42	3	173	2,286	NA	2,286
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1986 Total	2,487	NA	3	2,490	41	5	158	2,369	NA	2,369
1987 Total	2,572	NA	3	2,575	52	6	164	2,457	NA	2,457
1988 Total	2,704	NA	3	2,707	39	7	161	2,578	NA	2,578
1989 Total	2,848	4	115	2,967	26	15	223	2,647	109	2,756
1990 Total	2,901	6	131	3,038	18	16	203	2,713	125	2,837
1991 Total	2,936	6	133	3,074	22	2	207	2,762	124	2,886
1992 Total	2,934	6	143	3,084	28	3	212	2,763	134	2,897
1993 Total	3,044	7	146	3,197	31	4	224	2,861	139	3,001
1994 Total	3,089	8	151	3,248	47	2	211	2,935	146	3,081
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	229	3,013	151	3,164
1996 Total	3,284	9	151	3,444	43	3	231	3,101	153	3,254
1997 Total	3,329	9	154	3,492	43	9	224	3,146	156	3,302
1998 Total	3,457	9	154	3,620	40	14	221	3,264	161	3,425
1999 Total	3,530	9	156	3,695	43	14	240	3,312	172	3,484
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	244	3,421	171	3,592
2001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	226	3,370	163	3,532
2002 Total	3,698	7	153	3,858	36	14	253	3,463	166	3,629
2003 January	327	1	14	342	3	1	21	307	E 15	323
February	287	1	12	299	3	2	5	282	E 13	295
March	291	1	13	304	3	3	17	273	E 14	287
April	273	1	12	286	3	2	18	256	E 13	269
May	294	1	13	308	3	2	26	268	E 14	282
June	315	1	13	329	3	2	27	288	E 14	302
July	360	1	14	374	4	1	30	332	E 15	347
August	367	1	14	382	4	1	29	340	E 15	355
September	310	1	13	323	2	2	3	306	E 14	320
October	293	1	13	307	1	3	14	277	E 14	291
November	285	1	12	298	1	2	20	263	E 13	277
December	318	1	13	332	2	2	24	294	E 14	308
Total	3,721	7	155	3,883	30	24	233	3,488	168	3,656
2004 January	331	1	13	345	2	2	24	307	E 14	322
February	300	1	12	313	2	2	12	287	E 13	301
March	293	1	13	307	2	3	14	278	E 14	292
April	277	1	12	290	2	2	14	263	E 13	276
May	313	1	13	326	2	2	33	280	E 14	293
June	331	1	13	344	3	2	23	308	E 14	322
July	361	1	14	376	4	1	29	335	E 15	350
August	353	1	13	367	5	1	25	332	E 15	346
September	321	1	13	335	3	2	13	309	E 14	323
October	299	1	12	311	3	2	17	282	E 13	295
November	287	1	12	300	3	2	18	270	E 13	283
December	326	1	13	340	3	2	28	300	E 14	313
Total	3,794	7	152	3,953	34	23	248	3,551	E 166	3,717
2005 January	330	1	13	343	3	2	20	310	E 14	324
February	286	1	12	298	3	1	5	282	E 13	295
2-Month Total	615	1	25	641	6	3	26	592	E 27	619
2004 2-Month Total	631	1	26	658	4	4	36	594	E 28	622
2003 2-Month Total	614	1	26	641	6	3	26	590	E 28	618

<sup>a</sup> Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers

<sup>b</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.

<sup>d</sup> Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

<sup>e</sup> Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

<sup>f</sup> Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

<sup>g</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>h</sup> Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

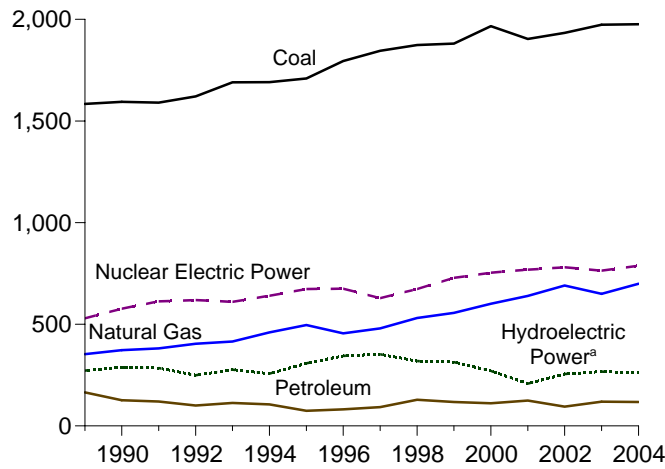
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

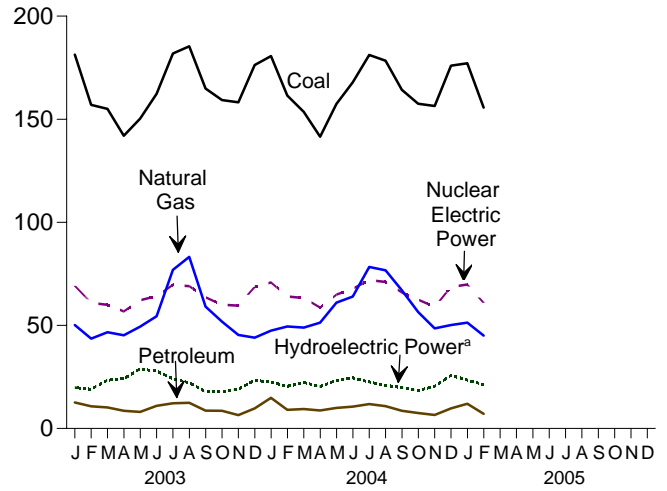
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation**  
(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

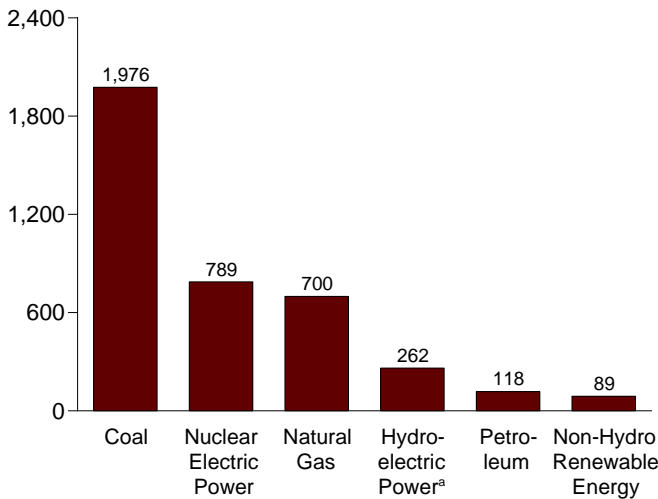
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2004



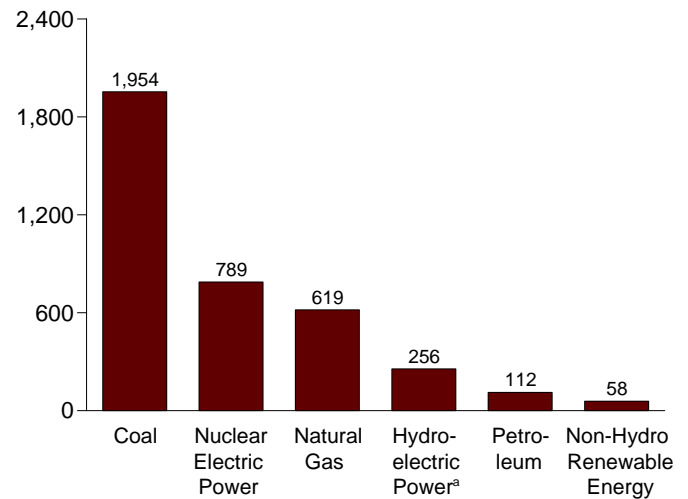
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



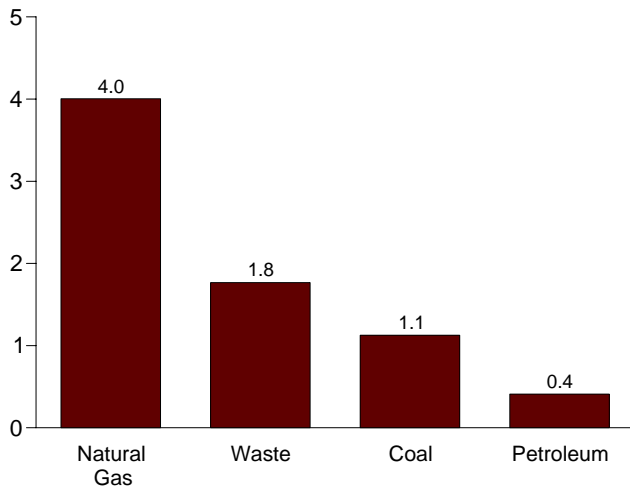
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2004



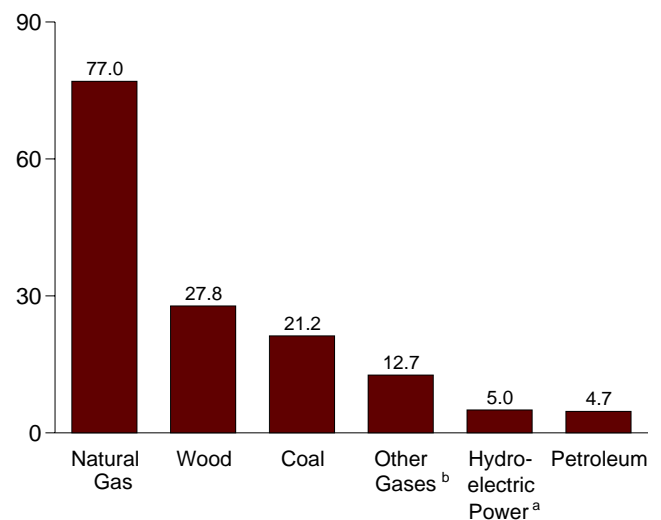
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2004



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2004



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2004



<sup>a</sup>Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.

<sup>b</sup>Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

**Table 7.2a Electricity Net Generation: Total (All Sectors)**  
 (Sum of Tables 7.2b and 7.2c; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>e</sup>	Renewable Energy					Total <sup>i</sup>	
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Other Gases <sup>d</sup>			Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Wood <sup>f</sup>	Waste <sup>g</sup>	Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>h</sup>		Wind
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(j)	275,431	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,864,057
<b>1974 Total</b> .....	828,433	300,931	320,065	NA	113,976	(j)	304,212	69	182	2,453	NA	NA	1,870,319
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(j)	303,153	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,920,755
<b>1976 Total</b> .....	944,391	319,988	294,624	NA	191,104	(j)	286,924	84	182	3,616	NA	NA	2,040,914
<b>1977 Total</b> .....	985,219	358,179	305,505	NA	250,883	(j)	223,599	308	173	3,582	NA	NA	2,127,447
<b>1978 Total</b> .....	975,742	365,060	305,391	NA	276,403	(j)	283,465	197	140	2,978	NA	NA	2,209,377
<b>1979 Total</b> .....	1,075,037	303,525	329,485	NA	255,155	(j)	283,076	300	198	3,889	NA	NA	2,250,665
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(j)	279,182	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,289,600
<b>1981 Total</b> .....	1,203,203	206,421	345,777	NA	272,674	(j)	263,845	245	123	5,686	NA	NA	2,297,973
<b>1982 Total</b> .....	1,192,004	146,797	305,260	NA	282,773	(j)	312,374	196	125	4,843	NA	NA	2,244,372
<b>1983 Total</b> .....	1,259,424	144,499	274,098	NA	293,677	(j)	335,291	216	163	6,075	NA	3	2,313,446
<b>1984 Total</b> .....	1,341,681	119,808	297,394	NA	327,634	(j)	324,311	461	425	7,741	5	6	2,419,465
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(j)	284,311	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,473,002
<b>1986 Total</b> .....	1,385,831	136,585	248,508	NA	414,038	(j)	294,005	492	685	10,308	14	4	2,490,471
<b>1987 Total</b> .....	1,463,781	118,493	272,621	NA	455,270	(j)	252,856	783	694	10,775	10	4	2,575,288
<b>1988 Total</b> .....	1,540,653	148,900	252,801	NA	526,973	(j)	226,101	936	738	10,300	9	1	2,707,411
<b>1989 Total</b> <sup>k</sup> .....	1,583,779	164,518	352,629	7,862	529,355	(j)	271,977	27,237	9,163	14,593	251	2,112	2,967,306
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	1,594,011	126,621	372,765	10,383	576,862	-3,508	292,866	32,522	13,260	15,434	367	2,789	3,037,988
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	1,590,623	119,752	381,553	11,336	612,565	-4,541	288,994	33,725	15,665	15,966	472	2,951	3,073,799
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	1,621,206	100,154	404,074	13,270	618,776	-4,177	253,088	36,529	17,816	16,138	400	2,888	3,083,882
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	1,690,070	112,788	414,927	12,956	610,291	-4,036	280,494	37,623	18,333	16,789	462	3,006	3,197,191
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	1,690,694	105,901	460,219	13,319	640,440	-3,378	260,126	37,937	19,129	15,535	487	3,447	3,247,522
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	1,709,426	74,554	496,058	13,870	673,402	-2,725	310,833	36,521	20,405	13,378	497	3,164	3,353,487
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	1,795,196	81,411	455,056	14,356	674,729	-3,088	347,162	36,800	20,911	14,329	521	3,234	3,444,188
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	1,845,016	92,555	479,399	13,351	628,644	-4,400	356,453	36,948	21,709	14,726	511	3,288	3,492,172
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	1,873,516	128,800	531,257	13,492	673,702	-4,467	323,336	36,338	22,448	14,774	502	3,026	3,620,295
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	1,881,087	118,061	556,396	14,126	728,254	-6,097	319,536	37,041	22,572	14,827	495	4,488	3,694,810
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1,966,265	111,221	601,038	13,955	753,893	-5,539	275,573	37,595	23,131	14,093	493	5,593	3,802,105
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	1,903,956	124,880	639,129	9,039	768,826	-8,823	216,961	35,200	21,765	13,741	543	6,737	3,736,644
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	1,933,130	94,567	691,006	11,463	780,064	-8,743	264,329	38,665	22,857	14,491	555	10,354	3,858,452
<b>2003</b>													
January .....	181,313	12,642	50,176	1,283	69,211	-802	20,600	3,269	1,981	1,258	13	632	341,989
February .....	156,982	10,770	43,547	1,132	60,942	-759	19,780	2,905	1,713	1,130	18	745	299,249
March .....	155,002	10,222	46,699	1,267	59,933	-778	24,202	3,080	1,993	1,213	50	1,036	304,317
April .....	141,960	8,581	45,195	1,305	56,776	-546	24,759	3,036	1,988	1,166	60	1,093	285,756
May .....	150,263	8,053	49,373	1,310	62,202	-597	29,395	2,928	1,992	1,169	68	1,006	307,545
June .....	162,285	11,000	54,453	1,235	64,181	-762	28,586	3,028	1,960	1,223	91	1,047	328,694
July .....	181,852	12,201	76,938	1,292	69,653	-745	24,843	3,361	2,105	1,228	62	953	374,396
August .....	185,332	12,478	83,250	1,284	69,024	-806	22,972	3,310	2,075	1,219	62	815	381,816
September .....	164,910	8,664	59,090	1,309	63,584	-769	18,480	3,079	1,956	1,203	56	895	323,136
October .....	159,323	8,610	51,824	1,291	60,016	-615	18,428	3,139	1,920	1,195	35	897	306,741
November .....	158,223	6,480	45,328	1,451	59,600	-695	19,715	3,119	1,937	1,151	14	961	297,867
December .....	176,291	9,705	44,035	1,441	68,612	-661	24,044	3,275	2,115	1,268	4	1,105	331,680
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,973,737</b>	<b>119,406</b>	<b>649,908</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>763,733</b>	<b>-8,535</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>23,736</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>11,187</b>	<b>3,883,185</b>
<b>2004</b>													
January .....	180,624	14,840	47,485	1,170	70,806	-740	23,248	3,221	1,878	1,254	12	1,045	345,094
February .....	161,497	9,008	49,456	1,198	64,102	-657	21,117	3,001	1,703	1,177	18	1,063	313,087
March .....	153,572	9,419	48,947	1,276	63,263	-616	22,905	3,064	1,870	1,199	53	1,305	306,712
April .....	141,503	8,754	51,367	1,234	58,620	-636	21,012	3,032	1,891	1,119	57	1,300	289,775
May .....	157,397	9,986	61,075	1,253	64,917	-657	23,949	2,950	2,014	1,172	81	1,701	326,403
June .....	167,918	10,578	63,973	1,332	67,787	-690	25,248	3,040	1,961	1,190	88	1,360	344,290
July .....	181,196	11,811	78,379	1,321	71,975	-668	23,225	3,338	2,030	1,241	82	1,096	375,574
August .....	178,424	10,795	76,750	1,286	71,064	-792	21,730	3,205	2,010	1,219	73	992	367,307
September .....	164,251	8,579	67,021	1,332	65,932	-739	20,591	3,032	1,789	1,151	60	1,085	334,524
October .....	157,544	7,527	56,431	1,258	62,530	-667	19,077	3,196	1,842	1,240	33	1,028	311,486
November .....	156,427	6,554	48,559	1,178	58,941	-623	21,106	3,001	1,821	1,177	15	963	299,606
December .....	175,978	9,739	50,168	1,153	68,617	-607	26,429	3,215	1,937	1,216	8	1,215	339,548
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,976,333</b>	<b>117,591</b>	<b>699,610</b>	<b>14,990</b>	<b>788,556</b>	<b>-8,092</b>	<b>269,637</b>	<b>37,295</b>	<b>22,747</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>3,953,407</b>
<b>2005</b>													
January .....	177,177	12,026	51,377	1,318	69,828	-699	24,207	3,232	1,922	1,212	8	1,021	343,262
February .....	155,676	7,105	45,065	1,197	60,947	-353	21,542	2,940	1,716	1,065	12	856	298,148
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>332,853</b>	<b>19,130</b>	<b>96,442</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>130,775</b>	<b>-1,052</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>641,410</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>342,121</b>	<b>23,848</b>	<b>96,941</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>134,908</b>	<b>-1,397</b>	<b>44,365</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>658,181</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>338,296</b>	<b>23,413</b>	<b>93,722</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>130,153</b>	<b>-1,561</b>	<b>40,380</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>641,238</b>

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.  
<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.  
<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.  
<sup>d</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.  
<sup>e</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.  
<sup>f</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.  
<sup>g</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts,

and other biomass.  
<sup>h</sup> Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.  
<sup>i</sup> Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.  
<sup>j</sup> Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."  
<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, all data except hydroelectric are for electric utilities only; hydroelectric data through 1988 include industrial plants as well as electric utilities. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.  
 NA=Not available.  
 Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.

**Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector**  
(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage <sup>e</sup>	Renewable Energy					Total <sup>i</sup>	
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Other Gases <sup>d</sup>			Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power	Wood <sup>f</sup>	Waste <sup>g</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar <sup>h</sup>		Wind
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(J)	272,083	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,860,710
1974 Total .....	828,433	300,931	320,065	NA	113,976	(J)	301,032	69	182	2,453	NA	NA	1,867,139
1975 Total .....	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(J)	300,047	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,917,649
1976 Total .....	944,391	319,988	294,624	NA	191,104	(J)	283,707	84	182	3,616	NA	NA	2,037,696
1977 Total .....	985,219	358,179	305,505	NA	250,883	(J)	220,475	308	173	3,582	NA	NA	2,124,323
1978 Total .....	975,742	365,060	305,391	NA	276,403	(J)	280,419	197	140	2,978	NA	NA	2,206,331
1979 Total .....	1,075,037	303,525	329,485	NA	255,155	(J)	279,783	300	198	3,889	NA	NA	2,247,372
1980 Total .....	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(J)	276,021	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,286,439
1981 Total .....	1,203,203	206,421	345,777	NA	272,674	(J)	260,684	245	123	5,686	NA	NA	2,294,812
1982 Total .....	1,192,004	146,797	305,260	NA	282,773	(J)	309,213	196	125	4,843	NA	NA	2,241,211
1983 Total .....	1,259,424	144,499	274,098	NA	293,677	(J)	332,130	216	163	6,075	NA	3	2,310,285
1984 Total .....	1,341,681	119,808	297,394	NA	327,634	(J)	321,150	461	425	7,741	5	6	2,416,304
1985 Total .....	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(J)	281,149	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,469,841
1986 Total .....	1,385,831	136,585	248,508	NA	414,038	(J)	290,844	492	685	10,308	14	4	2,487,310
1987 Total .....	1,463,781	118,493	272,621	NA	455,270	(J)	249,695	783	694	10,775	10	4	2,572,127
1988 Total .....	1,540,653	148,900	252,801	NA	526,973	(J)	222,940	936	738	10,300	9	1	2,704,250
1989 Total <sup>k</sup> .....	1,562,366	159,005	297,295	454	529,355	(J)	269,189	5,582	7,743	14,593	251	2,112	2,842,227
1990 Total .....	1,572,109	118,864	309,486	621	576,862	-3,508	289,753	7,032	11,500	15,434	367	2,789	2,901,322
1991 Total .....	1,568,846	112,798	317,773	719	612,565	-4,541	286,019	7,736	13,854	15,966	472	2,951	2,935,561
1992 Total .....	1,597,714	92,238	334,274	1,212	618,776	-4,177	250,016	8,491	15,924	16,138	400	2,888	2,934,374
1993 Total .....	1,665,464	105,425	342,222	967	610,291	-4,036	277,524	9,152	16,223	16,789	462	3,006	3,043,897
1994 Total .....	1,666,276	98,677	385,689	1,092	640,440	-3,378	254,005	9,232	16,984	15,535	487	3,447	3,088,725
1995 Total .....	1,686,056	68,146	419,179	1,927	673,402	-2,725	305,410	7,597	17,986	13,378	497	3,164	3,194,230
1996 Total .....	1,771,973	74,783	378,757	1,341	674,729	-3,088	341,159	8,386	17,816	14,329	521	3,234	3,284,141
1997 Total .....	1,820,762	86,479	399,596	1,533	628,644	-4,040	350,648	8,680	18,485	14,726	511	3,288	3,329,375
1998 Total .....	1,850,193	122,211	449,293	2,315	673,702	-4,467	317,867	8,608	19,233	14,774	502	3,026	3,457,416
1999 Total .....	1,858,618	111,539	472,996	1,607	728,254	-6,097	314,663	8,961	19,493	14,827	495	4,488	3,529,982
2000 Total .....	1,943,111	105,192	517,978	2,028	753,893	-5,539	271,338	8,916	20,307	14,093	493	5,593	3,637,529
2001 Total .....	1,882,826	119,149	554,940	586	768,826	-8,823	213,749	8,294	19,486	13,741	543	6,737	3,580,053
2002 Total .....	1,910,613	89,733	607,683	1,970	780,064	-8,743	260,491	9,009	20,180	14,491	555	10,354	3,698,458
<b>2003</b>													
January .....	179,356	12,090	42,546	266	69,211	-802	20,239	863	1,745	1,258	13	632	327,446
February .....	155,283	10,313	37,041	237	60,942	-759	19,474	763	1,504	1,130	18	745	286,699
March .....	153,323	9,747	39,959	229	59,933	-778	23,830	784	1,742	1,213	50	1,036	291,086
April .....	140,369	8,152	38,725	243	56,776	-546	24,512	730	1,728	1,166	60	1,093	273,016
May .....	148,574	7,603	42,536	251	62,202	-597	29,003	669	1,756	1,169	68	1,006	294,241
June .....	160,559	10,513	47,554	205	64,181	-762	28,217	743	1,727	1,223	91	1,047	315,306
July .....	180,006	11,682	69,623	212	69,653	-745	24,472	883	1,846	1,228	62	953	360,116
August .....	183,469	11,985	75,773	203	69,024	-806	22,597	888	1,821	1,219	62	815	367,420
September .....	163,243	8,222	52,178	205	63,584	-769	18,444	800	1,717	1,203	56	895	309,751
October .....	157,578	8,119	45,022	181	60,016	-615	18,093	788	1,678	1,195	35	897	293,289
November .....	156,536	6,080	38,942	210	59,600	-695	19,363	794	1,715	1,151	14	961	284,902
December .....	174,418	9,193	37,403	205	68,612	-661	23,568	822	1,864	1,268	4	1,105	317,887
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,952,714</b>	<b>113,697</b>	<b>567,303</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>763,733</b>	<b>-8,535</b>	<b>271,512</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>20,842</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>11,187</b>	<b>3,721,159</b>
<b>2004</b>													
January .....	178,601	14,218	40,679	138	70,806	-740	22,720	814	1,651	1,254	12	1,045	331,253
February .....	159,669	8,568	42,909	171	64,102	-657	20,662	788	1,495	1,177	18	1,063	300,155
March .....	151,700	8,982	42,242	183	63,263	-616	22,483	788	1,636	1,199	53	1,305	293,443
April .....	139,746	8,345	44,979	190	58,620	-636	20,640	710	1,634	1,119	57	1,300	276,991
May .....	155,583	9,592	54,182	187	64,917	-657	23,568	717	1,747	1,172	81	1,701	313,106
June .....	166,043	10,159	57,202	192	67,787	-690	24,903	725	1,704	1,190	88	1,360	330,929
July .....	179,187	11,334	70,930	233	71,975	-668	22,885	881	1,763	1,241	82	1,096	361,222
August .....	176,480	10,373	69,445	214	71,064	-792	21,368	853	1,740	1,219	73	992	353,336
September .....	162,478	8,204	60,073	250	65,932	-739	20,119	784	1,566	1,151	60	1,085	321,192
October .....	155,736	7,183	50,109	192	62,530	-667	18,650	804	1,612	1,240	33	1,028	298,677
November .....	154,688	6,200	42,302	193	58,941	-623	20,632	771	1,600	1,177	15	963	287,098
December .....	174,056	9,324	43,544	176	68,617	-607	25,866	852	1,712	1,216	8	1,215	326,196
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,953,968</b>	<b>112,482</b>	<b>618,597</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>788,556</b>	<b>-8,092</b>	<b>264,497</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>3,793,599</b>
<b>2005</b>													
January .....	175,400	11,323	44,795	198	69,828	-699	23,775	838	1,675	1,212	8	1,021	329,572
February .....	154,004	6,653	38,884	204	60,947	-353	21,194	770	1,500	1,065	12	856	285,803
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>329,403</b>	<b>17,976</b>	<b>83,679</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>130,775</b>	<b>-1,052</b>	<b>44,969</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>615,374</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>338,271</b>	<b>22,786</b>	<b>83,588</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>134,908</b>	<b>-1,397</b>	<b>43,383</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>631,408</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>334,639</b>	<b>22,403</b>	<b>79,587</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>130,153</b>	<b>-1,561</b>	<b>39,713</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>614,145</b>

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>d</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>e</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>f</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>g</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>h</sup> Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

<sup>i</sup> Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

<sup>j</sup> Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.



**Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors**  
(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector <sup>a</sup>					Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>							
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>h</sup>	Hydro-power <sup>i</sup>	Wood <sup>j</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>k</sup>
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	736	558	2,155	527	4,251	20,677	4,955	53,179	7,297	2,722	21,557	893	114,828
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	796	589	3,272	812	5,837	21,107	7,169	60,007	9,641	2,975	25,379	949	130,830
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	775	413	3,213	883	5,659	21,002	6,540	60,567	10,501	2,844	25,863	927	132,579
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	749	302	3,867	961	6,228	22,743	7,615	65,933	11,953	2,950	27,916	932	143,280
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	864	334	4,471	1,018	7,000	23,742	7,028	68,234	11,890	2,871	28,358	1,092	146,294
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	850	417	4,929	1,162	7,619	23,568	6,808	69,600	12,112	6,028	28,650	983	151,178
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	998	379	5,162	1,519	8,232	22,372	6,030	71,717	11,943	5,304	28,868	900	151,025
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	1,051	369	5,249	2,176	9,030	22,172	6,260	71,049	13,015	5,878	28,354	919	151,017
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	1,040	427	4,725	2,342	8,701	23,214	5,649	75,078	11,814	5,685	28,225	882	154,097
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	985	383	4,879	2,335	8,748	22,337	6,206	77,085	11,170	5,349	27,693	880	154,132
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	995	434	4,607	2,393	8,563	21,474	6,088	78,793	12,519	4,758	28,060	686	156,264
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1,097	432	4,262	1,985	7,903	22,056	5,597	78,798	11,927	4,135	28,652	839	156,673
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	995	438	4,434	1,464	7,416	20,135	5,293	79,755	8,454	3,145	26,888	815	149,175
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	992	431	4,310	1,572	7,415	21,525	4,403	79,013	9,493	3,825	29,643	1,104	152,580
<b>2003</b> January .....	103	39	325	143	617	1,854	513	7,305	1,017	356	2,405	92	13,926
February .....	99	33	289	123	550	1,601	425	6,217	894	301	2,141	86	11,999
March .....	102	31	291	162	594	1,577	444	6,449	1,038	366	2,295	88	12,637
April .....	96	20	293	165	581	1,495	409	6,178	1,061	240	2,305	95	12,159
May .....	91	30	307	162	598	1,598	420	6,529	1,059	386	2,258	75	12,706
June .....	97	37	319	164	624	1,628	450	6,580	1,031	363	2,284	70	12,763
July .....	112	43	373	174	709	1,734	477	6,942	1,080	364	2,477	85	13,571
August .....	115	44	387	165	718	1,748	449	7,090	1,081	369	2,421	90	13,678
September .....	100	36	343	155	640	1,567	406	6,570	1,105	332	2,278	85	12,744
October .....	93	33	340	164	636	1,652	459	6,462	1,110	330	2,350	78	12,816
November .....	94	34	313	140	588	1,593	366	6,072	1,242	346	2,324	82	12,377
December .....	103	44	320	164	640	1,770	469	6,312	1,236	470	2,451	87	13,154
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,206</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>7,496</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>78,705</b>	<b>12,953</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>27,988</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>154,530</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	99	63	320	137	626	1,924	559	6,486	1,032	522	2,405	89	13,215
February .....	100	42	316	123	590	1,728	398	6,231	1,027	446	2,211	85	12,342
March .....	91	39	304	140	587	1,781	397	6,400	1,093	409	2,275	95	12,681
April .....	72	36	286	149	556	1,685	373	6,102	1,044	360	2,321	109	12,229
May .....	91	29	337	162	633	1,723	365	6,556	1,065	368	2,232	105	12,664
June .....	98	30	343	159	641	1,777	390	6,428	1,139	334	2,314	98	12,720
July .....	105	35	379	161	686	1,904	442	7,069	1,088	335	2,456	106	13,666
August .....	109	32	378	157	681	1,835	390	6,927	1,072	358	2,352	113	13,291
September .....	93	25	369	143	636	1,679	350	6,579	1,082	467	2,247	80	12,696
October .....	81	19	338	145	593	1,728	324	5,983	1,066	420	2,391	85	12,216
November .....	89	22	305	143	568	1,650	332	5,952	985	467	2,229	79	11,939
December .....	98	37	330	147	626	1,824	378	6,294	976	551	2,361	78	12,727
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,126</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>21,239</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>77,008</b>	<b>12,669</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>27,793</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>152,385</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	129	51	355	156	704	1,649	651	6,226	1,120	422	2,392	90	12,986
February .....	125	34	312	142	625	1,548	418	5,869	993	338	2,168	74	11,720
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>254</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>24,706</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>199</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>12,717</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>25,557</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>202</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>13,522</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25,925</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>f</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>g</sup> Includes a small amount of other gases, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed.

<sup>h</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>i</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>j</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>k</sup> Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

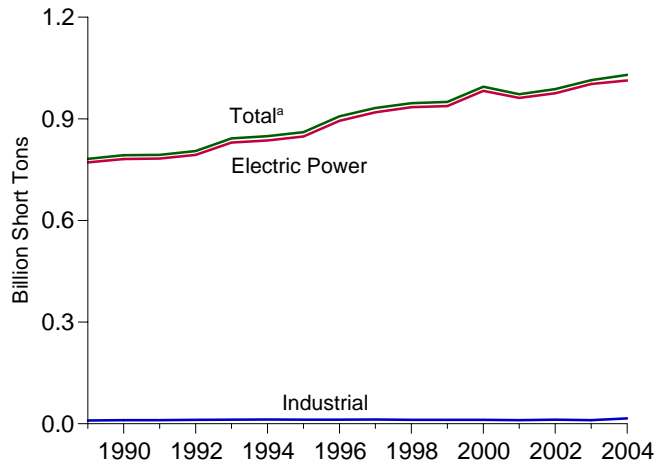
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

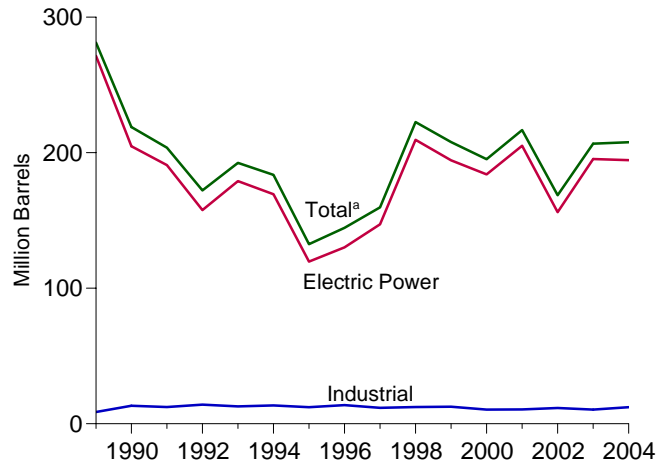
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

**Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation**

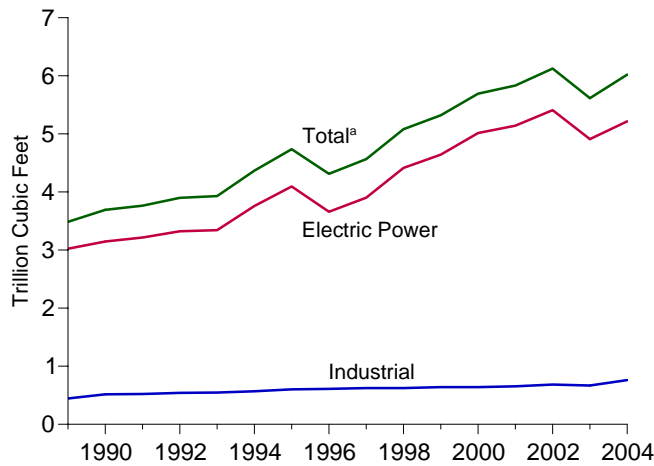
**Coal by Sector, 1989-2004**



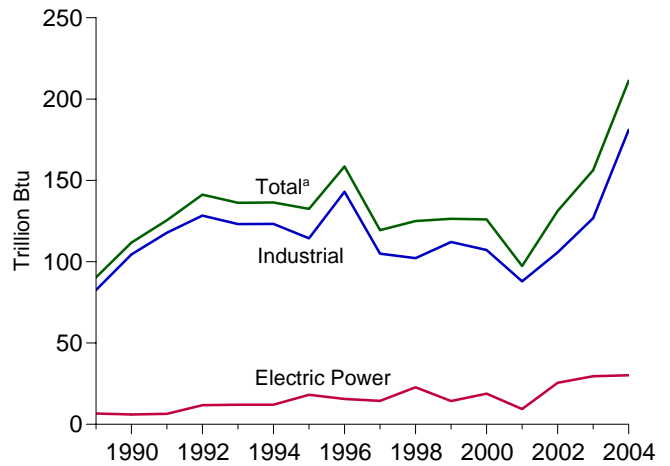
**Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2004**



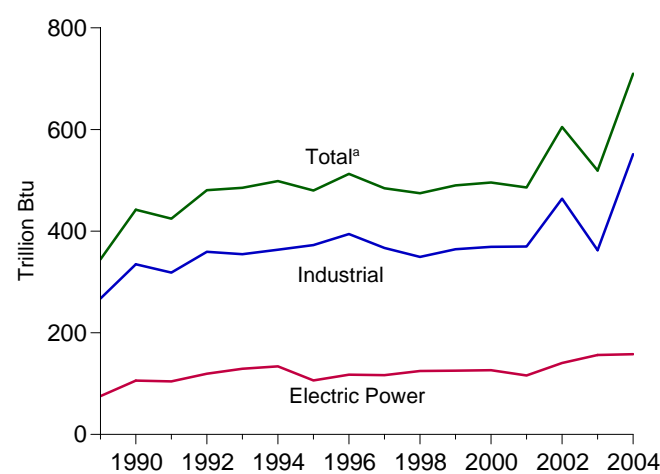
**Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2004**



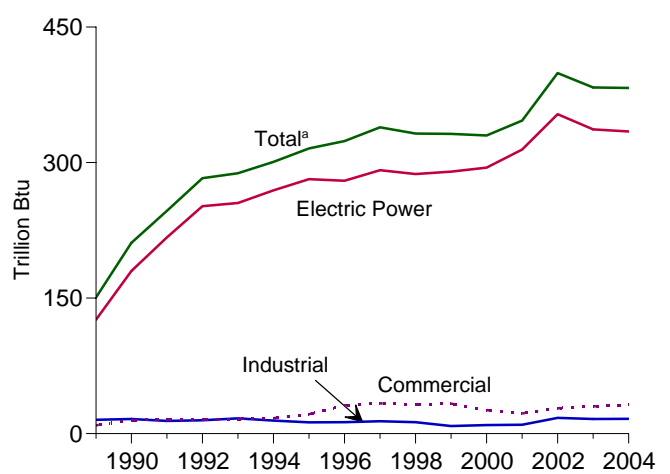
**Other Gases<sup>b</sup> by Sector, 1989-2004**



**Wood by Sector, 1989-2004**



**Waste by Sector, 1989-2004**



<sup>a</sup>Includes commercial sector.

<sup>b</sup>Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.  
 Sources: Tables 7.3a, 7.3b, and 7.3c.

**Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors)**  
(Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>i</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>					
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons					
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1974 Total	391,811	53,128	483,146	NA	625	539,399	3,443	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1976 Total	448,371	41,843	514,077	NA	68	556,261	3,081	NA	1	2	NA
1977 Total	477,126	48,837	574,869	NA	98	624,193	3,191	NA	3	2	NA
1978 Total	481,235	47,520	588,319	NA	398	637,830	3,188	NA	2	1	NA
1979 Total	527,051	30,691	492,606	NA	268	524,636	3,491	NA	3	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1981 Total	596,797	21,313	329,798	NA	139	351,806	3,640	NA	3	1	NA
1982 Total	593,666	15,337	234,434	NA	149	250,517	3,226	NA	2	1	NA
1983 Total	625,211	16,512	228,984	NA	261	246,804	2,911	NA	2	2	NA
1984 Total	664,399	15,190	189,289	NA	252	205,736	3,111	NA	5	4	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1986 Total	685,056	14,326	216,156	NA	313	232,046	2,602	NA	5	7	NA
1987 Total	717,894	15,367	184,011	NA	348	201,116	2,844	NA	8	7	NA
1988 Total	758,372	18,769	229,327	NA	409	250,141	2,636	NA	10	8	NA
1989 Total <sup>k</sup>	781,672	27,733	249,820	303	667	281,192	3,485	90	345	151	39
1990 Total	792,457	18,143	190,849	437	1,914	218,997	3,692	112	442	211	36
1991 Total	793,666	16,564	177,780	380	1,789	203,669	3,765	125	425	247	59
1992 Total	805,140	14,493	144,467	759	2,504	172,241	3,900	141	481	283	40
1993 Total	842,153	16,845	159,059	715	3,169	192,462	3,929	136	485	288	34
1994 Total	848,796	22,365	145,225	929	3,020	183,618	4,367	136	498	301	40
1995 Total	860,594	19,615	95,507	680	3,355	132,578	4,738	133	480	316	42
1996 Total	907,209	20,252	106,055	1,712	3,322	144,626	4,312	159	513	324	37
1997 Total	931,949	20,309	118,741	237	4,086	159,715	4,565	119	484	339	36
1998 Total	946,295	25,062	172,728	549	4,860	222,640	5,081	125	475	332	36
1999 Total	949,802	25,951	158,187	974	4,552	207,871	5,322	126	490	332	41
2000 Total	994,933	31,675	143,381	1,450	3,744	195,228	5,691	126	496	330	46
2001 Total	972,691	31,150	165,312	855	3,871	216,672	5,832	97	486	347	41
2002 Total	987,583	23,286	109,235	1,894	6,836	168,597	6,126	131	605	399	49
2003 January	92,161	4,699	14,553	485	423	21,850	427	14	46	32	4
February	80,128	4,006	12,425	371	391	18,756	373	12	39	28	3
March	79,207	2,949	12,701	331	342	17,692	400	12	43	32	4
April	72,672	1,646	10,940	161	479	15,144	389	13	41	32	3
May	77,559	2,688	8,808	134	455	13,906	437	12	39	33	4
June	84,060	3,071	12,875	203	541	18,852	479	13	43	32	4
July	93,797	2,545	15,033	261	623	20,956	672	14	46	34	6
August	95,352	2,196	15,995	358	613	21,612	728	14	46	34	8
September	85,003	1,362	10,443	188	596	14,976	509	13	43	32	7
October	81,618	1,428	10,090	166	612	14,745	448	13	43	31	7
November	81,941	1,271	6,917	132	602	11,329	384	13	42	30	5
December	90,560	1,811	11,737	155	627	16,836	370	12	48	33	4
Total	1,014,058	29,672	142,518	2,947	6,303	206,653	5,616	156	519	383	59
2004 January	92,995	4,169	17,830	854	700	26,353	412	18	64	31	1
February	83,637	1,371	11,396	153	587	15,858	426	17	59	29	1
March	79,093	1,339	12,007	178	596	16,502	424	19	62	32	2
April	73,420	1,230	11,059	158	614	15,518	433	18	60	32	2
May	81,761	1,721	12,691	179	627	17,726	528	19	55	33	2
June	87,190	1,583	13,969	132	568	18,525	552	18	57	33	1
July	94,566	1,394	16,016	188	611	20,655	676	18	62	34	2
August	93,452	1,326	14,305	114	685	19,168	659	19	59	34	1
September	86,515	1,594	10,355	144	626	15,225	575	18	56	31	1
October	82,477	1,089	8,829	108	661	13,329	485	18	59	31	1
November	82,326	1,007	7,764	212	545	11,711	418	16	56	31	1
December	92,131	1,867	11,663	251	675	17,158	433	15	60	33	2
Total	1,029,564	19,690	147,885	2,671	7,497	207,729	6,020	211	710	383	18
2005 January	92,772	3,555	13,707	753	706	21,546	438	15	58	33	6
February	81,107	949	8,306	89	634	12,514	378	18	53	29	3
2-Month Total	173,879	4,504	22,013	841	1,340	34,060	816	34	111	62	9
2004 2-Month Total	176,632	5,540	29,226	1,007	1,287	42,211	838	35	124	60	3
2003 2-Month Total	172,289	8,705	26,978	856	813	40,606	800	26	85	60	7

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.  
<sup>b</sup> Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.  
<sup>c</sup> Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.  
<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.  
<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.  
<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.  
<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.  
<sup>i</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.  
<sup>j</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.  
<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.  
 NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.  
 Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.

**Table 7.3b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:  
Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.3a)**

	Coal <sup>a</sup> Thousand Short Tons	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>f</sup> Billion Cubic Feet	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>					
		Thousand Barrels									
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1974 Total	391,811	53,128	483,146	NA	625	539,399	3,443	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1976 Total	448,371	41,843	514,077	NA	68	556,261	3,081	NA	1	2	NA
1977 Total	477,126	48,837	574,869	NA	98	624,193	3,191	NA	3	2	NA
1978 Total	481,235	47,520	588,319	NA	398	637,830	3,188	NA	2	1	NA
1979 Total	527,051	30,691	492,606	NA	268	524,636	3,491	NA	3	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1981 Total	596,797	21,313	329,798	NA	139	351,806	3,640	NA	3	1	NA
1982 Total	593,666	15,337	234,434	NA	149	250,517	3,226	NA	2	1	NA
1983 Total	625,211	16,512	228,984	NA	261	246,804	2,911	NA	2	2	NA
1984 Total	664,399	15,190	189,289	NA	252	205,736	3,111	NA	5	4	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1986 Total	685,056	14,326	216,156	NA	313	232,046	2,602	NA	5	7	NA
1987 Total	717,894	15,367	184,011	NA	348	201,116	2,844	NA	8	7	NA
1988 Total	758,372	18,769	229,327	NA	409	250,141	2,636	NA	10	8	NA
1989 Total <sup>k</sup>	771,551	26,036	242,708	9	517	271,340	3,024	7	75	126	2
1990 Total	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1991 Total	782,653	14,255	171,629	58	974	190,810	3,216	6	104	217	4
1992 Total	793,390	12,469	137,681	118	1,490	157,719	3,325	12	120	252	3
1993 Total	829,851	14,559	151,407	213	2,571	179,034	3,344	12	129	255	3
1994 Total	836,113	20,241	137,198	667	2,256	169,387	3,758	12	134	269	2
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
1996 Total	894,400	18,472	98,795	567	2,467	130,168	3,660	16	117	280	2
1997 Total	919,009	18,646	112,423	130	3,201	147,202	3,903	14	117	292	1
1998 Total	934,126	23,166	165,875	411	3,999	209,447	4,416	23	125	287	2
1999 Total	937,888	23,875	151,921	514	3,607	194,345	4,644	14	125	290	1
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2001 Total	961,523	29,056	159,150	374	3,308	205,119	5,142	9	116	314	0
2002 Total	975,251	21,810	104,577	1,243	5,705	156,154	5,408	25	141	353	7
2003 January	91,151	4,421	13,978	434	375	20,709	361	3	15	28	(s)
February	79,250	3,787	11,975	322	347	17,819	317	3	12	24	(s)
March	78,361	2,840	12,258	230	285	16,754	343	2	13	28	(s)
April	71,836	1,536	10,517	83	434	14,307	334	3	11	28	(s)
May	76,608	2,470	8,432	78	408	13,021	379	2	11	29	(s)
June	83,153	2,824	12,499	96	492	17,876	419	2	12	29	(s)
July	92,825	2,356	14,610	128	569	19,936	612	2	14	30	2
August	94,394	2,034	15,578	189	564	20,621	664	2	15	30	4
September	84,141	1,197	10,094	90	547	14,114	450	2	13	28	3
October	80,707	1,219	9,654	85	558	13,749	389	2	13	27	3
November	81,040	1,098	6,534	87	568	10,556	329	2	13	27	2
December	89,570	1,660	11,234	116	573	15,873	313	2	14	29	1
Total	1,003,036	27,441	137,361	1,937	5,719	195,336	4,909	30	156	337	16
2004 January	91,530	3,839	16,934	795	635	24,741	341	2	14	27	(s)
February	82,278	1,254	10,729	105	532	14,745	355	3	13	25	(s)
March	77,692	1,205	11,357	119	543	15,394	357	3	13	28	(s)
April	72,121	1,082	10,492	87	542	14,370	372	3	12	28	(s)
May	80,453	1,620	12,149	122	566	16,718	460	3	12	29	(s)
June	85,838	1,487	13,390	81	513	17,525	487	3	12	29	(s)
July	93,126	1,294	15,417	91	546	19,531	603	3	15	29	(s)
August	92,050	1,238	13,720	56	615	18,087	587	2	14	29	(s)
September	85,243	1,500	9,812	90	565	14,228	508	3	13	27	(s)
October	81,149	1,006	8,308	50	603	12,381	422	3	13	27	(s)
November	81,077	935	7,262	156	482	10,762	356	2	13	27	(s)
December	90,728	1,765	10,989	216	610	16,020	367	2	14	29	(s)
Total	1,013,284	18,226	140,557	1,967	6,750	194,502	5,217	30	158	334	1
2005 January	91,689	3,089	12,961	662	633	19,876	374	3	14	29	2
February	80,072	871	7,663	39	579	11,466	318	5	13	25	1
2-Month Total	171,761	3,959	20,623	702	1,212	31,342	692	8	28	54	3
2004 2-Month Total	173,807	5,094	27,662	900	1,166	39,486	697	5	27	53	(s)
2003 2-Month Total	170,400	8,209	25,952	756	722	38,528	678	6	27	52	(s)

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>b</sup> Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>i</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>j</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.

**Table 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors** (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Commercial Sector <sup>a</sup>				Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>						
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Other <sup>i</sup>
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	414	1,165	18	9	9,707	8,688	444	83	267	15	37
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,299	517	104	335	16	36
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	403	576	27	15	10,610	12,283	522	118	318	14	55
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	371	429	33	16	11,379	14,093	542	128	359	15	37
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	404	672	37	16	11,898	12,755	547	123	355	17	31
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	404	694	41	17	12,279	13,537	568	123	364	14	38
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	656	645	42	31	12,153	13,813	610	143	394	13	35
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	630	790	39	34	12,311	11,723	623	105	367	14	36
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	440	802	41	32	11,728	12,392	625	102	349	13	35
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	481	931	39	33	11,432	12,595	639	112	364	8	39
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	532	1,023	36	22	10,636	10,530	654	88	370	10	41
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	477	834	33	28	11,855	11,608	685	106	464	18	41
<b>2003</b> January .....	54	99	3	2	956	1,042	63	11	31	1	3
February .....	43	87	3	2	835	850	53	9	27	1	3
March .....	47	62	3	2	799	876	55	10	30	1	4
April .....	43	42	3	3	794	795	52	10	30	2	3
May .....	46	53	3	3	904	831	55	10	28	1	4
June .....	49	70	3	2	858	906	57	11	30	1	4
July .....	54	95	4	3	918	925	57	12	32	1	4
August .....	55	89	4	3	903	902	60	11	31	1	4
September .....	50	65	3	2	812	797	56	11	30	1	4
October .....	44	63	3	3	866	932	55	11	30	1	4
November .....	43	66	3	2	858	707	52	11	29	1	3
December .....	53	103	3	3	937	860	54	10	33	1	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>582</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	57	188	4	2	1,409	1,424	67	15	51	2	1
February .....	54	114	3	2	1,305	999	68	15	46	1	1
March .....	51	105	3	3	1,351	1,003	64	16	48	1	2
April .....	39	88	3	3	1,260	1,061	58	15	48	1	2
May .....	46	73	4	3	1,262	935	64	16	43	1	2
June .....	52	76	3	3	1,300	925	61	16	46	1	1
July .....	54	89	4	3	1,387	1,036	68	15	47	2	2
August .....	57	79	4	3	1,345	1,002	68	16	45	2	1
September .....	47	57	4	2	1,225	939	64	15	43	1	1
October .....	45	42	4	3	1,283	906	58	15	46	1	1
November .....	52	50	3	3	1,197	900	59	13	43	1	1
December .....	50	98	3	3	1,353	1,040	63	13	45	1	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>605</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15,676</b>	<b>12,168</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	74	124	4	3	1,009	1,547	60	13	44	2	4
February .....	70	80	3	3	965	968	57	13	40	1	3
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>144</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>97</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>f</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>i</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

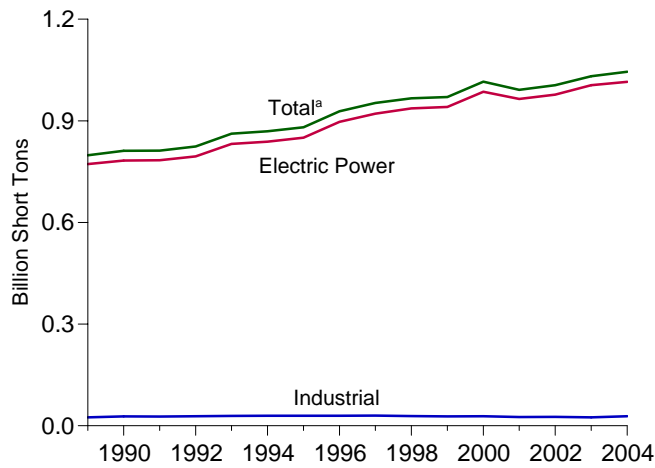
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

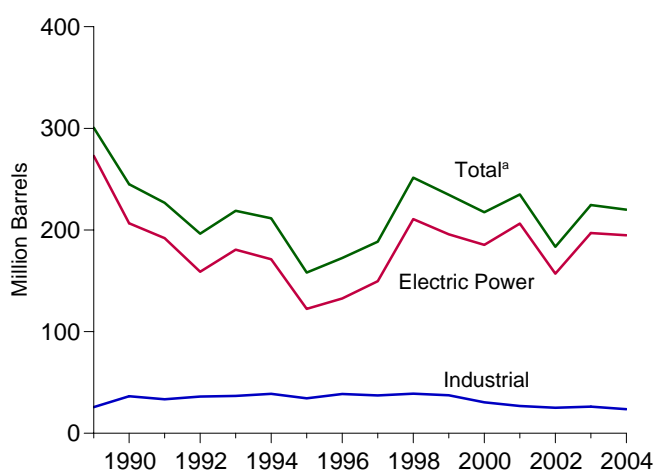
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

**Figure 7.4 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output**

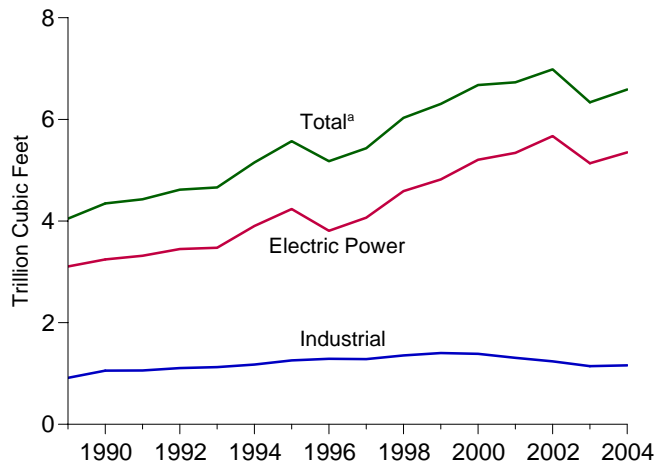
Coal by Sector, 1989-2004



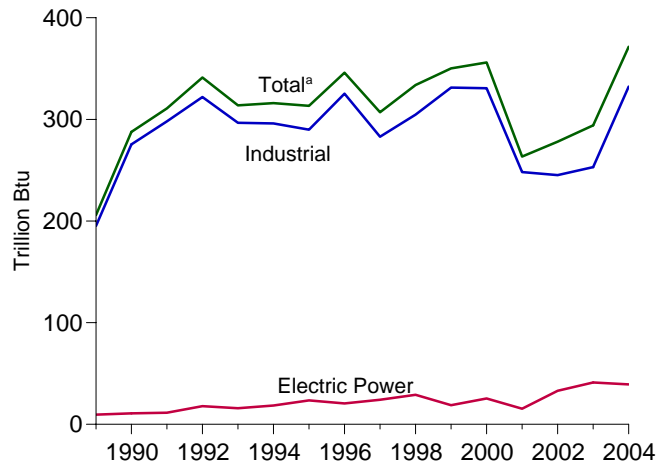
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2004



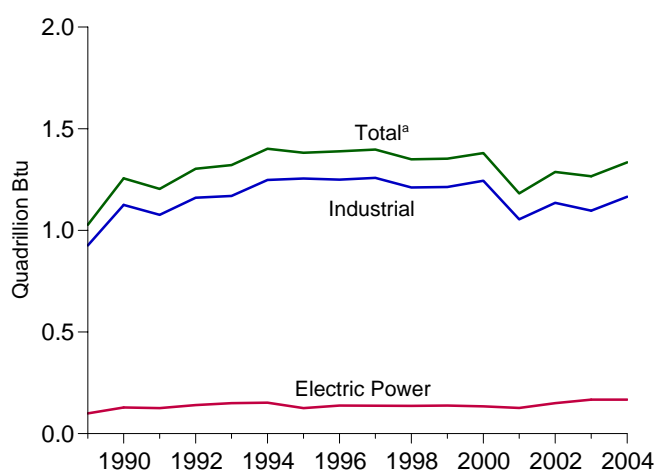
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2004



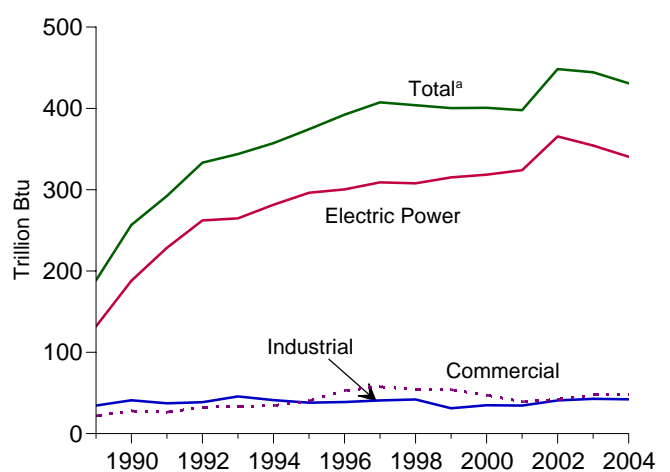
Other Gases<sup>b</sup> by Sector, 1989-2004



Wood by Sector, 1989-2004



Waste by Sector, 1989-2004



<sup>a</sup>Includes commercial sector.

<sup>b</sup>Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>  
Sources: Tables 7.4a, 7.4b, and 7.4c.

**Table 7.4a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Total (All Sectors)** (Sum of Tables 7.4b and 7.4c)

	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>					
		Thousand Barrels									
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	<b>798,181</b>	<b>29,143</b>	<b>266,211</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>300,583</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	<b>811,538</b>	<b>20,194</b>	<b>209,314</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>244,998</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	<b>812,124</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>193,073</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>226,708</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	<b>824,512</b>	<b>16,852</b>	<b>160,941</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>196,318</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	<b>861,904</b>	<b>19,293</b>	<b>176,992</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>218,855</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	<b>869,405</b>	<b>25,177</b>	<b>164,047</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>211,547</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	<b>881,012</b>	<b>21,697</b>	<b>112,168</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>158,140</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	<b>928,015</b>	<b>22,444</b>	<b>124,607</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>172,499</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	<b>952,955</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>134,623</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>188,517</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	<b>966,615</b>	<b>30,006</b>	<b>189,267</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>251,486</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	<b>970,175</b>	<b>30,616</b>	<b>172,319</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>5,989</b>	<b>234,694</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	<b>1,015,398</b>	<b>34,572</b>	<b>156,673</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>217,494</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	<b>991,635</b>	<b>33,724</b>	<b>177,137</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>234,940</b>	<b>6,731</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	<b>1,005,144</b>	<b>24,749</b>	<b>118,637</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>183,409</b>	<b>6,986</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>2003</b>											
January .....	93,819	4,930	15,531	649	486	23,538	494	25	107	38	8
February .....	81,610	4,167	13,369	512	444	20,267	430	23	97	33	7
March .....	80,783	3,091	13,578	537	392	19,168	459	25	104	38	9
April .....	74,032	1,790	11,773	270	543	16,547	447	24	102	37	8
May .....	78,939	2,890	9,627	230	526	15,376	493	25	101	37	8
June .....	85,455	3,307	13,662	345	611	20,368	534	25	102	37	8
July .....	95,337	2,699	15,906	439	696	22,523	734	26	112	39	10
August .....	96,929	2,336	16,889	528	678	23,143	792	26	109	39	13
September .....	86,398	1,543	11,215	288	663	16,361	569	24	104	36	11
October .....	83,006	1,670	10,842	263	682	16,184	509	24	107	36	11
November .....	83,326	1,452	7,710	245	648	12,648	443	24	106	36	10
December .....	92,144	1,949	12,756	270	699	18,469	434	25	115	39	8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,031,778</b>	<b>31,825</b>	<b>152,859</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>224,593</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>2004</b>											
January .....	94,641	4,441	18,978	945	725	27,990	456	31	117	35	3
February .....	84,911	1,496	12,240	217	609	16,997	469	29	107	33	4
March .....	80,311	1,418	12,768	212	618	17,489	468	34	109	35	4
April .....	74,556	1,280	11,768	174	625	16,346	480	33	112	35	3
May .....	82,954	1,788	13,317	202	647	18,540	578	33	104	39	3
June .....	88,418	1,656	14,685	153	588	19,433	601	32	107	38	3
July .....	95,850	1,470	16,738	201	645	21,637	729	31	117	38	3
August .....	94,710	1,371	14,946	121	704	19,956	711	33	113	38	3
September .....	87,706	1,669	10,946	153	644	15,986	624	32	106	34	2
October .....	83,649	1,154	9,432	143	694	14,196	531	31	114	35	2
November .....	83,502	1,067	9,034	240	565	13,165	461	28	108	35	3
December .....	93,486	1,956	12,558	300	698	18,302	481	26	121	37	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,044,696</b>	<b>20,767</b>	<b>157,410</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>220,037</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>2005</b>											
January .....	94,243	3,925	14,675	953	757	23,338	485	26	115	38	9
February .....	82,452	996	8,990	120	664	13,427	420	33	112	34	5
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>176,695</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>23,666</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>36,765</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>179,553</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>31,217</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>44,987</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>175,429</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>28,899</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>43,804</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>b</sup> Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases

derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>i</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>j</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

**Table 7.4b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Electric Power Sector** (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>					
		Thousand Barrels				Thousand Short Tons					
Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels				Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	<b>772,190</b>	<b>26,156</b>	<b>244,179</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>272,931</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	<b>782,567</b>	<b>16,567</b>	<b>184,915</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>206,550</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	<b>783,874</b>	<b>14,359</b>	<b>172,625</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>191,911</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	<b>795,094</b>	<b>12,623</b>	<b>138,726</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>158,948</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	<b>831,645</b>	<b>14,849</b>	<b>152,481</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>180,625</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	<b>838,354</b>	<b>20,612</b>	<b>138,222</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>171,178</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	<b>850,230</b>	<b>18,553</b>	<b>90,023</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>122,447</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	<b>896,921</b>	<b>18,780</b>	<b>99,951</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>132,593</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	<b>921,364</b>	<b>18,989</b>	<b>113,669</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>149,668</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	<b>936,619</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>166,528</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>210,769</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	<b>940,922</b>	<b>24,058</b>	<b>152,493</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>195,769</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	<b>985,821</b>	<b>30,016</b>	<b>138,513</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>185,358</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	<b>964,433</b>	<b>29,274</b>	<b>159,504</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>206,291</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	<b>977,507</b>	<b>21,876</b>	<b>104,773</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>156,996</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	91,361	4,490	14,063	477	383	20,947	382	4	16	30	(s)
February .....	79,447	3,833	12,056	348	353	18,004	335	4	13	26	(s)
March .....	78,557	2,862	12,310	238	296	16,887	361	4	14	30	(s)
April .....	72,000	1,539	10,574	85	439	14,396	352	4	12	29	(s)
May .....	76,772	2,473	8,524	80	416	13,157	394	4	12	30	(s)
June .....	83,313	2,829	12,589	98	499	18,011	436	3	13	30	(s)
July .....	92,994	2,360	14,704	130	575	20,068	630	3	15	31	2
August .....	94,565	2,038	15,673	190	570	20,753	684	3	16	31	4
September .....	84,294	1,200	10,184	90	554	14,246	469	3	14	29	3
October .....	80,857	1,222	9,656	85	566	13,794	409	3	14	28	3
November .....	81,202	1,112	6,622	87	570	10,672	348	3	14	29	2
December .....	89,753	1,673	11,325	118	576	15,998	336	3	15	31	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,005,116</b>	<b>27,632</b>	<b>138,279</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>5,799</b>	<b>196,932</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	91,698	3,891	16,938	796	635	24,801	352	3	15	28	(s)
February .....	82,439	1,272	10,733	105	532	14,769	366	3	14	26	(s)
March .....	77,841	1,212	11,361	119	543	15,408	367	3	14	28	(s)
April .....	72,251	1,086	10,497	88	542	14,381	384	3	12	28	(s)
May .....	80,621	1,623	12,153	122	566	16,728	473	3	13	30	(s)
June .....	86,001	1,491	13,395	82	514	17,537	500	3	13	29	(s)
July .....	93,283	1,297	15,422	92	546	19,541	616	4	16	30	(s)
August .....	92,195	1,241	13,725	56	615	18,097	599	3	15	30	(s)
September .....	85,382	1,503	9,817	91	566	14,240	519	3	14	27	(s)
October .....	81,294	1,008	8,313	51	615	12,446	432	3	14	27	(s)
November .....	81,218	937	7,265	157	482	10,768	366	3	14	28	(s)
December .....	90,903	1,770	10,993	216	610	16,031	377	3	15	30	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,015,126</b>	<b>18,331</b>	<b>140,611</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>194,745</b>	<b>5,352</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	91,869	3,117	12,963	669	633	19,914	386	4	15	30	2
February .....	80,221	873	7,663	40	579	11,472	331	11	14	26	1
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>172,090</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>20,626</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>31,386</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>174,137</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>27,671</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>39,570</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>170,809</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>26,119</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>38,951</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(s)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>b</sup> Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>i</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>j</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and

miscellaneous technologies.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."



**Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors** (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Commercial Sector <sup>a</sup>				Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>						
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Other <sup>i</sup>
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
<b>1989 Total</b> .....	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24,867</b>	<b>25,685</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	<b>1,191</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27,781</b>	<b>36,392</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>1991 Total</b> .....	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27,021</b>	<b>33,460</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>1992 Total</b> .....	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28,244</b>	<b>36,135</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>1993 Total</b> .....	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28,886</b>	<b>36,715</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>1994 Total</b> .....	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29,707</b>	<b>38,744</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29,363</b>	<b>34,448</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29,434</b>	<b>38,661</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29,853</b>	<b>37,265</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>28,553</b>	<b>38,910</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27,763</b>	<b>37,312</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28,031</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25,755</b>	<b>26,817</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>2002 Total</b> .....	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26,232</b>	<b>25,163</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	171	154	5	4	2,286	2,437	106	21	91	4	7
February .....	152	140	4	3	2,010	2,122	91	19	84	4	7
March .....	155	114	4	4	2,072	2,167	94	21	90	4	8
April .....	137	80	4	4	1,895	2,071	91	20	90	4	7
May .....	137	89	5	4	2,029	2,130	94	21	90	3	8
June .....	144	113	5	4	1,998	2,244	94	21	89	3	8
July .....	159	147	5	4	2,183	2,309	99	23	97	3	8
August .....	164	143	6	4	2,200	2,247	102	23	94	4	9
September .....	146	108	5	4	1,957	2,008	95	21	90	3	8
October .....	141	101	5	4	2,008	2,289	95	21	93	4	8
November .....	143	105	5	4	1,981	1,871	90	20	91	3	7
December .....	165	155	5	4	2,227	2,317	93	22	100	4	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24,846</b>	<b>26,212</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	165	346	6	4	2,779	2,843	97	29	102	3	3
February .....	152	206	6	3	2,320	2,022	97	26	93	3	4
March .....	140	172	6	4	2,329	1,909	95	31	94	3	4
April .....	113	115	6	4	2,192	1,850	91	29	99	3	3
May .....	127	100	6	4	2,206	1,713	99	29	91	5	3
June .....	126	101	6	4	2,291	1,796	95	28	95	5	3
July .....	128	127	7	4	2,439	1,968	107	27	101	3	3
August .....	128	105	7	4	2,386	1,754	104	29	98	3	3
September .....	116	75	7	4	2,207	1,672	98	29	93	3	2
October .....	107	74	6	4	2,248	1,676	92	27	100	3	2
November .....	130	82	6	4	2,154	2,315	90	24	93	3	3
December .....	139	153	6	4	2,444	2,118	97	23	106	3	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27,996</b>	<b>23,636</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	196	205	6	4	2,177	3,220	93	22	100	3	7
February .....	172	141	5	4	2,060	1,814	84	22	98	3	4
<b>2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>368</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>317</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b> .....	<b>324</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>f</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>h</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>i</sup> Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

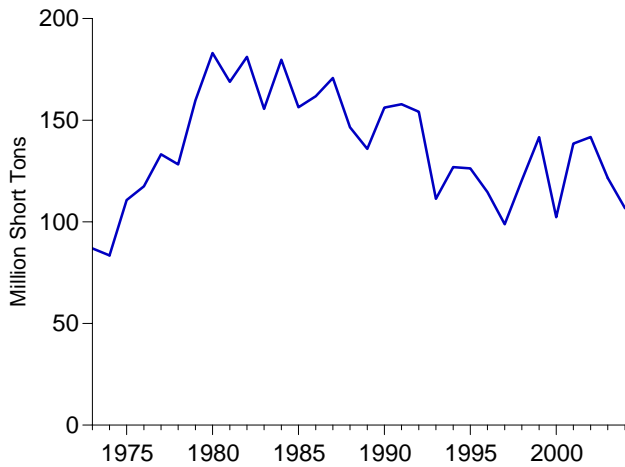
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

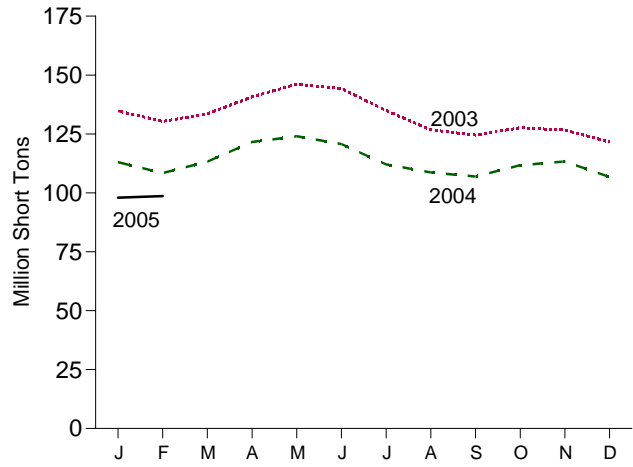
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

**Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector**

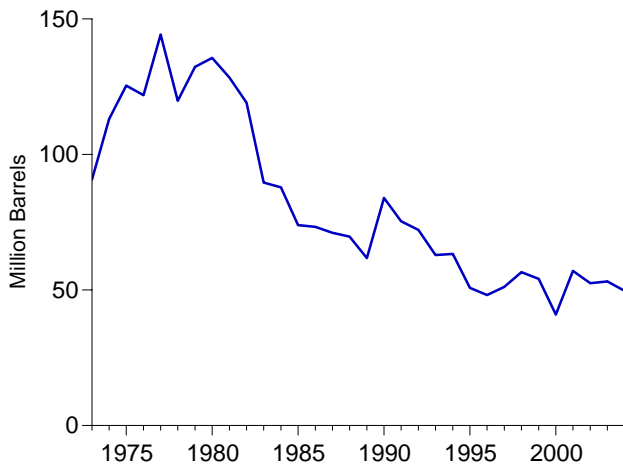
Coal, 1973-2004



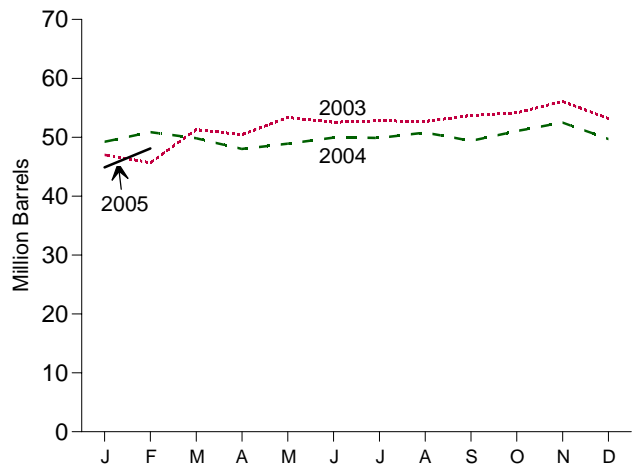
Coal, Monthly



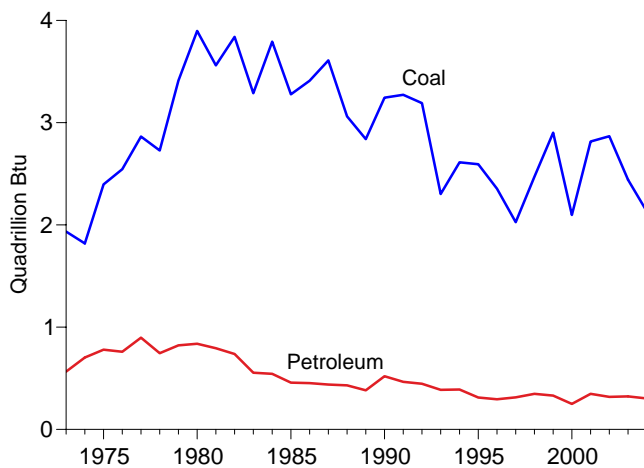
Total Petroleum, 1973-2004



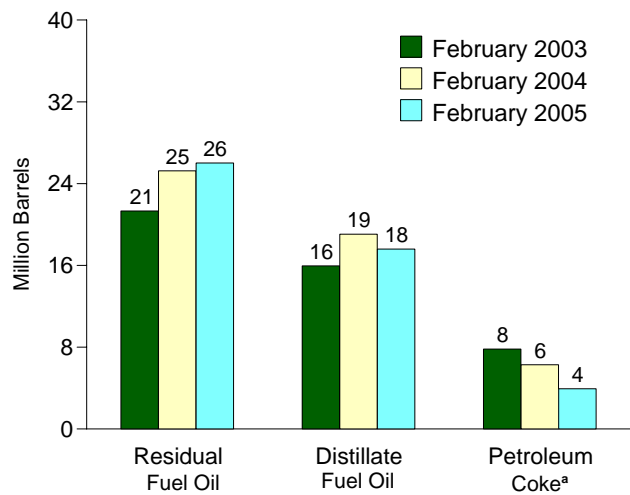
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2004



Petroleum by Type, End of Month



<sup>a</sup>Converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.  
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.  
Source: Tables 7.5, A1, and A5.

**Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector**

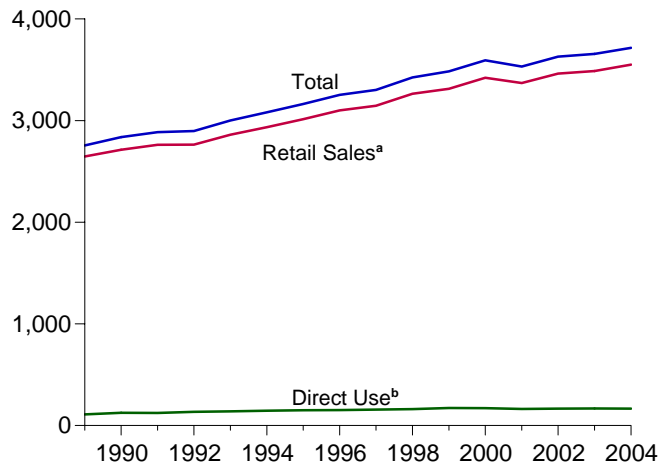
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons
1973 Total	86,967	10,095	79,121	NA	312	90,776
1974 Total	83,509	15,199	97,718	NA	35	113,091
1975 Total	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1976 Total	117,436	14,703	106,993	NA	32	121,857
1977 Total	133,219	19,281	124,750	NA	44	144,252
1978 Total	128,225	16,386	102,402	NA	198	119,778
1979 Total	159,714	20,301	111,121	NA	183	132,338
1980 Total	183,010	30,023	105,351	NA	52	135,635
1981 Total	168,893	26,094	102,042	NA	42	128,345
1982 Total	181,132	23,369	95,515	NA	41	119,090
1983 Total	155,598	18,801	70,573	NA	55	89,652
1984 Total	179,727	19,116	68,503	NA	50	87,870
1985 Total	156,376	16,386	57,304	NA	49	73,933
1986 Total	161,806	16,269	56,841	NA	40	73,313
1987 Total	170,797	15,759	55,069	NA	51	71,084
1988 Total	146,507	15,099	54,187	NA	86	69,714
1989 Total	135,860	13,824	47,446	NA	105	61,795
1990 Total	156,166	16,471	67,030	NA	94	83,970
1991 Total	157,876	16,357	58,636	NA	70	75,343
1992 Total	154,130	15,714	56,135	NA	67	72,183
1993 Total	111,341	15,674	46,770	NA	89	62,890
1994 Total	126,897	16,644	46,344	NA	69	63,333
1995 Total	126,304	15,392	35,102	NA	65	50,821
1996 Total	114,623	15,216	32,473	NA	91	48,146
1997 Total	98,826	15,456	33,336	NA	469	51,138
1998 Total	120,501	16,343	37,451	NA	559	56,591
1999 Total <sup>f</sup>	141,604	17,995	34,256	NA	372	54,109
2000 Total	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932
2001 Total	138,496	20,486	34,594	NA	390	57,031
2002 Total	141,714	17,413	25,723	800	1,711	52,490
2003 January	134,761	16,898	21,318	727	1,612	47,002
February	130,372	15,956	21,327	570	1,562	45,666
March	133,536	21,302	22,024	476	1,499	51,296
April	140,709	16,883	24,251	445	1,773	50,442
May	146,104	16,685	27,506	570	1,722	53,371
June	144,257	17,362	26,122	589	1,693	52,540
July	134,968	17,840	25,897	698	1,673	52,800
August	126,747	17,935	25,729	701	1,665	52,688
September	124,518	18,521	26,249	732	1,636	53,684
October	127,645	19,000	26,721	721	1,544	54,162
November	126,692	18,716	28,552	755	1,613	56,086
December	121,567	19,153	25,820	779	1,484	53,170
2004 January	113,029	18,690	23,667	351	1,306	49,239
February	108,426	19,047	25,246	287	1,255	50,857
March	113,237	18,725	24,332	409	1,275	49,841
April	121,575	18,382	23,995	411	1,046	48,018
May	124,066	18,879	24,608	411	1,000	48,897
June	120,698	18,217	25,670	475	1,116	49,942
July	112,081	18,349	25,618	493	1,087	49,896
August	108,714	18,328	26,329	488	1,129	50,792
September	106,919	18,134	25,284	486	1,097	49,390
October	111,725	18,224	27,193	483	1,029	51,046
November	113,301	18,312	28,908	487	958	52,499
December	106,709	18,322	26,250	554	914	49,695
2005 January	<sup>R</sup> 97,936	<sup>R</sup> 16,913	<sup>R</sup> 23,746	<sup>R</sup> 503	<sup>R</sup> 747	<sup>R</sup> 44,899
February	98,648	17,595	26,019	553	786	48,096

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.  
<sup>b</sup> Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.  
<sup>c</sup> Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.  
<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.  
<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.  
<sup>f</sup> Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.  
<sup>R</sup>=Revised. NA=Not available.  
 Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose

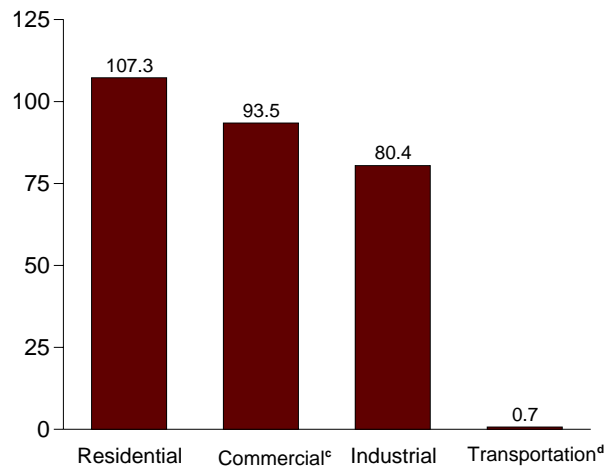
primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.  
 • Stocks are at end of year. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.  
 Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989-1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

**Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use**  
(Billion Kilowatthours)

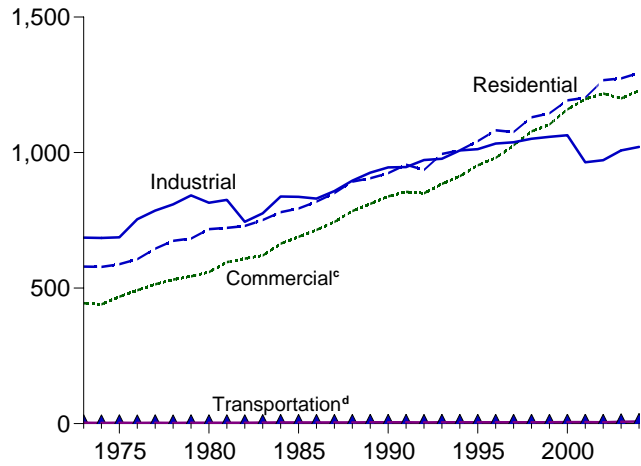
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2004



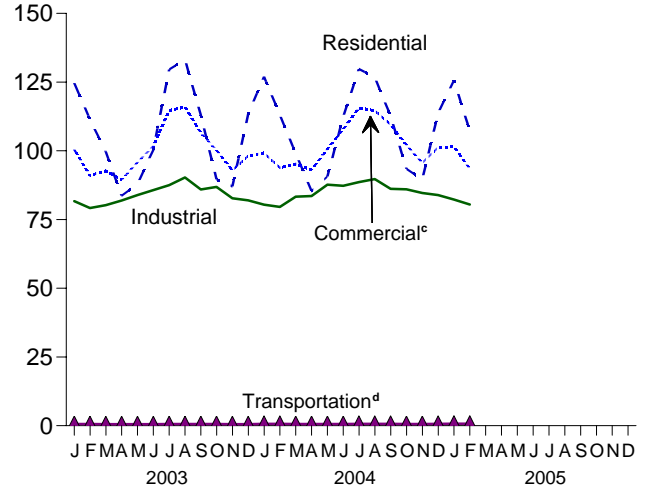
Retail Sales^a by Sector, February 2005



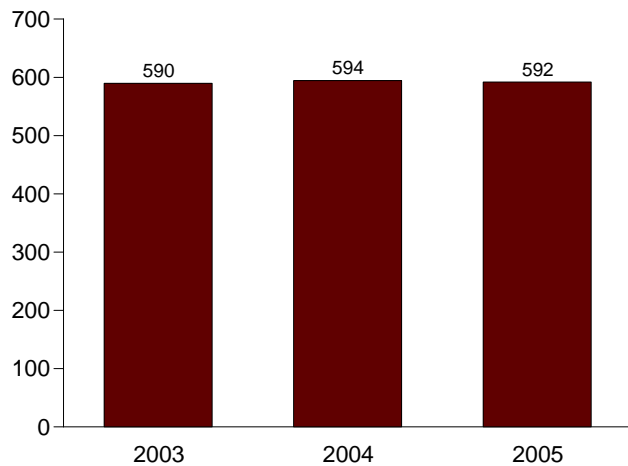
Retail Sales^a by Sector, 1973-2004



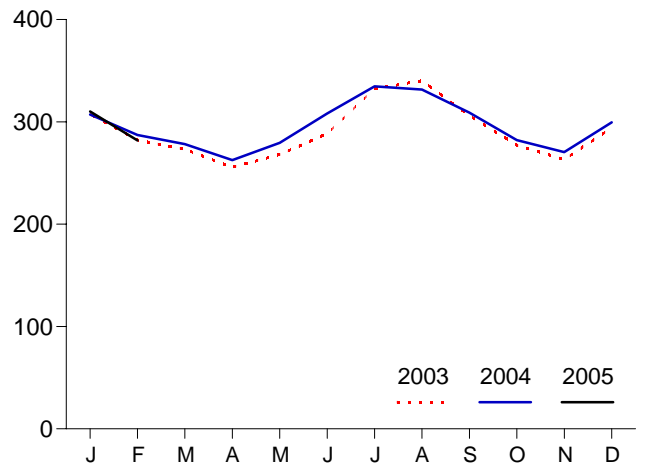
Retail Sales^a by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales^a Total, January and February



Retail Sales^a Total, Monthly



<sup>a</sup>Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

<sup>b</sup>See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

<sup>c</sup>Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

<sup>d</sup>Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Source: Table 7.6.

**Table 7.6 Electricity End Use**  
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales <sup>a</sup>							Direct Use <sup>h</sup>	Total <sup>i</sup>
	Residential	Commercial <sup>b</sup>	Industrial <sup>c</sup>	Transportation <sup>d</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>	Commercial (Old) <sup>f</sup>	Other (Old) <sup>g</sup>		
1973 Total	579,231	E 444,505	686,085	E 3,087	1,712,909	388,266	59,326	NA	1,712,909
1974 Total	578,184	E 440,016	684,875	E 2,849	1,705,924	384,826	58,039	NA	1,705,924
1975 Total	588,140	E 468,296	687,680	E 2,974	1,747,091	403,049	68,222	NA	1,747,091
1976 Total	606,452	E 491,777	754,069	E 2,948	1,855,246	425,094	69,631	NA	1,855,246
1977 Total	645,239	E 514,029	786,037	E 3,056	1,948,361	446,514	70,571	NA	1,948,361
1978 Total	674,466	E 531,439	809,078	E 2,939	2,017,922	461,163	73,215	NA	2,017,922
1979 Total	682,819	E 543,412	841,903	E 2,965	2,071,099	473,307	73,070	NA	2,071,099
1980 Total	717,495	E 558,643	815,067	E 3,244	2,094,449	488,155	73,732	NA	2,094,449
1981 Total	722,265	E 595,908	825,743	E 3,186	2,147,103	514,338	84,756	NA	2,147,103
1982 Total	729,520	E 608,748	744,949	E 3,224	2,086,441	526,397	85,575	NA	2,086,441
1983 Total	750,948	E 620,292	775,999	E 3,715	2,150,955	543,788	80,219	NA	2,150,955
1984 Total	780,092	E 663,680	837,836	E 4,189	2,285,796	582,621	85,248	NA	2,285,796
1985 Total	793,934	E 689,121	836,772	E 4,147	2,323,974	605,989	87,279	NA	2,323,974
1986 Total	819,088	E 714,721	830,531	E 4,413	2,368,753	630,520	88,615	NA	2,368,753
1987 Total	850,410	E 744,067	858,233	E 4,562	2,457,272	660,433	88,196	NA	2,457,272
1988 Total	892,866	E 784,029	896,498	E 4,669	2,578,062	699,100	89,598	NA	2,578,062
1989 Total	905,525	E 810,856	925,659	E 4,770	2,646,809	725,861	89,765	108,826	2,755,635
1990 Total	924,019	E 838,263	945,522	E 4,751	2,712,555	751,027	91,988	124,529	2,837,084
1991 Total	955,417	E 855,244	946,583	E 4,758	2,762,003	765,664	94,339	124,057	2,886,060
1992 Total	935,939	E 850,007	972,714	E 4,706	2,763,365	761,271	93,442	133,841	2,897,207
1993 Total	994,781	E 884,746	977,164	E 4,771	2,861,462	794,573	94,944	139,238	3,000,700
1994 Total	1,008,482	E 913,106	1,007,981	E 4,994	2,934,563	820,269	97,830	146,325	3,080,888
1995 Total	1,042,501	E 953,117	1,012,693	E 4,975	3,013,287	862,685	95,407	150,677	3,163,963
1996 Total	1,082,512	E 980,061	1,033,631	E 4,923	3,101,127	887,445	97,539	152,638	3,253,765
1997 Total	1,075,880	E 1,026,626	1,038,197	E 4,907	3,145,610	928,633	102,901	156,239	3,301,849
1998 Total	1,130,109	E 1,077,957	1,051,203	E 4,962	3,264,231	979,401	103,518	160,866	3,425,097
1999 Total	1,144,923	E 1,103,821	1,058,217	E 5,126	3,312,087	1,001,996	106,952	171,629	3,483,716
2000 Total	1,192,446	E 1,159,347	1,064,239	E 5,382	3,421,414	1,055,232	109,496	170,943	3,592,357
2001 Total	1,202,647	E 1,197,426	964,224	E 5,484	3,369,781	1,089,154	113,756	162,649	3,532,429
2002 Total	1,266,959	E 1,218,228	972,168	E 5,166	3,462,521	1,116,248	107,146	166,184	3,628,705
<b>2003</b>									
January	124,678	100,449	81,699	624	307,451	-	-	E 15,106	322,557
February	111,459	90,988	79,208	615	282,271	-	-	E 13,035	295,306
March	99,652	92,700	80,238	560	273,150	-	-	E 13,743	286,893
April	83,680	89,471	81,913	564	255,628	-	-	E 13,232	268,860
May	87,897	95,818	83,879	557	268,151	-	-	E 13,819	281,969
June	100,405	101,735	85,710	574	288,425	-	-	E 13,905	302,330
July	129,601	114,651	87,507	616	332,375	-	-	E 14,833	347,208
August	133,217	115,998	90,315	611	340,141	-	-	E 14,953	355,094
September	112,937	106,554	85,944	598	306,034	-	-	E 13,902	319,936
October	89,593	100,219	86,871	583	277,266	-	-	E 13,973	291,239
November	87,035	92,957	82,739	548	263,279	-	-	E 13,466	276,745
December	113,331	98,177	81,964	548	294,021	-	-	E 14,328	308,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273,486</b>	<b>1,199,718</b>	<b>1,007,988</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>3,488,192</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168,295</b>	<b>3,656,487</b>
<b>2004</b>									
January	126,964	99,211	80,407	676	307,257	-	-	E 14,376	321,634
February	113,075	93,848	79,598	666	287,187	-	-	E 13,432	300,619
March	99,047	95,223	83,353	606	278,229	-	-	E 13,782	292,011
April	85,440	93,076	83,529	610	262,655	-	-	E 13,279	275,934
May	90,660	100,600	87,704	603	279,567	-	-	E 13,811	293,378
June	112,373	107,855	87,272	621	308,121	-	-	E 13,878	321,999
July	129,753	115,638	88,628	667	334,685	-	-	E 14,907	349,592
August	126,724	114,569	89,703	662	331,658	-	-	E 14,512	346,170
September	112,688	109,512	86,172	648	309,019	-	-	E 13,848	322,867
October	93,451	102,102	85,992	631	282,176	-	-	E 13,304	295,481
November	89,537	95,617	84,637	601	270,392	-	-	E 12,992	283,383
December	113,737	101,255	83,890	684	299,565	-	-	E 13,869	313,434
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,293,449</b>	<b>1,228,505</b>	<b>1,020,883</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>3,550,512</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,991</b>	<b>3,716,503</b>
<b>2005</b>									
January	125,614	101,472	82,301	755	310,142	-	-	E 14,220	324,362
February	107,250	93,455	80,444	719	281,869	-	-	E 12,823	294,692
<b>2-Month Total</b>	<b>232,864</b>	<b>194,927</b>	<b>162,746</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>592,011</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>E 27,043</b>	<b>619,054</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total</b>	<b>240,039</b>	<b>193,059</b>	<b>160,005</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>594,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>E 27,809</b>	<b>622,253</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total</b>	<b>236,138</b>	<b>191,438</b>	<b>160,907</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>589,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>E 28,141</b>	<b>617,863</b>

<sup>a</sup> Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>b</sup> Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

<sup>d</sup> Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

<sup>e</sup> The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

<sup>f</sup> "Commercial (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for the commercial sector, excluding public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

<sup>g</sup> "Other (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

<sup>h</sup> Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

<sup>i</sup> The sum of "Total Retail Sales" and "Direct Use."

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable.

Notes, Web Page, and Sources: See end of section.

## Electricity

### Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31-33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eia860/eia860.doc>.

### Table 7.1 Sources:

**Net Generation, Electric Power Sector:** Table 7.2b.

**Net Generation, Commercial Sector:** Table 7.2c.

#### Net Generation, Industrial Sector:

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and EIA estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

1989 forward: Table 7.2c.

#### Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973-1989:

1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

#### Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward:

National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) by Canada from the United States.

#### Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward:

DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data." For 2001 forward, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico.

**T&D Losses and Unaccounted for:** Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

**End Use:** Table 7.6.

#### Table 7.2a Notes:

- Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

#### Table 7.2a Web Page:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

#### Table 7.2a Sources:

1973-1988: Table 7.2b for electric power sector, and Table 7.1 for industrial sector.

1989 forward: See sources for Tables 7.2b and 7.2c

#### Table 7.2b Notes:

- The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
- Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

#### Table 7.2b Web Page:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

#### Table 7.2b Sources:

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”  
 1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”  
 1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”  
 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility.”  
 2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”  
 2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

**Table 7.3a Notes:**

• Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**Table 7.3a Web Page:**

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

**Table 7.3a Sources:**

See sources for Tables 7.3b and 7.3c.

**Table 7.3b Notes:**

• Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**Table 7.3b Web Page:**

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

**Table 7.3b Sources:**

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”  
 October 1977-1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”  
 1982-1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”  
 1989-1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”  
 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility.”  
 2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

**Table 7.6 Notes:**

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**Table 7.6 Web Page:**

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

**Table 7.6 Sources:**

**Retail Sales:**

**Residential and Industrial**

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”  
 October 1977-February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”  
 March 1980-1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”  
 1983: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”  
 1984-1990: EIA, Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Utility Report.”  
 1991 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May 2005, Table 5.1.

**Commercial:**

1973-2002: Estimated by EIA as the sum of “Commercial (Old)” and the non-transportation portion of “Other (Old).” See estimation methodology at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_elec.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf).  
 2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May 2005, Table 5.1.

**Transportation:**

1973-2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of “Other (Old).” See estimation methodology at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_elec.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf).  
 2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May 2005, Table 5.1.

**Commercial (Old) and Other (Old):**

1973-2002: See sources for “Residential” and “Industrial.”

**Direct Use, Annual:**

1989-1991: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”  
 1992-2003: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2003*, December 2004, Table 7.2.  
 2004: Sum of the monthly data.

**Direct Use, Monthly:** Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use

estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2004 and 2005, the 2003 annual share is used.



## Section 8. Nuclear Energy

U.S. nuclear electricity net generation during February 2005 was 61 net terawatt-hours (billion kilowatt-hours) of electricity, 5 percent lower than the level in February 2004.

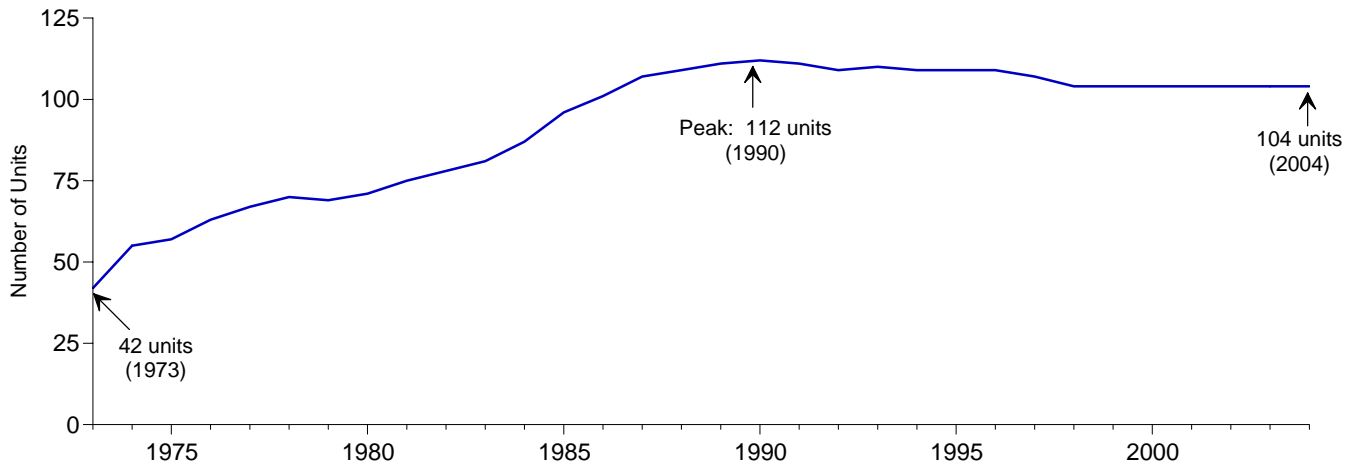
Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 91.0 percent in February 2005, 1.8 percentage points lower than the capacity factor in February 2004.

The nuclear share of total electricity net generation in February 2005 was 20.4 percent, compared with 20.5 percent 1 year earlier.

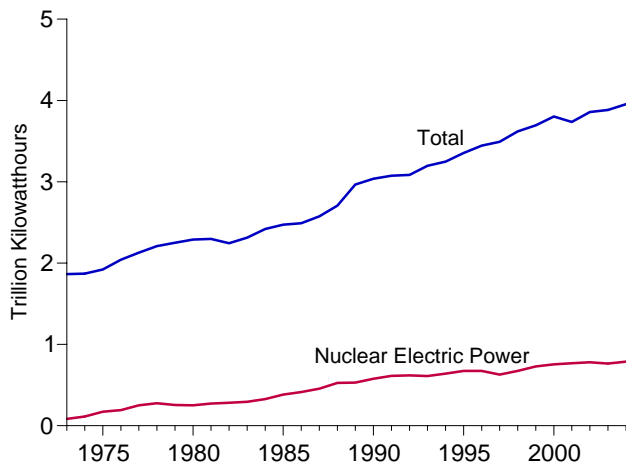
On February 28, 2005, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capacity of 99.6 million kilowatts of electricity.

### Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

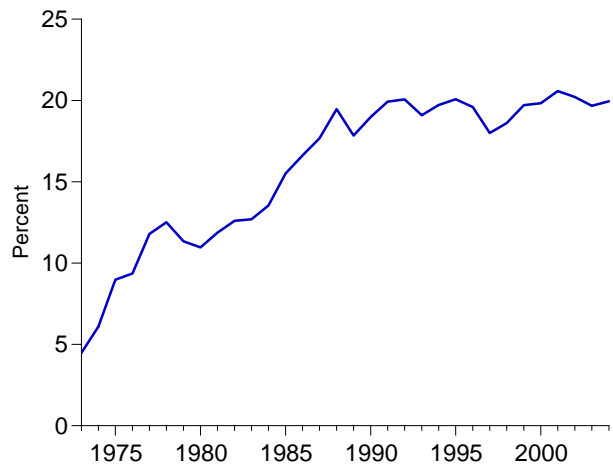
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2004



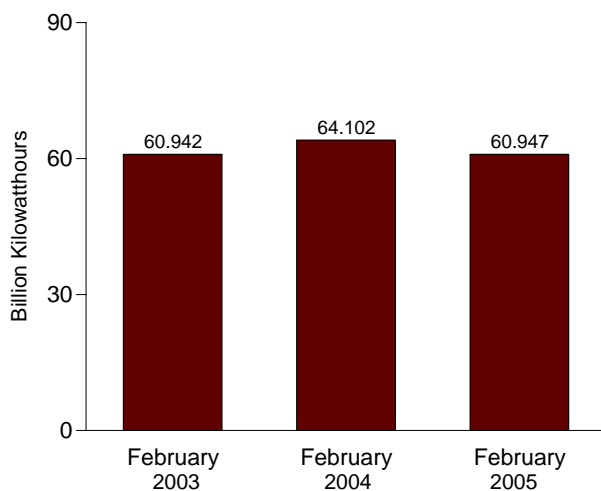
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2004



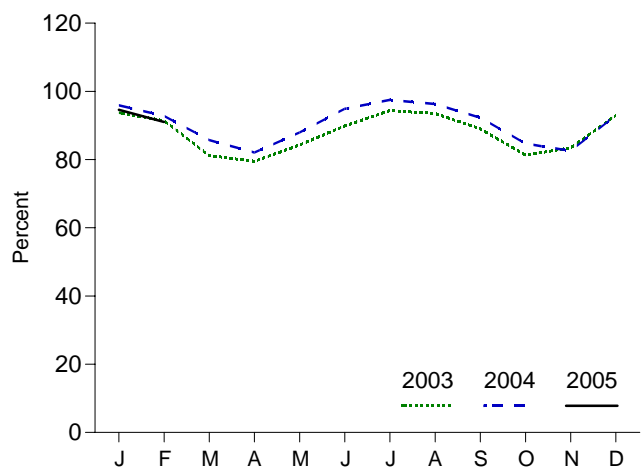
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2004



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html>  
 Sources: Table 7.1 and 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview**

	Total Operable Units <sup>a,b</sup>	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units <sup>b,c</sup>	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor <sup>d</sup>
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1973 Year .....	42	22.683	83,479	4.5	53.5
1974 Year .....	55	31.867	113,976	6.1	47.8
1975 Year .....	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1976 Year .....	63	43.822	191,104	9.4	54.7
1977 Year .....	67	46.303	250,883	11.8	63.3
1978 Year .....	70	50.824	276,403	12.5	64.5
1979 Year .....	69	49.747	255,155	11.3	58.4
1980 Year .....	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1981 Year .....	75	56.042	272,674	11.9	58.2
1982 Year .....	78	60.035	282,773	12.6	56.6
1983 Year .....	81	63.009	293,677	12.7	54.4
1984 Year .....	87	69.652	327,634	13.5	56.3
1985 Year .....	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1986 Year .....	101	85.241	414,038	16.6	56.9
1987 Year .....	107	93.583	455,270	17.7	57.4
1988 Year .....	109	94.695	526,973	19.5	63.5
1989 Year .....	111	98.161	529,355	17.8	62.2
1990 Year .....	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1991 Year .....	111	99.589	612,565	19.9	70.2
1992 Year .....	109	98.985	618,776	20.1	70.9
1993 Year .....	110	99.041	610,291	19.1	70.5
1994 Year .....	109	99.148	640,440	19.7	73.8
1995 Year .....	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
1996 Year .....	109	100.784	674,729	19.6	76.2
1997 Year .....	107	99.716	628,644	18.0	71.1
1998 Year .....	104	97.070	673,702	18.6	78.2
1999 Year .....	104	97.411	728,254	19.7	85.3
2000 Year .....	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2001 Year .....	104	98.159	768,826	20.6	89.4
2002 Total .....	104	98.657	780,064	20.2	90.3
2003 January .....	104	99.209	69,211	20.2	93.8
February .....	104	99.209	60,942	20.4	91.4
March .....	104	99.209	59,933	19.7	81.2
April .....	104	99.209	56,776	19.9	79.5
May .....	104	99.209	62,202	20.2	84.3
June .....	104	99.209	64,181	19.5	89.9
July .....	104	99.209	69,653	18.6	94.4
August .....	104	99.209	69,024	18.1	93.5
September .....	104	99.209	63,584	19.7	89.0
October .....	104	99.209	60,016	19.6	81.3
November .....	104	99.209	59,600	20.0	83.4
December .....	104	99.209	68,612	20.7	93.0
Total .....	104	99.209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004 January .....	104	99.209	70,806	20.5	95.9
February .....	104	99.209	64,102	20.5	92.8
March .....	104	99.209	63,263	20.6	85.7
April .....	104	99.209	58,620	20.2	82.1
May .....	104	99.209	64,917	19.9	88.0
June .....	104	99.209	67,787	19.7	94.9
July .....	104	99.209	71,975	19.2	97.5
August .....	104	99.209	71,064	19.3	96.3
September .....	104	99.209	65,932	19.7	92.3
October .....	104	99.209	62,530	20.1	84.7
November .....	104	99.209	58,941	19.7	82.5
December .....	104	<sup>R</sup> 99.615	68,617	20.2	<sup>R</sup> 92.6
Total .....	104	<sup>R</sup> 99.615	788,556	19.9	90.5
2005 January .....	104	<sup>R</sup> 99.615	69,828	20.3	<sup>R</sup> 94.2
February .....	104	99.615	60,947	20.4	91.0
2-Month Total .....	104	99.615	130,775	20.4	92.7
2004 2-Month Total .....	104	99.209	134,908	20.5	94.4
2003 2-Month Total .....	104	99.209	130,153	20.3	92.6

<sup>a</sup> Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period—see Note 1 at end of section. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2002, the Tennessee Valley Authority announced its intention to have the unit resume operation in 2007—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2003*, September 2004, Table 9.1.

<sup>b</sup> At end of period.

<sup>c</sup> For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2(a) at end of section.

<sup>d</sup> For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2 at end of section.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised.

Notes: • See Note 1 at end of section for discussion of reactor unit coverage. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

## Nuclear Energy

**Note 1.** A reactor is generally defined as operable while it possessed a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. Examples are:

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. Browns Ferry 1 remains shut down and has been defueled, while the other units were idle for several years, restarting in 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively. All five units are counted as operable during the shutdowns. Browns Ferry 1 is the only one of the five TVA plants that has not returned to service. Because it is still fully licensed to operate, it continues to meet the definition of operable.

(b) Shippingport was shut down from 1974 through 1976 for conversion to a light-water breeder reactor, but is counted as operable from 1957 until its retirement in 1982.

(c) Calvert Cliffs 2 was shut down in 1989 and 1990 for replacement of pressurizer heater sleeves but is counted as operable during those years.

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is counted as operable during 1989. A major accident closed Three Mile Island 2 in 1979, and although the unit retained its full-power license for several years, it is considered permanently shut down since that year.

**Note 2.** Capacity: Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5 percent of gross generation.

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

### Table 8.1 Sources

#### **Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units:**

1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." 1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:

[http://eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc\\_reactors/operational.xls](http://eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc_reactors/operational.xls).

#### **Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation:** See Table 7.2a for actual data.

**Capacity Factor:** EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels for actual data.

## Section 9. Energy Prices

**Crude Oil.** The average price of domestic crude oil at the wellhead was \$41.93 per barrel in February 2005, 34 percent above the level of February 2004. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in February 2005 was \$40.15 per barrel, 30 percent higher than the February 2004 level. The average cost of domestic crude oil in February 2005 was \$43.89, 32 percent more than the February 2004 average.

**Motor Gasoline.** The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$2.07 per gallon in March 2005, 17 percent higher than the price in March 2004. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged \$2.25 in March 2005, 15 percent higher than the price in March 2004.

**Residual Fuel Oil.** The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in February 2005 was 81 cents per gallon, 5 percent higher than the previous month's price and 16 percent higher than the February 2004 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in February 2005 was 75 cents, 6 percent higher than the January 2005 price and 7 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

**Jet Fuel.** The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in February 2005 was \$1.38 per gallon, 5 percent higher than the previous month's average price and 36 percent more than the February 2004 average price.

**No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil.** The February 2005 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was \$1.84 per gallon, 2 percent higher than the January 2005 price and 29 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all

end users was \$1.41 per gallon in February 2005, 2 percent higher than the January 2005 price and 42 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

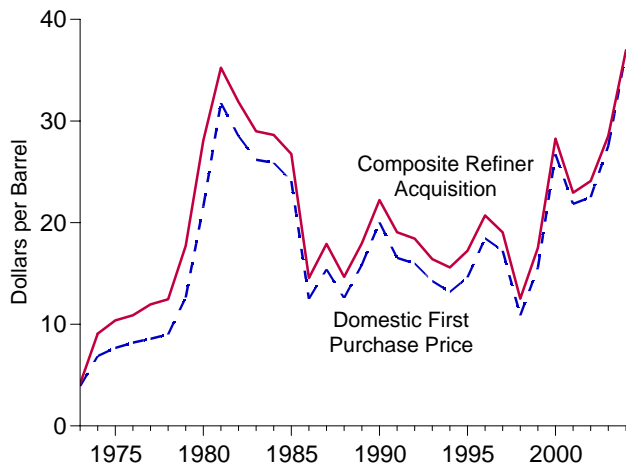
**Electricity.** The average retail price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in February 2005 was 7.51 cents per kilowatt-hour, 4 percent higher than the average price in February 2004. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in February 2005 averaged 8.72 cents per kilowatt-hour, 5 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 8.15 cents per kilowatt-hour in February 2005, 4 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to transportation users in February 2005 averaged 7.08 cents per kilowatt-hour, 13 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in February 2005 averaged 5.15 cents per kilowatt-hour, 5 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

**Natural Gas.** The average wellhead price of natural gas for February 2005 was estimated as \$5.59 per thousand cubic feet, 9 percent higher than the February 2004 price.

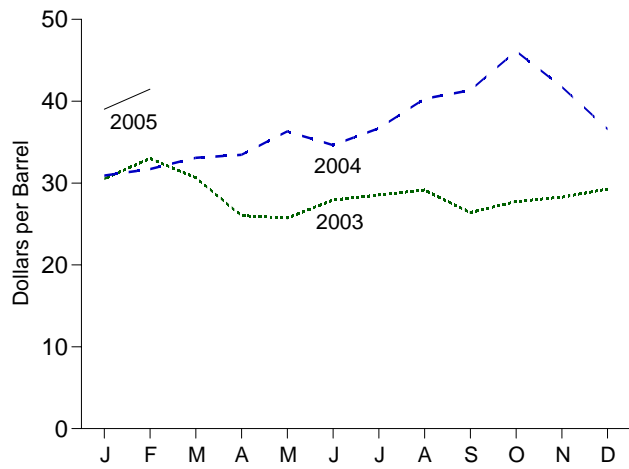
The average price of natural gas delivered to the electric power sector was \$6.62 per thousand cubic feet in January 2005, 5 percent higher than the January 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in February 2005 was \$10.90 per thousand cubic feet, 11 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in February 2005 was \$9.90 per thousand cubic feet, 11 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in February 2005 was \$7.09 per thousand cubic feet, 11 percent above the February 2004 price.

**Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices**

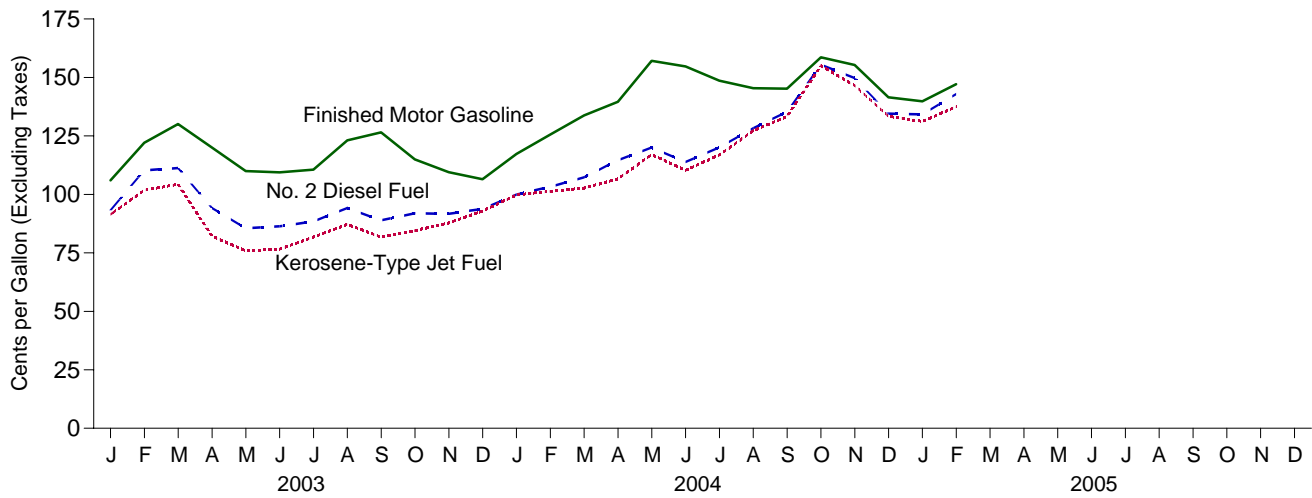
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2004



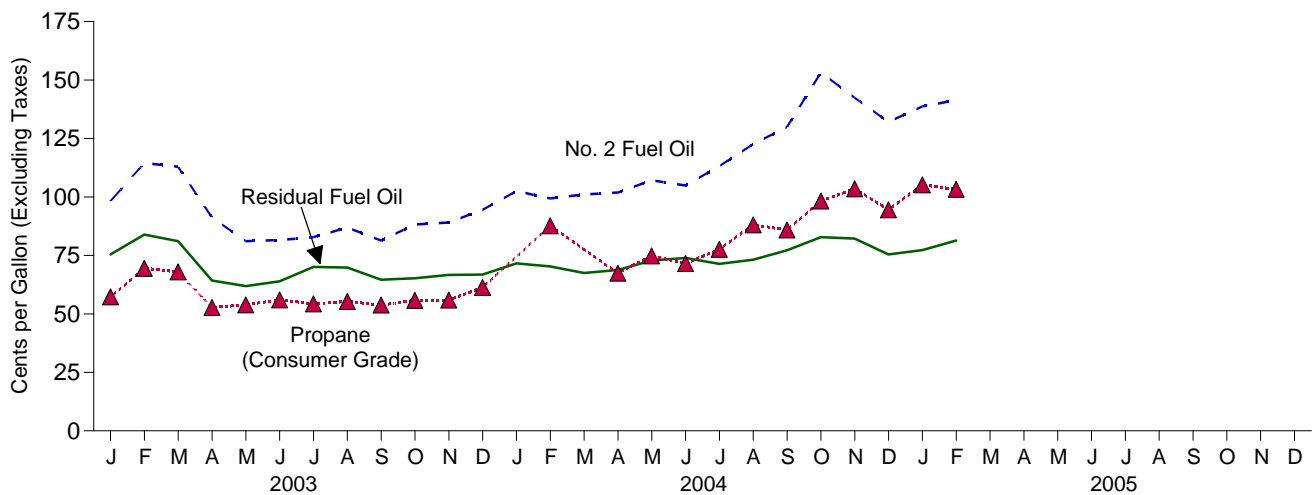
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.  
Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

**Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary**  
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price <sup>b</sup>	F.O.B. Cost of Imports <sup>c</sup>	Landed Cost of Imports <sup>d</sup>	Refiner Acquisition Cost <sup>a</sup>		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average .....	3.89	<sup>e</sup> 5.21	<sup>e</sup> 6.41	<sup>E</sup> 4.17	<sup>E</sup> 4.08	<sup>E</sup> 4.15
1974 Average .....	6.87	10.91	12.32	7.18	12.52	9.07
1975 Average .....	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1976 Average .....	8.19	12.15	13.32	8.84	13.48	10.89
1977 Average .....	8.57	13.24	14.36	9.55	14.53	11.96
1978 Average .....	9.00	13.29	14.35	10.61	14.57	12.46
1979 Average .....	12.64	20.07	21.45	14.27	21.67	17.72
1980 Average .....	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1981 Average .....	31.77	35.15	36.47	34.33	37.05	35.24
1982 Average .....	28.52	32.02	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1983 Average .....	26.19	27.81	28.93	28.87	29.30	28.99
1984 Average .....	25.88	27.60	28.54	28.53	28.88	28.63
1985 Average .....	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
1986 Average .....	12.51	12.52	13.49	14.82	14.00	14.55
1987 Average .....	15.40	16.69	17.65	17.76	18.13	17.90
1988 Average .....	12.58	13.25	14.08	14.74	14.56	14.67
1989 Average .....	15.86	16.89	17.68	17.87	18.08	17.97
1990 Average .....	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1991 Average .....	16.54	16.89	18.02	19.33	18.70	19.06
1992 Average .....	15.99	16.77	17.75	18.63	18.20	18.43
1993 Average .....	14.25	14.71	15.72	16.67	16.14	16.41
1994 Average .....	13.19	14.18	15.18	15.67	15.51	15.59
1995 Average .....	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
1996 Average .....	18.46	19.32	20.31	20.77	20.64	20.71
1997 Average .....	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 Average .....	10.87	10.76	11.84	13.18	12.04	12.52
1999 Average .....	15.56	16.47	17.23	17.90	17.26	17.51
2000 Average .....	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
2001 Average .....	21.84	20.46	21.82	24.33	22.00	22.95
2002 Average .....	22.51	22.63	23.91	24.65	23.71	24.10
<b>2003</b> January .....	28.42	29.15	30.34	30.82	30.30	30.52
February .....	31.85	29.78	31.34	34.05	32.23	33.00
March .....	30.10	26.32	28.86	32.70	29.23	30.65
April .....	25.45	22.74	25.20	28.55	24.48	26.02
May .....	24.95	23.48	25.40	26.75	25.15	25.74
June .....	26.84	25.34	27.36	29.07	27.22	27.92
July .....	27.52	26.10	27.72	29.54	27.95	28.55
August .....	27.94	26.87	28.01	30.28	28.50	29.15
September .....	25.23	24.07	25.91	27.75	25.66	26.39
October .....	26.53	26.06	27.37	28.43	27.32	27.75
November .....	27.21	26.03	27.68	29.55	27.47	28.28
December .....	28.53	26.77	28.80	30.27	28.63	29.28
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>27.56</b>	<b>25.86</b>	<b>27.69</b>	<b>29.82</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>28.53</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	30.35	28.16	30.76	32.01	30.24	30.92
February .....	31.21	28.50	31.14	33.19	30.77	31.72
March .....	32.86	30.02	32.30	34.53	32.25	33.09
April .....	33.23	30.98	32.88	35.25	32.42	33.46
May .....	36.07	33.81	35.09	37.23	35.82	36.31
June .....	34.53	32.20	34.37	36.57	33.58	34.65
July .....	36.54	34.92	36.82	37.90	35.98	36.67
August .....	40.10	37.33	39.56	41.54	39.57	40.29
September .....	40.62	38.82	41.09	42.77	40.51	41.34
October .....	46.28	42.23	44.12	47.22	45.53	46.12
November .....	42.81	36.01	39.06	44.79	39.89	41.76
December .....	38.22	<sup>R</sup> 31.67	<sup>R</sup> 35.34	40.74	34.17	36.61
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>36.77</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>33.74</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>36.07</b>	<b>38.65</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>36.97</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>R</sup> 40.18	<sup>R</sup> 35.49	<sup>R</sup> 38.19	<sup>R</sup> 42.03	<sup>R</sup> 37.57	<sup>R</sup> 39.03
February .....	41.93	38.28	39.06	43.89	40.15	41.46

<sup>a</sup> See Note 4 at end of section.

<sup>b</sup> See Note 1 at end of section.

<sup>c</sup> See Note 2 at end of section.

<sup>d</sup> See Note 3 at end of section.

<sup>e</sup> Based on October, November, and December data only.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. <sup>E</sup>=Estimate.

Notes: • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current month and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the

current 2 months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries**  
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations <sup>a</sup>	Total OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average <sup>c</sup> .....	W	W	NA	7.81	3.25	NA	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1974 Average .....	11.87	W	W	12.44	10.17	NA	10.71	10.60	11.33	9.59
1975 Average .....	10.97	(d)	11.44	11.82	10.87	NA	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1976 Average .....	12.02	(d)	12.22	13.08	11.62	W	11.39	11.65	12.23	11.70
1977 Average .....	13.29	(d)	13.42	14.44	12.38	14.11	12.63	12.56	13.29	12.97
1978 Average .....	13.32	(d)	13.24	14.05	12.70	13.82	12.38	12.77	13.31	13.23
1979 Average .....	19.85	(d)	20.27	21.69	17.28	21.70	16.90	18.77	19.88	20.92
1980 Average .....	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1981 Average .....	35.55	(d)	33.01	38.31	32.60	36.06	28.95	33.00	35.17	35.12
1982 Average .....	31.86	(d)	28.08	35.13	33.73	33.42	23.74	33.55	33.48	30.58
1983 Average .....	28.14	(d)	25.20	29.81	27.53	29.91	21.48	27.70	28.46	27.20
1984 Average .....	27.46	(d)	26.39	29.51	27.67	28.87	24.23	27.48	27.79	27.45
1985 Average .....	26.30	(d)	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1986 Average .....	13.30	12.34	11.84	14.35	11.36	13.84	10.92	11.35	12.21	12.87
1987 Average .....	17.27	17.84	16.36	18.47	15.12	18.28	15.08	15.97	16.43	16.99
1988 Average .....	13.70	13.61	12.18	15.16	12.16	14.80	12.96	12.38	13.43	13.05
1989 Average .....	17.66	17.89	15.96	18.31	16.29	17.89	16.09	16.61	17.06	16.72
1990 Average .....	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1991 Average .....	18.47	18.49	15.37	20.29	14.62	20.81	14.91	15.22	16.99	16.77
1992 Average .....	18.41	18.02	15.26	19.98	15.85	19.61	14.39	16.35	16.87	16.66
1993 Average .....	16.23	15.87	13.74	17.79	13.77	16.64	12.46	14.21	14.78	14.65
1994 Average .....	15.40	14.99	13.68	16.32	14.12	15.66	12.21	13.97	14.00	14.34
1995 Average .....	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
1996 Average .....	20.71	21.33	19.14	21.27	19.28	19.43	17.73	19.22	18.94	19.65
1997 Average .....	18.81	18.85	16.72	19.43	15.16	18.59	15.33	15.24	16.26	17.51
1998 Average .....	12.11	12.56	10.49	12.97	8.87	12.52	9.31	9.09	10.20	11.21
1999 Average .....	17.46	17.20	15.89	17.32	17.65	19.14	14.33	17.15	15.90	16.84
2000 Average .....	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average .....	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
2002 Average .....	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
<b>2003</b> January .....	31.59	32.94	28.32	31.76	27.79	31.66	W	27.83	29.05	29.21
February .....	33.49	35.25	28.43	33.64	26.67	32.97	28.50	27.17	28.65	30.52
March .....	29.34	31.28	24.97	30.82	24.87	28.78	22.83	25.09	25.39	26.99
April .....	24.81	24.85	21.53	25.27	20.97	W	21.00	21.08	21.83	23.40
May .....	25.63	25.13	22.56	27.03	22.52	25.28	21.61	22.57	22.78	23.99
June .....	26.66	27.63	24.39	27.79	26.45	W	22.98	26.37	24.88	25.67
July .....	27.83	W	25.60	29.14	25.54	W	24.51	25.58	25.63	26.41
August .....	28.76	28.97	25.88	30.08	26.22	29.42	24.87	25.99	26.33	27.20
September .....	26.13	27.44	23.33	27.28	23.82	W	22.76	23.80	23.78	24.32
October .....	29.47	28.91	23.77	30.02	W	W	23.77	26.29	25.84	26.21
November .....	28.94	W	24.92	29.78	27.70	29.32	23.75	26.88	26.09	25.99
December .....	29.58	30.02	25.56	30.60	27.70	W	25.71	27.32	27.05	26.56
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>28.89</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>25.03</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>23.81</b>	<b>25.17</b>	<b>25.36</b>	<b>26.21</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	W	33.14	26.65	31.25	W	W	25.94	27.98	27.88	28.40
February .....	30.06	W	26.24	32.03	W	W	26.70	28.05	28.70	28.33
March .....	W	33.17	28.26	33.80	W	33.72	28.15	29.76	30.08	29.97
April .....	32.43	34.47	29.46	34.21	W	W	31.23	29.89	31.54	30.47
May .....	W	36.46	32.40	38.16	W	W	33.18	32.49	34.50	33.25
June .....	36.57	35.10	30.33	35.63	32.91	W	30.92	32.31	32.46	32.01
July .....	36.95	39.28	32.56	39.80	35.17	NA	32.46	34.90	35.28	34.58
August .....	42.75	W	34.24	43.18	W	41.89	33.93	37.71	37.57	37.14
September .....	41.03	41.80	35.27	44.82	38.41	W	38.72	39.12	40.58	37.45
October .....	47.64	45.74	40.46	49.15	W	W	39.55	37.35	41.33	42.92
November .....	40.43	W	33.09	43.14	W	W	32.23	34.05	35.50	36.43
December .....	36.01	W	<sup>R</sup> 29.49	40.22	W	W	30.11	<sup>R</sup> 30.64	<sup>R</sup> 32.52	<sup>R</sup> 31.10
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>37.11</b>	<b>37.73</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>38.67</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>34.08</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>31.78</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>33.09</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>33.96</b>	<b>33.56</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>R</sup> 38.20	W	<sup>R</sup> 31.48	<sup>R</sup> 44.43	W	W	<sup>R</sup> 34.35	W	<sup>R</sup> 37.19	<sup>R</sup> 34.12
February .....	42.93	W	32.87	46.79	39.25	W	37.52	38.87	39.77	36.86

<sup>a</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

<sup>b</sup> Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

<sup>c</sup> Based on October, November, and December data only.

<sup>d</sup> No data reported.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of

section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: See end of section.



**Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries**  
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations <sup>a</sup>	Total OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average <sup>c</sup> .....	W	5.33	W	NA	9.08	5.37	NA	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1974 Average .....	12.48	11.48	W	W	13.16	11.63	NA	11.25	12.21	12.49	11.81
1975 Average .....	11.81	12.84	( <sup>d</sup> )	12.61	12.70	12.50	NA	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1976 Average .....	12.71	13.36	( <sup>d</sup> )	12.64	13.81	13.06	W	11.89	13.03	13.32	13.35
1977 Average .....	14.04	14.13	( <sup>d</sup> )	13.82	15.29	13.69	14.83	13.11	13.85	14.35	14.42
1978 Average .....	14.07	14.41	( <sup>d</sup> )	13.56	14.88	13.94	14.53	12.84	14.01	14.34	14.38
1979 Average .....	21.06	20.22	( <sup>d</sup> )	20.77	22.97	18.95	22.97	17.65	20.42	21.29	22.10
1980 Average .....	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1981 Average .....	36.84	32.32	( <sup>d</sup> )	33.70	39.66	34.20	37.29	29.91	34.61	36.60	36.14
1982 Average .....	33.08	27.15	( <sup>d</sup> )	28.63	36.16	34.99	34.25	24.93	34.94	34.81	31.47
1983 Average .....	29.31	25.63	( <sup>d</sup> )	25.78	30.85	29.27	30.87	22.94	29.37	29.84	28.08
1984 Average .....	28.49	26.56	( <sup>d</sup> )	26.85	30.36	29.20	29.45	25.19	29.07	29.06	28.14
1985 Average .....	27.39	25.71	( <sup>d</sup> )	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1986 Average .....	14.09	13.43	12.85	12.17	15.29	12.84	14.63	11.52	12.92	13.46	13.52
1987 Average .....	18.20	17.04	18.43	16.69	19.32	16.81	18.78	15.76	17.47	17.64	17.66
1988 Average .....	14.48	13.50	14.47	12.58	15.88	13.37	15.82	13.66	13.51	14.18	13.96
1989 Average .....	18.36	16.81	18.10	16.35	19.19	17.34	18.74	16.78	17.37	17.78	17.54
1990 Average .....	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1991 Average .....	19.90	17.16	19.55	15.89	21.39	17.22	21.37	15.92	17.34	18.08	17.93
1992 Average .....	19.36	17.04	18.46	15.60	20.78	17.48	20.63	15.13	17.58	17.81	17.67
1993 Average .....	17.40	15.27	16.54	14.11	18.73	15.40	17.92	13.39	15.26	15.68	15.78
1994 Average .....	16.36	14.83	15.80	14.09	17.21	15.11	16.64	13.12	15.00	15.08	15.29
1995 Average .....	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
1996 Average .....	21.86	19.94	22.02	19.64	21.95	20.49	20.88	18.59	20.45	20.14	20.47
1997 Average .....	20.24	17.63	19.71	17.30	20.64	17.52	20.64	16.35	17.44	17.73	18.45
1998 Average .....	13.37	11.62	13.26	11.04	14.14	11.16	13.55	10.16	11.18	11.46	12.22
1999 Average .....	18.37	17.54	18.09	16.12	17.63	17.48	18.26	15.58	17.37	16.94	17.51
2000 Average .....	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average .....	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average .....	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
<b>2003</b> January .....	33.28	27.91	34.11	28.71	33.40	30.55	32.89	29.38	30.22	30.79	29.99
February .....	36.01	30.10	36.79	29.28	35.65	29.25	34.74	30.80	29.85	30.73	31.94
March .....	32.00	29.93	32.73	26.18	34.29	26.23	31.32	26.51	27.01	28.24	29.52
April .....	27.77	26.06	26.15	22.24	29.54	24.46	28.23	23.33	24.26	24.86	25.62
May .....	27.39	24.98	26.85	23.12	28.33	25.40	26.75	23.42	25.15	25.30	25.50
June .....	28.52	26.91	29.35	25.09	29.49	28.22	29.58	25.06	28.11	27.38	27.33
July .....	29.60	26.88	30.17	26.05	30.40	27.54	29.83	26.11	27.50	27.58	27.84
August .....	30.04	27.48	30.24	26.37	31.10	27.08	30.52	26.23	26.93	27.70	28.27
September .....	27.91	25.17	28.13	23.76	29.12	25.81	28.95	24.09	25.88	25.99	25.84
October .....	31.07	25.57	29.88	24.37	30.38	28.23	31.14	25.48	28.01	27.76	26.97
November .....	30.57	25.06	30.38	25.54	31.45	29.13	31.60	25.85	28.61	28.36	26.95
December .....	31.60	26.16	32.63	26.27	32.51	30.56	31.46	27.70	30.17	29.84	27.79
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>26.76</b>	<b>30.55</b>	<b>25.48</b>	<b>31.07</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>30.62</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>27.70</b>	<b>27.68</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	34.03	29.37	34.85	27.81	33.63	31.73	32.89	28.79	31.43	31.20	30.32
February .....	34.44	30.21	35.99	27.10	35.09	31.98	33.30	28.98	31.70	31.86	30.35
March .....	35.00	30.95	35.34	28.92	36.06	33.11	36.41	30.00	32.89	32.92	31.60
April .....	35.29	31.20	35.30	29.82	36.65	33.37	35.11	32.39	33.21	33.69	31.97
May .....	37.90	32.70	37.78	32.84	39.33	34.89	38.14	34.16	34.68	35.70	34.45
June .....	38.44	33.05	36.19	30.89	38.05	36.14	36.50	32.29	35.43	35.21	33.55
July .....	39.19	35.00	38.49	32.84	41.00	38.68	40.93	33.78	38.32	37.85	35.65
August .....	44.92	38.28	42.30	34.66	44.74	42.21	42.51	36.03	41.14	40.65	38.38
September .....	43.84	39.07	43.03	35.64	46.53	42.52	43.49	40.28	42.32	42.84	39.37
October .....	48.47	42.93	47.35	41.14	51.85	42.87	49.78	41.92	42.15	44.21	44.04
November .....	44.16	39.46	42.52	33.78	47.64	39.12	47.41	34.76	37.95	39.15	38.97
December .....	40.48	<sup>R</sup> 31.86	39.39	30.31	43.88	<sup>R</sup> 37.46	39.80	33.00	<sup>R</sup> 36.65	<sup>R</sup> 37.18	<sup>R</sup> 33.67
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>39.03</b>	<b>32.24</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>37.11</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>33.79</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>36.53</b>	<sup>R</sup> <b>36.84</b>	<b>35.28</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>R</sup> 42.50	<sup>R</sup> 33.80	44.23	<sup>R</sup> 32.36	<sup>R</sup> 46.53	<sup>R</sup> 39.11	<sup>R</sup> 42.86	<sup>R</sup> 36.55	<sup>R</sup> 38.31	<sup>R</sup> 40.09	<sup>R</sup> 36.15
February .....	44.45	36.50	W	33.17	48.30	40.83	W	38.75	40.61	41.12	37.31

<sup>a</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

<sup>b</sup> Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

<sup>c</sup> Based on October, November, and December data only.

<sup>d</sup> No data reported.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See Note 3 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume.

• Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 25.

**Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average**  
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	All Types <sup>a</sup>
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
1974 Average	53.2	NA	NA	NA
1975 Average	56.7	NA	NA	NA
1976 Average	59.0	61.4	NA	NA
1977 Average	62.2	65.6	NA	NA
1978 Average	62.6	67.0	NA	65.2
1979 Average	85.7	90.3	NA	88.2
1980 Average	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1
1981 Average <sup>b</sup>	131.1	137.8	<sup>c</sup> 147.0	135.3
1982 Average	122.2	129.6	141.5	128.1
1983 Average	115.7	124.1	138.3	122.5
1984 Average	112.9	121.2	136.6	119.8
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6
1986 Average	85.7	92.7	108.5	93.1
1987 Average	89.7	94.8	109.3	95.7
1988 Average	89.9	94.6	110.7	96.3
1989 Average	99.8	102.1	119.7	106.0
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1991 Average	NA	114.0	132.1	119.6
1992 Average	NA	112.7	131.6	119.0
1993 Average	NA	110.8	130.2	117.3
1994 Average	NA	111.2	130.5	117.4
1995 Average	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5
1996 Average	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
1997 Average	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1
1998 Average	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5
1999 Average	NA	116.5	135.7	122.1
2000 Average	NA	151.0	169.3	156.3
2001 Average	NA	146.1	165.7	153.1
2002 Average	NA	135.8	155.6	144.1
<b>2003</b> January	NA	147.3	166.6	155.7
February	NA	164.1	182.8	168.6
March	NA	174.8	192.4	179.1
April	NA	165.9	184.6	170.4
May	NA	154.2	172.9	158.7
June	NA	151.4	170.0	155.8
July	NA	152.4	171.0	156.7
August	NA	162.8	180.8	167.1
September	NA	172.8	191.1	177.1
October	NA	160.3	178.9	164.6
November	NA	153.5	172.4	157.8
December	NA	149.4	168.6	153.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>163.8</b>
<b>2004</b> January	NA	159.2	177.9	163.5
February	NA	167.2	185.8	171.5
March	NA	176.6	194.9	180.9
April	NA	183.3	201.2	187.5
May	NA	200.9	218.6	205.0
June	NA	204.1	222.5	208.3
July	NA	193.9	213.0	198.2
August	NA	189.8	209.1	194.1
September	NA	189.1	208.2	193.4
October	NA	202.9	221.5	207.2
November	NA	201.0	220.3	205.3
December	NA	188.2	208.0	192.6
<b>Average</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>192.3</b>
<b>2005</b> January	NA	182.3	201.7	186.6
February	NA	191.8	210.5	196.0
March	NA	206.5	225.1	210.7

<sup>a</sup> Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

<sup>b</sup> In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

<sup>c</sup> Based on September through December data only.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • Geographic coverage for

1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: • **Monthly Data:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy*. • **Annual Data: 1973—Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac**, 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the Energy Information Administration as the simple averages of monthly data.

**Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil**  
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average .....	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
1979 Average .....	45.0	46.8	36.6	38.9	39.9	43.6
1980 Average .....	60.8	67.5	47.9	52.3	52.8	60.7
1981 Average .....	74.8	82.9	62.2	67.3	66.3	75.6
1982 Average .....	69.5	74.7	57.2	61.1	61.2	67.6
1983 Average .....	64.3	69.5	59.1	61.1	60.9	65.1
1984 Average .....	68.5	72.0	63.9	65.9	65.4	68.7
1985 Average .....	61.0	64.4	56.0	58.2	57.7	61.0
1986 Average .....	32.8	37.2	28.9	31.7	30.5	34.3
1987 Average .....	41.2	44.7	36.2	39.6	38.5	42.3
1988 Average .....	33.3	37.2	27.1	30.0	30.0	33.4
1989 Average .....	40.7	43.6	33.1	34.4	36.0	38.5
1990 Average .....	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1991 Average .....	36.4	40.2	29.2	30.6	31.4	34.0
1992 Average .....	35.1	38.9	28.6	31.2	30.8	33.6
1993 Average .....	33.7	39.7	25.6	30.3	29.3	33.7
1994 Average .....	34.5	40.1	28.7	33.0	31.7	35.2
1995 Average .....	38.3	43.6	33.8	37.7	36.3	39.2
1996 Average .....	45.6	52.6	38.9	43.3	42.0	45.5
1997 Average .....	41.5	48.8	36.6	40.3	38.7	42.3
1998 Average .....	29.9	35.4	26.9	28.7	28.0	30.5
1999 Average .....	38.2	40.5	32.9	36.2	35.4	37.4
2000 Average .....	62.7	70.8	51.2	56.6	56.6	60.2
2001 Average .....	52.3	64.2	42.8	49.2	47.6	53.1
2002 Average .....	54.6	64.0	50.8	54.4	53.0	56.9
2003 January .....	79.7	86.6	NA	71.2	73.1	75.4
February .....	94.4	97.2	76.0	77.1	87.3	83.9
March .....	88.1	98.1	62.4	72.1	77.4	81.1
April .....	60.3	77.3	51.9	59.5	56.9	64.3
May .....	62.8	74.9	53.2	58.8	57.2	61.9
June .....	62.6	71.9	54.1	60.0	58.0	63.9
July .....	64.9	74.5	58.9	67.8	61.7	70.1
August .....	67.2	75.4	60.7	67.2	63.4	69.8
September .....	62.6	72.0	56.1	61.2	58.6	64.6
October .....	65.2	70.7	56.6	62.8	60.1	65.2
November .....	67.3	76.7	58.7	62.2	62.7	66.7
December .....	66.7	79.3	54.5	60.7	62.3	66.8
Average .....	72.8	80.4	58.8	65.1	66.1	69.8
2004 January .....	75.3	84.4	57.6	64.9	69.0	71.6
February .....	76.3	80.7	59.3	64.0	69.7	70.3
March .....	67.3	76.3	57.1	62.5	62.8	67.5
April .....	69.9	75.8	58.4	64.8	64.4	68.8
May .....	76.4	79.1	62.9	69.8	68.9	72.8
June .....	75.7	78.7	62.7	71.6	69.6	73.9
July .....	72.2	76.3	60.4	69.3	66.4	71.4
August .....	75.2	79.8	60.8	70.1	67.8	73.2
September .....	74.6	88.3	61.3	70.7	67.2	77.2
October .....	85.7	88.3	68.9	81.0	77.1	82.8
November .....	86.7	93.8	59.1	75.2	71.1	82.2
December .....	75.9	85.0	54.2	66.6	62.3	75.4
Average .....	75.6	82.4	60.0	69.2	67.9	73.8
2005 January .....	79.5	84.6	60.4	71.2	70.7	77.3
February .....	85.7	88.1	63.9	75.9	74.7	81.4

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month

are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 19.

**Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale**  
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>a</sup>	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average .....	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
1979 Average .....	63.7	72.1	66.0	62.4	56.9	57.4	29.1
1980 Average .....	94.1	112.8	86.8	86.4	80.3	80.1	41.5
1981 Average .....	106.4	125.0	101.2	106.6	97.6	97.2	46.6
1982 Average .....	97.3	122.8	95.3	101.8	91.4	91.4	42.7
1983 Average .....	88.2	117.8	85.4	89.2	81.5	80.8	48.4
1984 Average .....	83.2	116.5	83.0	91.6	82.1	80.3	45.0
1985 Average .....	83.5	113.0	79.4	87.4	77.6	77.2	39.8
1986 Average .....	53.1	91.2	49.5	60.6	48.6	45.2	29.0
1987 Average .....	58.9	85.9	53.8	59.2	52.7	53.4	25.2
1988 Average .....	57.7	85.0	49.5	54.9	47.3	47.3	24.0
1989 Average .....	65.4	95.0	58.3	66.9	56.5	56.7	24.7
1990 Average .....	78.6	106.3	77.3	83.9	69.7	69.4	38.6
1991 Average .....	69.9	100.1	65.0	72.2	62.2	61.5	34.9
1992 Average .....	67.7	99.1	60.5	63.2	57.9	59.1	32.8
1993 Average .....	62.6	96.5	57.7	60.4	54.4	57.0	35.1
1994 Average .....	59.9	93.3	53.4	61.8	50.6	52.9	32.4
1995 Average .....	62.6	97.5	53.9	58.0	51.1	53.8	34.4
1996 Average .....	71.3	105.5	64.6	71.4	63.9	65.9	46.1
1997 Average .....	70.0	106.5	61.3	65.3	59.0	60.6	41.6
1998 Average .....	52.6	91.2	45.0	46.5	42.2	44.4	28.8
1999 Average .....	64.5	100.7	53.3	55.0	49.3	54.6	34.2
2000 Average .....	96.3	133.0	88.0	96.9	88.6	89.8	59.5
2001 Average .....	88.6	125.6	76.3	82.1	75.6	78.4	54.0
2002 Average .....	82.8	114.6	71.6	75.2	69.4	72.4	43.1
<b>2003</b> January .....	94.7	122.4	89.8	98.8	90.0	89.2	60.5
February .....	110.0	130.1	103.1	118.4	108.6	107.8	72.7
March .....	112.9	135.0	102.4	116.6	105.3	102.5	69.2
April .....	99.7	125.8	82.3	86.1	83.0	86.4	53.8
May .....	93.6	122.6	75.1	75.4	75.8	79.2	54.3
June .....	95.6	NA	76.9	77.4	76.9	81.0	57.1
July .....	98.2	129.5	81.3	82.8	78.9	83.7	55.9
August .....	110.2	139.7	86.2	88.2	83.6	88.8	58.6
September .....	102.5	134.9	80.8	82.7	77.3	80.7	56.7
October .....	98.2	131.3	83.7	91.6	84.2	87.0	59.7
November .....	94.3	124.4	86.5	89.5	84.2	86.5	58.7
December .....	93.9	124.4	90.7	97.0	88.6	89.2	64.8
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	105.0	135.3	99.7	110.9	97.0	96.2	71.7
February .....	112.7	143.6	100.0	114.6	93.0	96.8	70.1
March .....	119.9	148.9	101.4	104.3	93.6	101.0	61.9
April .....	125.4	155.7	103.3	104.3	95.5	107.6	60.4
May .....	143.5	172.8	115.1	119.4	102.9	112.4	65.6
June .....	133.5	174.0	108.5	108.0	101.9	107.2	66.1
July .....	134.1	170.6	115.6	118.8	109.4	115.6	72.1
August .....	131.0	168.1	126.9	127.9	118.8	124.4	83.0
September .....	132.8	165.8	132.5	140.1	126.8	133.1	80.4
October .....	145.9	174.5	154.9	163.2	147.7	153.1	88.6
November .....	138.2	168.6	145.3	147.9	139.3	142.4	88.3
December .....	119.5	157.3	132.6	138.1	129.8	127.5	83.4
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	128.5	159.5	131.7	145.6	131.1	131.0	79.5
February .....	134.5	170.6	136.6	145.1	134.1	139.3	79.0

<sup>a</sup> See Note 5 at end of section.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial

consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 4.

**Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users**  
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>a</sup>	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average .....	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
1979 Average .....	71.3	68.9	54.7	58.5	51.6	58.5	35.7
1980 Average .....	103.5	108.4	86.8	90.2	78.8	81.8	48.2
1981 Average .....	114.7	130.3	102.4	112.3	91.4	99.5	56.5
1982 Average .....	106.0	131.2	96.3	108.9	90.5	94.2	59.2
1983 Average .....	95.4	125.5	87.8	96.1	91.6	82.6	70.9
1984 Average .....	90.7	123.4	84.2	103.6	91.6	82.3	73.7
1985 Average .....	91.2	120.1	79.6	103.0	84.9	78.9	71.7
1986 Average .....	62.4	101.1	52.9	79.0	56.0	47.8	74.5
1987 Average .....	66.9	90.7	54.3	77.0	58.1	55.1	70.1
1988 Average .....	67.3	89.1	51.3	73.8	54.4	50.0	71.4
1989 Average .....	75.6	99.5	59.2	70.9	58.7	58.5	61.5
1990 Average .....	88.3	112.0	76.6	92.3	73.4	72.5	74.5
1991 Average .....	79.7	104.7	65.2	83.8	66.5	64.8	73.0
1992 Average .....	78.7	102.7	61.0	78.8	62.7	61.9	64.3
1993 Average .....	75.9	99.0	58.0	75.4	60.2	60.2	67.3
1994 Average .....	73.8	95.7	53.4	66.0	57.2	55.4	53.0
1995 Average .....	76.5	100.5	54.0	58.9	56.2	56.0	49.2
1996 Average .....	84.7	111.6	65.1	74.0	67.3	68.1	60.5
1997 Average .....	83.9	112.8	61.3	74.5	63.6	64.2	55.2
1998 Average .....	67.3	97.5	45.2	50.1	48.2	49.4	40.5
1999 Average .....	78.1	105.9	54.3	60.5	55.8	58.4	45.8
2000 Average .....	110.6	130.6	89.9	112.3	92.7	93.5	60.3
2001 Average .....	103.2	132.3	77.5	104.5	82.9	84.2	50.6
2002 Average .....	94.7	128.8	72.1	99.0	73.7	76.2	41.9
<b>2003</b> January .....	106.0	139.7	91.4	121.0	98.3	93.2	57.3
February .....	122.1	W	101.8	137.2	114.5	110.3	69.5
March .....	130.1	W	104.3	138.6	112.9	111.3	68.0
April .....	120.0	W	82.1	127.7	91.2	94.2	52.7
May .....	110.0	139.8	75.9	NA	81.1	85.5	53.9
June .....	109.4	145.7	76.6	90.8	81.6	86.4	56.0
July .....	110.6	151.9	81.7	89.8	82.8	88.4	54.3
August .....	123.1	162.2	87.2	100.7	86.9	94.2	55.3
September .....	126.5	158.9	81.7	NA	81.4	88.9	53.8
October .....	115.0	150.8	84.5	117.2	88.2	91.9	55.8
November .....	109.5	W	87.8	120.9	89.1	91.7	55.9
December .....	106.5	146.6	92.9	NA	94.5	93.8	61.3
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	117.3	W	99.8	132.5	102.5	99.9	NA
February .....	125.6	W	101.3	93.9	99.4	103.3	87.7
March .....	133.8	W	102.7	NA	101.1	107.3	NA
April .....	139.6	177.4	106.6	139.8	101.9	114.6	67.4
May .....	157.1	194.9	117.0	111.7	107.2	120.0	74.8
June .....	154.7	193.2	110.3	105.2	104.9	113.9	71.5
July .....	148.6	187.0	116.9	W	113.2	120.1	77.6
August .....	145.4	185.8	127.2	125.8	122.6	128.3	88.1
September .....	145.2	189.2	133.3	W	129.9	135.3	85.9
October .....	158.6	W	155.0	169.5	153.2	155.5	98.3
November .....	155.3	W	146.5	154.3	142.4	149.7	103.5
December .....	141.5	W	133.4	145.2	132.1	134.5	94.5
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>182.3</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>83.3</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	139.8	W	131.2	<sup>R</sup> 153.2	138.7	<sup>R</sup> 134.2	<sup>R</sup> 105.2
February .....	147.1	W	137.5	152.7	141.4	142.9	103.3

<sup>a</sup> See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than

ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 2.

**Table 9.8a No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Northeastern States**

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average .....	48.6	50.3	50.8	48.8	50.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	48.8
1979 Average .....	68.8	72.5	72.5	70.9	72.8	72.0	71.2	71.0	69.8
1980 Average .....	96.3	100.4	101.5	97.8	101.1	98.3	98.2	97.9	96.4
1981 Average .....	120.4	123.7	125.4	121.3	123.8	121.7	123.2	121.5	118.1
1982 Average .....	115.5	117.4	120.1	117.6	120.1	118.3	120.5	117.4	113.7
1983 Average .....	102.8	104.1	112.9	109.1	110.5	109.1	112.1	107.9	105.8
1984 Average .....	103.9	108.4	111.9	111.6	111.4	112.1	115.5	111.0	107.9
1985 Average .....	99.7	102.4	107.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	111.3	105.9	102.3
1986 Average .....	74.4	75.9	86.6	82.1	82.8	89.0	91.1	90.2	81.4
1987 Average .....	74.7	76.5	81.1	80.6	82.5	83.4	85.2	84.3	76.9
1988 Average .....	77.7	78.2	82.6	82.1	83.6	85.3	86.3	84.8	77.8
1989 Average .....	89.4	89.3	90.5	92.6	93.9	92.9	95.8	91.8	85.1
1990 Average .....	98.9	102.8	107.0	108.4	108.6	109.8	112.5	108.7	102.6
1991 Average .....	96.0	91.6	101.9	103.0	99.9	106.2	111.3	104.0	99.7
1992 Average .....	87.1	85.6	92.1	92.5	91.2	94.7	102.8	93.9	89.0
1993 Average .....	82.6	82.8	90.4	89.7	89.3	91.9	100.1	92.4	86.3
1994 Average .....	81.8	79.2	87.6	87.0	88.5	89.0	96.6	89.5	85.7
1995 Average .....	78.7	77.9	85.3	84.4	87.4	86.4	95.5	88.8	82.6
1996 Average .....	97.2	94.0	96.9	97.6	98.6	98.6	106.3	102.4	95.3
1997 Average .....	94.2	94.2	98.7	96.0	98.9	96.3	106.5	103.3	95.0
1998 Average .....	78.8	78.8	87.3	81.8	86.8	83.1	94.8	89.2	81.4
1999 Average .....	81.3	77.0	85.4	83.6	85.8	85.2	96.9	91.3	81.5
2000 Average .....	129.7	128.1	125.5	127.3	125.9	129.1	144.2	140.4	122.4
2001 Average .....	121.7	125.6	126.1	122.1	123.6	123.9	136.3	131.4	115.9
2002 Average .....	112.9	111.9	117.2	114.1	112.4	111.8	121.8	122.0	106.4
<b>2003</b> January .....	128.0	127.2	126.4	135.0	132.3	130.9	139.2	145.8	127.4
February .....	142.5	145.0	138.9	152.4	151.8	149.6	156.1	166.6	147.7
March .....	147.0	148.4	144.0	153.9	151.4	152.2	160.0	170.5	153.7
April .....	130.1	132.6	131.9	136.0	131.5	133.5	141.6	146.1	132.8
May .....	125.2	126.4	125.8	132.7	123.9	127.8	137.8	135.9	124.0
June .....	124.5	121.4	122.3	129.5	119.9	124.6	130.0	133.9	NA
July .....	121.3	118.7	120.3	127.1	117.3	120.6	128.4	128.5	105.6
August .....	120.6	119.1	121.0	127.4	NA	120.8	124.9	NA	108.8
September .....	121.5	119.4	121.3	125.9	120.6	122.6	128.9	126.1	110.7
October .....	122.8	120.4	126.0	126.0	121.1	124.4	131.8	133.3	116.3
November .....	124.3	121.8	126.9	129.8	127.3	129.8	137.5	136.5	121.4
December .....	129.4	126.1	129.0	134.9	133.1	133.6	142.4	144.7	128.4
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>130.4</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	135.4	136.4	135.6	143.1	143.4	140.8	148.9	152.1	138.0
February .....	138.3	139.8	137.3	144.3	141.7	139.8	150.9	155.5	138.6
March .....	137.0	135.2	137.9	142.9	137.0	138.7	147.2	153.9	136.9
April .....	136.9	133.6	138.9	142.0	137.4	137.7	146.8	151.1	135.6
May .....	138.6	133.7	138.8	145.1	141.1	139.7	148.4	152.3	136.1
June .....	141.6	135.8	144.0	144.6	137.8	143.3	148.5	151.9	134.8
July .....	145.1	138.8	150.6	149.4	140.1	146.9	151.8	151.8	133.2
August .....	153.2	146.5	155.1	156.4	148.3	152.1	155.5	158.6	142.1
September .....	161.4	153.5	160.0	165.5	155.7	162.4	162.9	164.2	153.1
October .....	178.7	173.3	176.7	182.7	177.8	178.0	184.2	192.3	171.0
November .....	178.1	174.7	174.1	183.1	176.4	180.8	188.9	195.9	174.0
December .....	176.5	175.4	172.2	180.7	175.8	178.2	185.7	193.4	171.0
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>148.6</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	R 174.8	R 173.6	R 172.9	R 182.2	R 175.8	R 178.9	R 187.8	R 194.2	R 173.7
February .....	179.6	176.9	174.4	186.3	177.7	180.9	190.4	197.1	176.8

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates.

See Note 6 at end of section.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 18.

**Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States**

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average .....	47.8	50.7	49.2	49.1	46.2	47.4	47.9	48.5	46.5	44.7	47.8
1979 Average .....	68.2	74.2	70.1	70.4	65.1	68.6	70.9	72.7	68.8	67.3	72.4
1980 Average .....	95.4	102.6	97.9	98.5	92.2	91.9	97.8	99.6	95.8	91.5	99.9
1981 Average .....	117.3	127.4	121.4	120.5	115.0	113.2	118.3	118.5	114.9	109.1	118.4
1982 Average .....	111.3	124.5	117.1	117.7	109.3	110.2	113.9	114.3	110.9	107.8	115.1
1983 Average .....	106.0	117.0	110.3	108.7	101.0	101.3	106.4	100.7	100.4	101.2	103.1
1984 Average .....	109.6	118.7	113.5	110.5	102.1	102.1	105.0	103.1	100.1	101.0	104.1
1985 Average .....	104.6	114.3	108.8	106.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	99.1	97.5	98.3	101.9
1986 Average .....	85.0	93.1	91.4	86.6	74.6	77.7	81.0	74.8	NA	75.6	79.2
1987 Average .....	79.3	91.8	86.6	79.5	76.4	74.7	77.5	75.4	79.8	75.1	74.6
1988 Average .....	80.1	91.6	87.0	80.5	74.2	74.7	77.5	75.4	77.6	73.9	73.5
1989 Average .....	88.2	98.6	93.8	87.0	83.0	81.6	85.3	83.2	80.9	81.1	82.4
1990 Average .....	105.8	107.8	111.9	110.6	99.1	98.1	100.9	99.3	96.1	94.2	101.4
1991 Average .....	99.7	112.2	108.4	101.1	93.4	91.0	94.2	91.8	92.7	89.5	91.1
1992 Average .....	92.3	105.7	100.0	92.8	86.4	83.6	87.2	81.2	87.7	81.6	82.6
1993 Average .....	89.9	104.5	98.1	89.3	85.6	84.0	87.2	81.0	84.4	82.3	83.2
1994 Average .....	89.4	100.0	95.0	85.3	80.9	81.2	86.3	81.2	78.4	81.1	80.6
1995 Average .....	87.0	101.0	93.6	84.4	81.5	80.8	86.0	81.6	78.5	81.2	80.1
1996 Average .....	98.4	117.8	106.3	95.2	96.0	92.1	97.7	91.2	89.3	89.9	90.9
1997 Average .....	98.4	117.4	105.7	94.8	96.2	91.3	94.2	86.5	87.0	93.3	89.9
1998 Average .....	85.8	102.2	90.2	85.6	81.8	76.7	80.4	74.8	73.5	80.1	73.8
1999 Average .....	88.4	101.1	90.7	87.0	78.9	82.0	88.3	79.3	71.6	84.7	77.4
2000 Average .....	127.0	W	135.1	126.9	125.1	122.0	NA	120.7	109.5	117.1	115.6
2001 Average .....	123.4	143.1	134.2	120.2	113.9	116.0	NA	113.3	112.1	118.0	112.2
2002 Average .....	116.4	W	120.1	105.7	105.4	105.8	110.9	102.5	97.5	107.3	105.1
<b>2003</b> January .....	138.4	W	141.4	130.9	131.7	129.4	130.5	130.3	116.6	127.1	120.5
February .....	161.4	W	158.2	147.2	155.5	144.8	148.5	146.7	130.5	138.5	135.3
March .....	168.5	W	165.5	143.4	155.9	141.3	148.8	142.4	131.8	140.2	133.7
April .....	142.2	NA	145.2	127.7	130.9	126.0	130.5	W	112.5	125.4	119.6
May .....	130.0	NA	135.7	119.3	116.5	115.4	120.9	W	108.1	117.9	113.4
June .....	125.5	127.6	128.4	120.3	113.2	113.4	114.0	W	106.1	113.6	114.6
July .....	119.7	W	124.4	118.5	109.5	111.5	113.5	W	NA	112.1	113.8
August .....	117.2	W	125.6	120.4	113.8	113.9	119.6	106.0	114.9	114.1	115.4
September .....	121.7	128.6	126.9	121.1	112.3	114.1	119.8	W	114.0	117.5	113.3
October .....	125.6	W	133.8	122.7	117.2	120.5	122.1	W	116.5	121.9	119.6
November .....	130.0	W	136.5	123.8	119.3	122.3	125.9	112.8	117.7	122.7	118.3
December .....	139.8	W	143.0	129.0	128.9	125.3	126.5	123.0	119.9	123.8	119.1
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>121.8</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	147.3	NA	152.2	135.6	137.6	132.4	133.2	130.1	125.4	132.6	125.4
February .....	150.6	W	155.9	134.7	140.4	134.9	137.8	133.3	126.6	132.0	126.5
March .....	148.6	W	153.6	134.2	137.2	137.6	140.4	134.0	132.6	132.3	127.9
April .....	148.6	W	153.1	130.0	136.3	140.3	139.8	W	134.2	134.1	133.0
May .....	146.7	160.4	150.1	NA	140.3	137.7	141.0	W	136.2	NA	134.9
June .....	140.2	154.7	145.9	125.8	NA	134.9	138.1	W	134.5	136.2	135.1
July .....	140.8	W	150.3	134.3	137.2	141.4	143.2	W	139.8	141.8	139.4
August .....	147.5	W	156.6	141.7	147.3	147.4	150.0	W	144.9	148.6	150.2
September .....	156.9	W	166.6	152.8	154.0	153.8	162.5	W	NA	157.3	160.0
October .....	179.3	W	185.1	177.7	176.9	178.0	180.5	181.0	177.1	174.1	176.0
November .....	187.2	W	190.7	181.0	183.4	170.8	179.7	181.1	175.1	176.2	176.0
December .....	185.7	W	188.5	178.3	175.2	166.5	174.0	171.3	169.1	168.8	164.4
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>143.1</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>R</sup> 185.1	W	<sup>R</sup> 189.6	179.4	<sup>R</sup> 181.3	<sup>R</sup> 169.7	174.5	<sup>R</sup> 172.0	<sup>R</sup> 167.3	<sup>R</sup> 166.9	<sup>R</sup> 162.9
February .....	187.5	W	190.6	181.5	181.9	176.3	180.4	175.7	171.7	172.3	168.3

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary.

• Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 18.

**Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average**

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average .....	43.6	48.6	45.8	53.2	49.0
1979 Average .....	62.1	69.7	68.0	68.2	70.4
1980 Average .....	91.6	100.8	97.3	97.8	97.4
1981 Average .....	110.4	116.5	111.4	118.0	119.4
1982 Average .....	110.4	117.6	111.6	117.4	116.0
1983 Average .....	101.8	109.0	103.6	108.8	107.8
1984 Average .....	98.5	102.6	99.3	106.9	109.1
1985 Average .....	97.2	101.1	97.1	108.3	105.3
1986 Average .....	73.8	77.5	70.4	94.9	83.6
1987 Average .....	68.8	79.5	72.5	86.5	80.3
1988 Average .....	68.8	78.5	70.9	86.9	81.3
1989 Average .....	77.8	87.4	80.2	96.4	90.0
1990 Average .....	97.4	102.9	97.0	110.1	106.3
1991 Average .....	95.1	101.6	93.3	105.0	101.9
1992 Average .....	85.7	94.0	87.6	94.1	93.4
1993 Average .....	86.2	99.9	91.8	96.1	91.1
1994 Average .....	78.9	95.0	88.7	86.5	88.4
1995 Average .....	83.9	96.2	89.4	83.4	86.7
1996 Average .....	93.3	108.0	98.9	90.9	98.9
1997 Average .....	95.3	113.9	103.1	97.3	98.4
1998 Average .....	78.4	97.8	86.1	85.2	85.2
1999 Average .....	76.2	106.5	93.8	96.6	87.6
2000 Average .....	117.0	144.5	136.8	133.7	131.1
2001 Average .....	103.8	133.6	121.1	137.7	125.0
2002 Average .....	91.9	120.4	106.0	108.7	112.9
<b>2003</b> January .....	107.6	137.9	124.4	115.7	133.2
February .....	120.5	155.4	144.6	121.1	150.8
March .....	133.9	179.5	158.6	137.4	153.9
April .....	121.1	154.8	130.6	129.9	134.6
May .....	111.4	143.0	120.6	122.2	126.7
June .....	NA	143.3	125.3	122.6	121.7
July .....	107.4	141.0	131.1	NA	116.4
August .....	114.3	145.4	130.3	127.2	117.6
September .....	114.0	137.0	119.1	NA	118.8
October .....	NA	135.1	116.8	NA	123.6
November .....	122.4	141.8	123.5	126.6	128.3
December .....	120.7	146.2	125.6	127.3	134.1
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>135.5</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	122.6	147.7	129.0	129.1	141.7
February .....	124.1	157.7	140.3	130.8	143.2
March .....	134.2	166.4	144.6	136.8	141.3
April .....	144.3	178.7	159.3	143.5	141.1
May .....	162.5	191.5	177.0	155.3	142.0
June .....	148.9	185.5	163.5	159.2	140.8
July .....	142.7	182.2	171.8	165.4	142.9
August .....	155.2	180.9	164.2	163.3	149.8
September .....	161.8	187.2	175.7	162.4	159.8
October .....	193.2	208.8	192.2	177.1	180.5
November .....	188.4	204.4	180.3	174.7	182.6
December .....	157.7	188.3	163.5	170.0	179.2
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	<sup>R</sup> 151.5	<sup>R</sup> 191.1	<sup>R</sup> 168.6	168.3	180.7
February .....	188.7	225.2	198.5	176.7	184.4

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates.

See Note 6 at end of section.

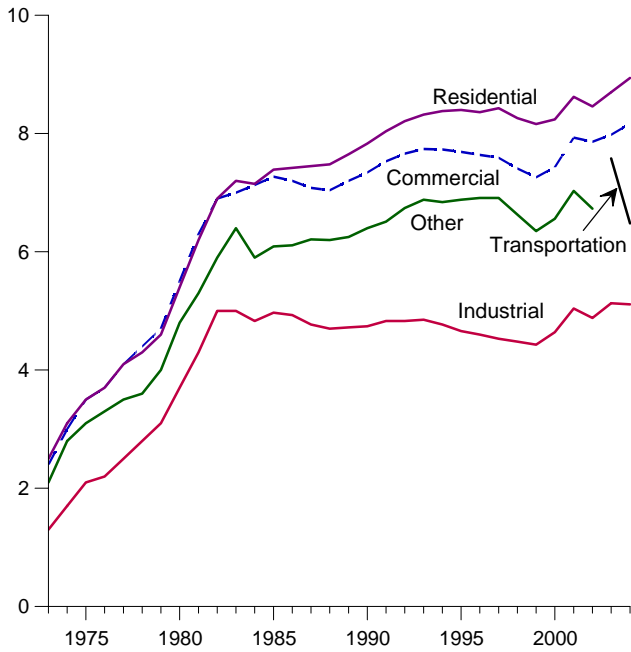
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 18.

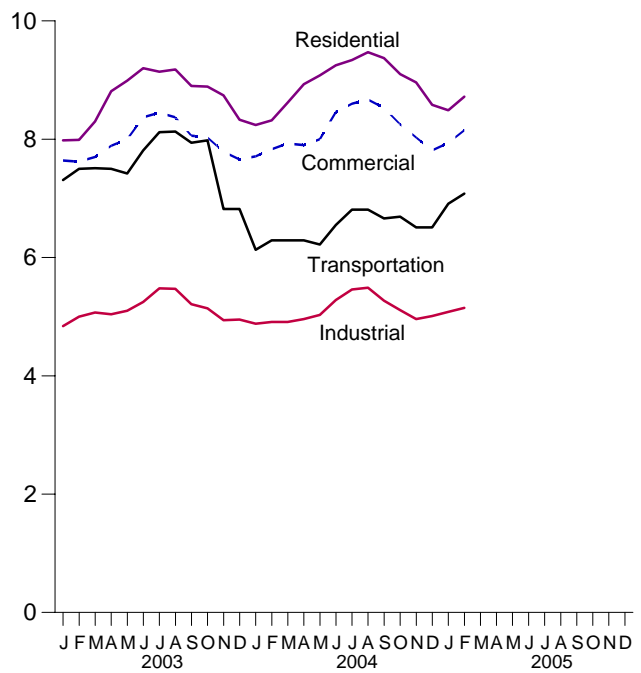


**Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity**  
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2004



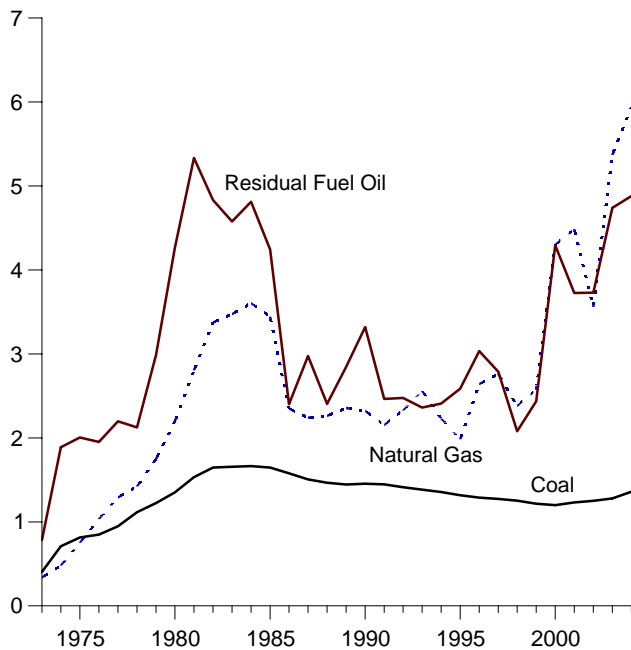
By Sector, Monthly



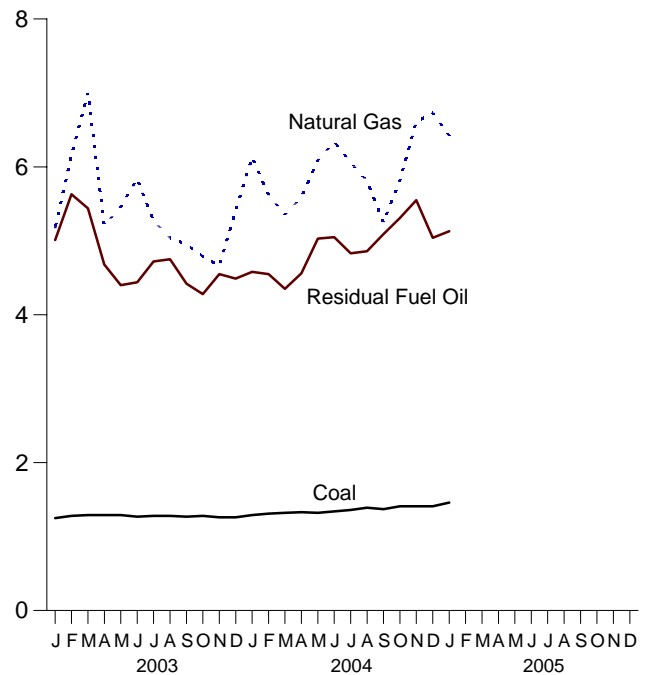
Note: Includes taxes.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.  
Source: Table 9.9.

**Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants**  
(Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes )

Costs, 1973-2004



Costs, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.  
Source: Table 9.10.

**Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity**  
(Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial <sup>a</sup>	Industrial <sup>b</sup>	Transportation <sup>c</sup>	Other <sup>d</sup>	Total
1973 Average .....	2.5	2.4	1.3	NA	2.1	2.0
1974 Average .....	3.1	3.0	1.7	NA	2.8	2.5
1975 Average .....	3.5	3.5	2.1	NA	3.1	2.9
1976 Average .....	3.7	3.7	2.2	NA	3.3	3.1
1977 Average .....	4.1	4.1	2.5	NA	3.5	3.4
1978 Average .....	4.3	4.4	2.8	NA	3.6	3.7
1979 Average .....	4.6	4.7	3.1	NA	4.0	4.0
1980 Average .....	5.4	5.5	3.7	NA	4.8	4.7
1981 Average .....	6.2	6.3	4.3	NA	5.3	5.5
1982 Average .....	6.9	6.9	5.0	NA	5.9	6.1
1983 Average .....	7.2	7.0	5.0	NA	6.4	6.3
1984 Average .....	7.15	7.13	4.83	NA	5.90	6.25
1985 Average .....	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1986 Average .....	7.42	7.20	4.93	NA	6.11	6.44
1987 Average .....	7.45	7.08	4.77	NA	6.21	6.37
1988 Average .....	7.48	7.04	4.70	NA	6.20	6.35
1989 Average .....	7.65	7.20	4.72	NA	6.25	6.45
1990 Average .....	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
1991 Average .....	8.04	7.53	4.83	NA	6.51	6.75
1992 Average .....	8.21	7.66	4.83	NA	6.74	6.82
1993 Average .....	8.32	7.74	4.85	NA	6.88	6.93
1994 Average .....	8.38	7.73	4.77	NA	6.84	6.91
1995 Average .....	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
1996 Average .....	8.36	7.64	4.60	NA	6.91	6.86
1997 Average .....	8.43	7.59	4.53	NA	6.91	6.85
1998 Average .....	8.26	7.41	4.48	NA	6.63	6.74
1999 Average .....	8.16	7.26	4.43	NA	6.35	6.64
2000 Average .....	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
2001 Average .....	8.62	7.93	5.04	NA	7.03	7.32
2002 Average .....	8.46	7.86	4.88	NA	6.73	7.21
<b>2003</b> January .....	7.98	7.64	4.84	7.31	—	7.03
February .....	7.99	7.62	5.00	7.50	—	7.03
March .....	8.30	7.70	5.07	7.51	—	7.15
April .....	8.81	7.89	5.04	7.50	—	7.28
May .....	8.99	8.00	5.10	7.42	—	7.42
June .....	9.20	8.37	5.25	7.81	—	7.73
July .....	9.14	8.45	5.48	8.12	—	7.94
August .....	9.18	8.37	5.47	8.13	—	7.92
September .....	8.90	8.06	5.21	7.94	—	7.57
October .....	8.89	8.03	5.14	7.98	—	7.40
November .....	8.74	7.79	4.94	6.82	—	7.21
December .....	8.33	7.66	4.95	6.82	—	7.16
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>7.58</b>	—	<b>7.42</b>
<b>2004</b> January .....	8.24	7.71	4.88	6.13	—	7.18
February .....	8.32	7.83	4.91	6.29	—	7.21
March .....	8.62	7.93	4.91	6.29	—	7.27
April .....	8.93	7.90	4.96	6.29	—	7.29
May .....	9.08	8.00	5.03	6.22	—	7.41
June .....	9.25	8.46	5.28	6.55	—	7.85
July .....	9.34	8.60	5.46	6.81	—	8.05
August .....	9.47	8.67	5.49	6.81	—	8.11
September .....	9.37	8.53	5.27	6.66	—	7.92
October .....	9.10	8.25	5.11	6.69	—	7.57
November .....	8.96	8.03	4.96	6.51	—	7.37
December .....	8.58	7.81	5.01	6.51	—	7.32
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>6.48</b>	—	<b>7.57</b>
<b>2005</b> January .....	8.49	7.94	5.08	6.91	—	7.40
February .....	8.72	8.15	5.15	7.08	—	7.51
<b>2-Month Average .....</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>7.00</b>	—	<b>7.45</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Average .....</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>6.21</b>	—	<b>7.20</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Average .....</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>7.41</b>	—	<b>7.03</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

<sup>c</sup> Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

<sup>d</sup> Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

NA=Not available. —=Not applicable.

Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include State and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments,

and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1990:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1991 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May 2005, Table 5.3.

**Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants**  
(Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas <sup>d</sup>	All Fossil Fuels <sup>e</sup>
		Residual Fuel Oil <sup>a</sup>	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Total <sup>c</sup>		
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1974 Average	.71	1.89	NA	NA	1.91	.48	.91
1975 Average	.81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
1976 Average	.85	1.95	NA	NA	1.99	1.03	1.12
1977 Average	.95	2.20	NA	NA	2.25	1.29	1.30
1978 Average	1.12	2.13	NA	NA	2.19	1.42	1.41
1979 Average	1.22	2.99	NA	NA	3.07	1.75	1.64
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1981 Average	1.53	5.33	NA	NA	5.43	2.81	2.26
1982 Average	1.65	4.83	NA	NA	4.92	3.38	2.25
1983 Average	1.66	4.58	NA	NA	4.63	3.47	2.21
1984 Average	1.66	4.81	NA	NA	4.86	3.60	2.19
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1986 Average	1.58	2.40	NA	NA	2.44	2.35	1.75
1987 Average	1.51	2.98	NA	NA	3.01	2.24	1.71
1988 Average	1.47	2.41	NA	NA	2.44	2.26	1.64
1989 Average	1.45	2.85	NA	NA	2.89	2.36	1.68
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1991 Average	1.45	2.47	4.83	.81	2.53	2.15	1.60
1992 Average	1.41	2.48	4.51	.75	2.51	2.33	1.59
1993 Average	1.39	2.36	4.22	.70	2.37	2.56	1.59
1994 Average	1.36	2.41	3.99	.69	2.42	2.23	1.52
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
1996 Average	1.29	3.03	4.87	.78	3.03	2.64	1.52
1997 Average	1.27	2.79	4.49	.91	2.73	2.76	1.52
1998 Average	1.25	2.08	3.30	.71	2.02	2.38	1.44
1999 Average	1.22	2.44	4.03	.65	2.36	2.57	1.44
2000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
2001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
2002 Average <sup>f</sup>	1.25	3.73	5.34	0.78	3.34	3.56	1.52
2003 January	1.25	5.01	6.68	.72	4.63	5.17	2.14
February	1.28	5.63	7.78	.68	5.55	6.16	2.39
March	1.29	5.44	9.14	.79	5.72	7.00	2.55
April	1.29	4.68	6.64	.66	4.43	5.21	2.14
May	1.29	4.40	6.09	.69	4.17	5.46	2.23
June	1.27	4.44	5.83	.67	4.17	5.84	2.34
July	1.28	4.72	6.02	.80	4.39	5.27	2.47
August	1.28	4.75	6.65	.71	4.29	5.04	2.42
September	1.27	4.42	6.46	.75	3.93	4.95	2.18
October	1.28	4.28	6.51	.71	3.92	4.79	2.06
November	1.26	4.55	6.79	.70	3.86	4.66	1.96
December	1.26	4.49	6.58	.74	4.12	5.41	2.10
Average	1.28	4.74	6.90	.72	4.45	5.37	2.25
2004 January	1.29	4.58	7.45	.72	4.43	6.13	2.37
February	1.31	4.55	7.43	.74	4.25	5.62	2.32
March	1.32	4.35	7.72	.80	3.97	5.35	2.19
April	1.33	4.56	7.61	.72	4.17	5.59	2.33
May	1.32	5.03	7.65	.73	4.44	6.09	2.53
June	1.34	5.05	8.78	.78	4.57	6.34	2.67
July	1.36	4.83	8.11	.80	4.45	6.06	2.78
August	1.39	4.86	8.47	.72	4.38	5.81	2.64
September	1.37	5.09	9.01	.76	4.45	5.25	2.42
October	1.41	5.31	9.89	.82	4.76	5.82	2.47
November	1.41	5.55	9.18	1.00	5.11	6.61	2.49
December	1.41	5.04	8.99	.97	4.55	6.73	2.55
Average	1.36	4.88	8.32	.80	4.45	5.94	2.49
2005 January	1.46	5.13	9.57	1.09	5.02	6.42	2.60

<sup>a</sup> For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

<sup>b</sup> For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. For 1973-1982, data do not include refined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. For 1973-1989, data do not include petroleum coke.

<sup>d</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. For 1973-2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>e</sup> Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

Gas."

<sup>f</sup> Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the commercial and industrial sectors. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

NA=Not available.

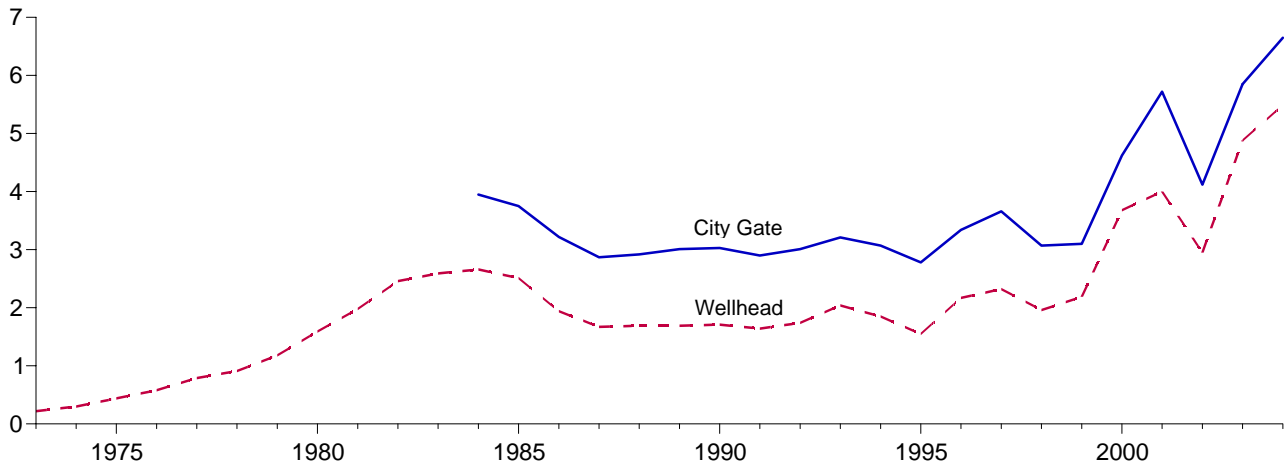
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

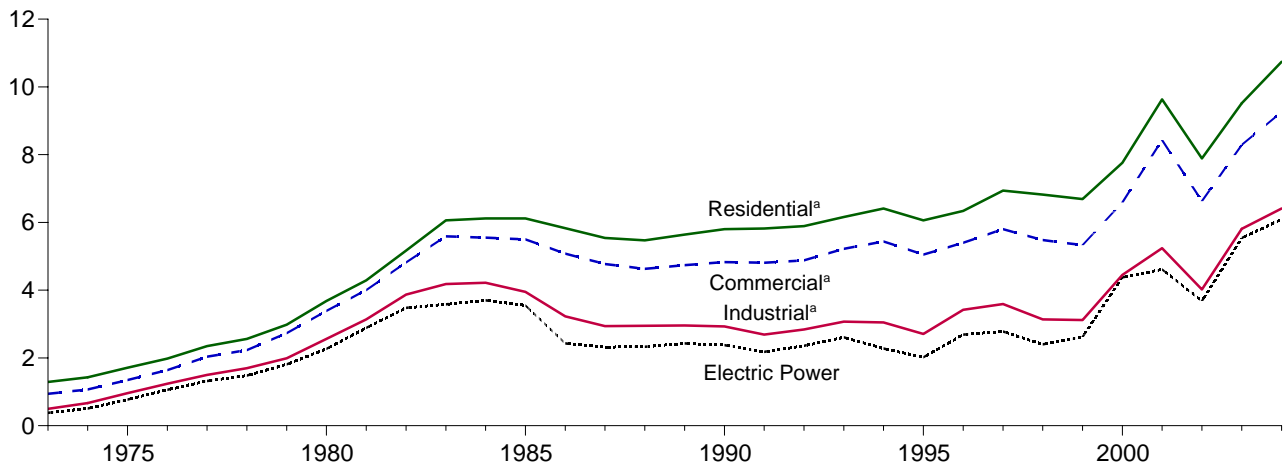
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices**  
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

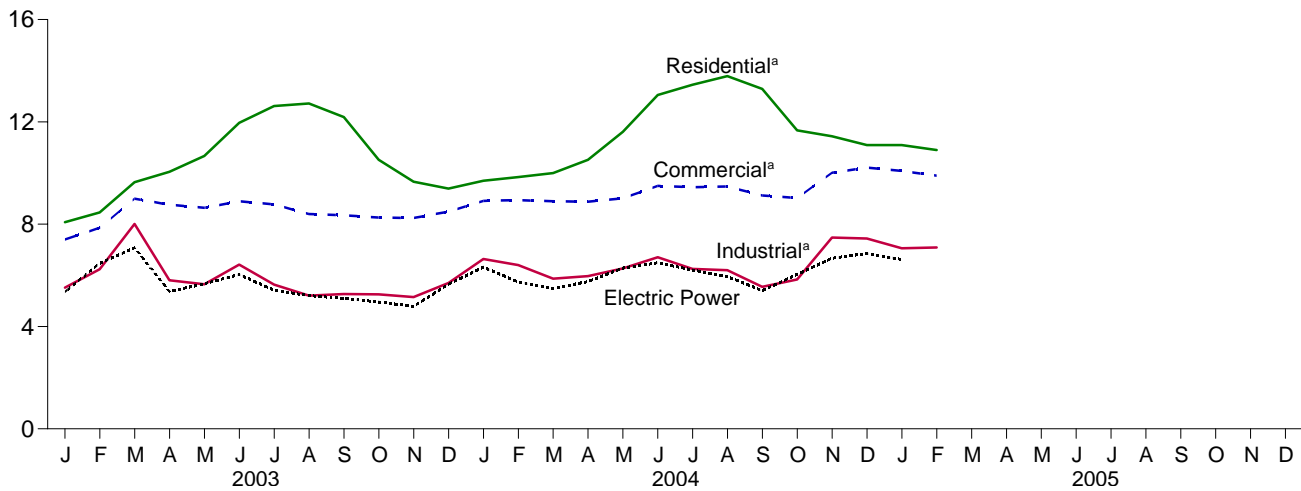
Selected Prices, 1973-2004



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2004



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



<sup>a</sup>Includes taxes.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: Table 9.11.

**Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices**  
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors <sup>a</sup>							
			Residential		Commercial <sup>b</sup>		Industrial <sup>c</sup>		Electric Power <sup>d</sup>	
			Price <sup>e</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>f</sup>	Price <sup>e</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>f</sup>	Price <sup>e</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>f</sup>	Price <sup>e</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>f</sup>
<b>1973 Average</b> .....	0.22	NA	1.29	NA	0.94	NA	0.50	NA	0.38	92.1
<b>1974 Average</b> .....	.30	NA	1.43	NA	1.07	NA	.67	NA	.51	92.7
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	.44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	.77	96.1
<b>1976 Average</b> .....	.58	NA	1.98	NA	1.64	NA	1.24	NA	1.06	96.2
<b>1977 Average</b> .....	.79	NA	2.35	NA	2.04	NA	1.50	NA	1.32	97.1
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	.91	NA	2.56	NA	2.23	NA	1.70	NA	1.48	98.0
<b>1979 Average</b> .....	1.18	NA	2.98	NA	2.73	NA	1.99	NA	1.81	96.1
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	2.27	96.9
<b>1981 Average</b> .....	1.98	NA	4.29	NA	4.00	NA	3.14	NA	2.89	97.6
<b>1982 Average</b> .....	2.46	NA	5.17	NA	4.82	NA	3.87	85.1	3.48	92.6
<b>1983 Average</b> .....	2.59	NA	6.06	NA	5.59	NA	4.18	80.7	3.58	93.9
<b>1984 Average</b> .....	2.66	3.95	6.12	NA	5.55	NA	4.22	74.7	3.70	94.4
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	2.51	3.75	6.12	NA	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	3.55	94.0
<b>1986 Average</b> .....	1.94	3.22	5.83	NA	5.08	NA	3.23	59.8	2.43	91.7
<b>1987 Average</b> .....	1.67	2.87	5.54	NA	4.77	93.1	2.94	47.4	2.32	91.6
<b>1988 Average</b> .....	1.69	2.92	5.47	NA	4.63	90.7	2.95	42.6	2.33	89.6
<b>1989 Average</b> .....	1.69	3.01	5.64	99.9	4.74	89.1	2.96	36.9	2.43	79.6
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	1.71	3.03	5.80	99.3	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38	76.8
<b>1991 Average</b> .....	1.64	2.90	5.82	99.2	4.81	85.1	2.69	32.7	2.18	79.3
<b>1992 Average</b> .....	1.74	3.01	5.89	99.1	4.88	83.2	2.84	30.3	2.36	76.5
<b>1993 Average</b> .....	2.04	3.21	6.16	99.1	5.22	83.9	3.07	29.7	2.61	74.1
<b>1994 Average</b> .....	1.85	3.07	6.41	99.1	5.44	79.3	3.05	25.5	2.28	73.4
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.1	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	2.02	71.4
<b>1996 Average</b> .....	2.17	3.34	6.34	99.1	5.40	77.6	3.42	19.4	2.69	68.4
<b>1997 Average</b> .....	2.32	3.66	6.94	98.8	5.80	70.8	3.59	18.1	2.78	68.0
<b>1998 Average</b> .....	1.96	3.07	6.82	97.7	5.48	67.0	3.14	16.1	2.40	63.7
<b>1999 Average</b> .....	2.19	3.10	6.69	95.2	5.33	66.1	3.12	18.8	2.62	58.3
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	4.38	50.5
<b>2001 Average</b> .....	4.00	5.72	9.63	92.4	8.43	66.0	5.24	20.8	4.61	40.2
<b>2002 Average</b> .....	2.95	4.12	7.89	R 97.9	6.63	77.4	4.02	22.7	d 3.68	83.9
<b>2003</b>										
January .....	4.43	5.28	8.08	NA	7.40	79.1	5.52	22.2	5.36	88.6
February .....	5.05	5.83	8.46	NA	7.86	79.8	6.24	23.0	6.47	89.5
March .....	6.96	7.63	9.64	NA	9.00	80.1	8.01	22.0	7.08	87.8
April .....	4.47	5.60	10.05	NA	8.76	76.7	5.81	21.7	5.37	91.1
May .....	4.77	5.69	10.67	NA	8.64	73.5	5.65	21.0	5.67	93.4
June .....	5.41	6.40	11.96	NA	8.90	72.4	6.42	19.8	6.03	91.9
July .....	5.08	5.83	12.62	NA	8.77	71.0	5.64	25.2	5.42	92.0
August .....	4.46	5.48	12.72	NA	8.40	73.3	5.21	23.4	5.21	90.2
September .....	4.59	5.58	12.19	NA	8.35	72.2	5.27	23.4	5.10	91.1
October .....	4.32	5.33	10.52	NA	8.26	72.7	5.26	24.6	4.96	91.3
November .....	4.26	5.54	9.66	NA	8.24	77.6	5.15	23.0	4.79	90.4
December .....	4.76	5.89	9.39	NA	8.49	80.2	5.70	24.5	5.65	90.6
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>4.88</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>R 97.6</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>2004</b>										
January .....	E 5.53	6.39	9.70	NA	8.91	R 80.4	R 6.64	R 22.3	6.32	96.9
February .....	E 5.15	6.37	9.84	NA	8.94	R 80.6	R 6.40	R 23.0	5.74	92.7
March .....	E 4.97	6.24	10.00	NA	8.90	R 78.2	R 5.87	R 22.2	5.48	94.4
April .....	E 5.20	6.32	10.52	NA	8.88	R 76.2	R 5.97	R 22.7	5.76	97.0
May .....	E 5.63	6.47	11.61	NA	9.01	72.7	6.27	R 22.4	6.28	95.3
June .....	E 5.85	6.92	13.05	NA	9.50	71.1	6.71	R 24.1	6.49	95.4
July .....	E 5.60	6.67	13.45	NA	9.45	70.5	6.25	R 24.3	6.21	96.0
August .....	E 5.36	6.50	13.79	NA	9.47	69.6	6.20	R 23.6	5.95	95.5
September .....	E 4.86	6.07	13.29	NA	9.12	70.0	R 5.55	R 22.3	5.40	93.5
October .....	E 5.45	6.30	11.67	NA	9.02	72.7	5.84	R 22.5	6.04	96.8
November .....	E 6.07	7.49	11.44	NA	10.01	77.9	7.48	R 23.0	6.67	92.4
December .....	E 6.25	7.51	11.09	NA	10.21	80.1	R 7.44	R 23.7	6.85	93.3
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>E 5.49</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>RE 96.0</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>R 77.0</b>	<b>R 6.41</b>	<b>R 23.0</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>95.0</b>
<b>2005</b>										
January .....	E 5.52	R 7.06	R 11.09	NA	R 10.08	R 84.0	R 7.06	R 21.3	R 6.62	R 96.4
February .....	E 5.59	7.13	10.90	NA	9.90	83.3	7.09	22.1	NA	NA
<b>2-Month Average</b> .....	<b>E 5.56</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Average</b> .....	<b>E 5.34</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Average</b> .....	<b>4.74</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>89.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> See Note 9 at end of section.

<sup>b</sup> Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>d</sup> The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

<sup>e</sup> Includes taxes.

<sup>f</sup> The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.4 for which price data are available.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

## Energy Prices

**Note 1.** The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

**Note 2.** F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

**Note 3.** The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in April 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

**Note 4.** Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form

FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

**Note 5.** Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices were collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

**Note 6.** Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as

made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

**Note 7.** Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980-1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

**Note 8.** Data for 1973-1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991-2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers,

as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

**Note 9.** Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.4. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

## Table 9.1 Sources

### Domestic First Purchase Price

1973-1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 1.

### F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973-September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October-December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 1.

### Refiner Acquisition Cost

1973: EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1974-1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January-September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." October-December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 1.

## Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”  
October 1977–December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”  
1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2005, Table 24.

## Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”  
October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”  
1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”  
1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.  
1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.  
2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May 2005, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants”; and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

## Table 9.11 Sources

### All Prices Except Electric Power:

1973–1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports.  
2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Table 4.

### Electric Power Sector Price:

1973–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 96.  
1999–2002: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, October 2004, Table 4.

2003: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA, Form EIA-423 “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”  
2004 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Table 4.

### Percentage of Residential Sector:

1989-2001: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.  
2002 and 2003: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports, Table 23.  
2004: EIA estimate.

### Percentage of Commercial and Industrial Sectors:

1989-1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers.  
2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2005, Table 4.

### Percentage of Electric Power Sector:

1973-2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973-1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989-2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).  
2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).



## Section 10. Renewable Energy

**Sources.** The Nation consumed 6.1 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2004, accounting for 6.1 percent<sup>1</sup> of total energy consumption during the year. At 2.7 quadrillion Btu, conventional hydroelectric power was the largest component of the renewable energy total, measuring 45 percent of the total. Wood was the next largest component at 2.0 quadrillion Btu and 33 percent of the total. Waste, the third largest component of the renewable energy total, contributed 0.6 quadrillion Btu in 2004, a 9-percent share of the total.

**Electric Power Sector.** In 2004, the electric power sector consumed 3.6 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy resources, 59 percent of all renewable energy consumed. Conventional hydroelectric power recorded 2.7 quadrillion Btu in 2004, 74 percent of the electric power sector total.

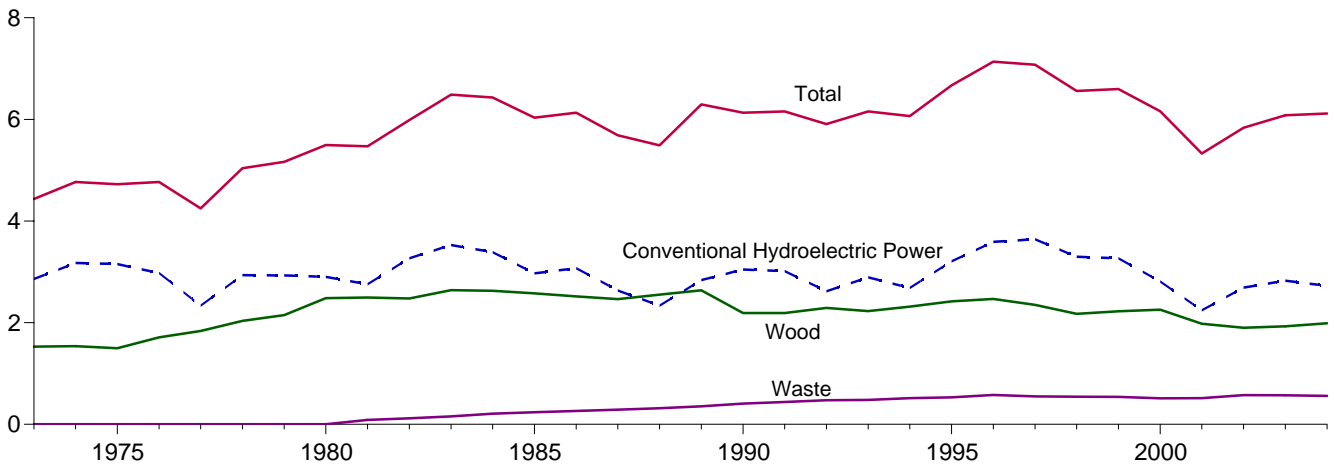
Waste, at 0.3 quadrillion Btu, was the second largest renewable source consumed for electricity generation, followed by geothermal, wood, wind, and solar.

**End-Use Sectors.** The industrial sector was the largest end-use consumer of renewable energy in 2004. Industrial facilities used 1.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2004, 86 percent in the form of wood. The residential sector was the next largest end-use sector in the use of renewable energy, consuming 0.4 quadrillion Btu---81 percent in the form of wood, 14 percent solar, and 4 percent geothermal. The transportation sector consumed renewable energy in the form of alcohol fuels used in the blending of motor gasoline; in 2004, alcohol fuel use was 0.3 quadrillion Btu. The commercial sector used 0.1 quadrillion Btu in 2004, 45 percent of it as waste and 39 percent as wood.

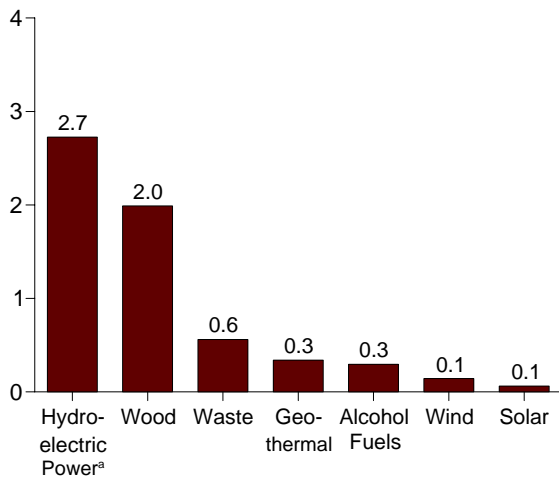
<sup>1</sup>A small amount of alcohol fuel (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.

**Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

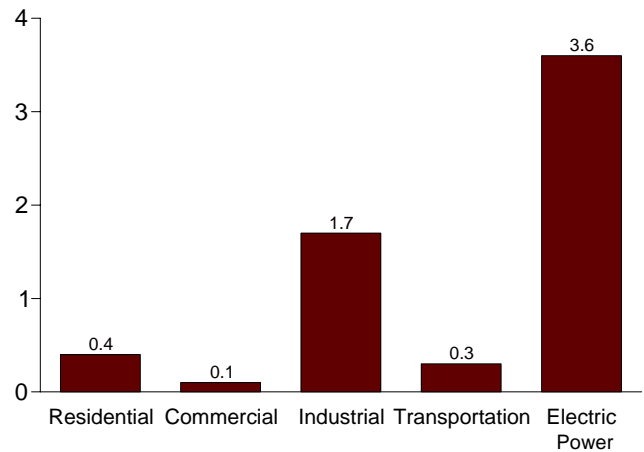
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2004



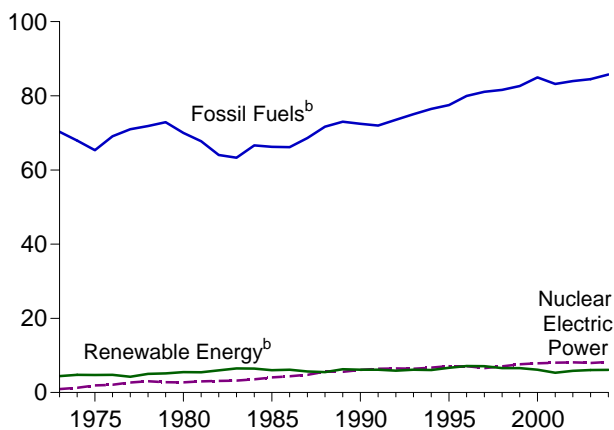
By Source, 2004



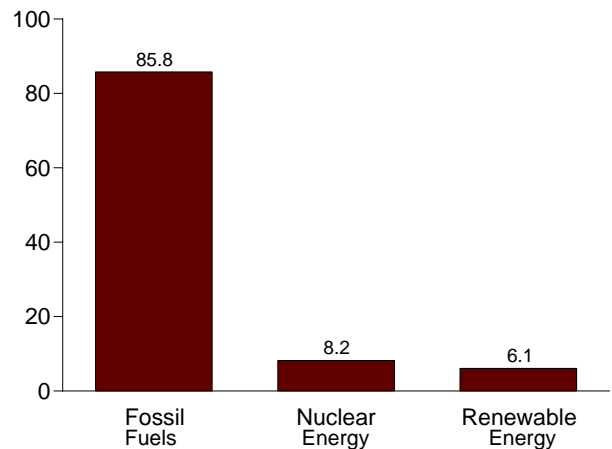
By Sector, 2004



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2004



Compared With Other Resources, 2004



<sup>a</sup>Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>b</sup>A small amount of alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both

those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1-10.2c.

**Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption by Source**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Conventional Hydroelectric Power <sup>a</sup>	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Waste <sup>c</sup>	Alcohol Fuels <sup>d</sup>	Geothermal <sup>e</sup>	Solar <sup>f</sup>	Wind <sup>g</sup>	Total
1973 Total	2,861	1,527	2	NA	43	NA	NA	4,433
1974 Total	3,177	1,538	2	NA	53	NA	NA	4,769
1975 Total	3,155	1,497	2	NA	70	NA	NA	4,723
1976 Total	2,976	1,711	2	NA	78	NA	NA	4,768
1977 Total	2,333	1,837	2	NA	77	NA	NA	4,249
1978 Total	2,937	2,036	1	NA	64	NA	NA	5,039
1979 Total	2,931	2,150	2	NA	84	NA	NA	5,166
1980 Total	2,900	2,483	2	NA	110	NA	NA	5,494
1981 Total	2,758	2,495	88	7	123	NA	NA	5,471
1982 Total	3,266	2,477	119	19	105	NA	NA	5,985
1983 Total	3,527	2,639	157	35	129	NA	(s)	6,488
1984 Total	3,386	2,629	208	43	165	(s)	(s)	6,431
1985 Total	2,970	2,576	236	52	198	(s)	(s)	6,033
1986 Total	3,071	2,518	263	60	219	(s)	(s)	6,132
1987 Total	2,635	2,465	289	69	229	(s)	(s)	5,687
1988 Total	2,334	2,552	315	70	217	(s)	(s)	5,489
1989 Total	2,837	2,637	354	71	317	55	22	6,294
1990 Total	3,046	2,191	408	63	336	60	29	6,133
1991 Total	3,016	2,190	440	73	346	63	31	6,158
1992 Total	2,617	2,290	473	83	349	64	30	5,907
1993 Total	2,892	2,227	479	97	364	66	31	6,156
1994 Total	2,683	2,315	515	109	338	69	36	6,065
1995 Total	3,205	2,420	531	117	294	70	33	6,669
1996 Total	3,590	2,467	577	84	316	71	33	7,137
1997 Total	3,640	2,350	551	106	325	70	34	7,075
1998 Total	3,297	2,175	542	117	328	70	31	6,561
1999 Total	3,268	2,224	540	122	331	69	46	6,599
2000 Total	2,811	2,257	511	139	317	66	57	6,158
2001 Total	2,242	1,980	514	147	311	65	70	5,328
2002 Total	2,689	1,899	576	174	328	64	105	5,835
<b>2003 Total</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,082</b>
2003 January	211	163	49	17	29	5	6	481
February	203	148	43	20	27	5	8	452
March	248	160	49	17	29	5	11	518
April	254	157	47	20	27	5	11	521
May	301	158	48	19	28	6	10	569
June	293	157	47	19	29	6	11	560
July	254	168	50	20	29	6	10	536
August	235	166	49	21	29	6	8	514
September	189	158	47	18	28	5	9	455
October	189	163	47	21	28	5	9	462
November	202	160	46	24	27	5	10	474
December	246	171	50	25	30	5	11	539
2004 January	235	173	46	24	30	5	11	523
February	213	159	43	22	28	5	11	481
March	231	164	46	24	28	5	13	513
April	212	166	46	24	27	5	13	493
May	242	159	50	25	28	6	17	527
June	255	161	49	25	28	6	14	537
July	235	173	49	25	29	6	11	527
August	220	168	49	24	29	6	10	505
September	208	160	45	26	27	5	11	482
October	193	169	45	25	29	5	10	477
November	213	161	45	25	28	5	10	488
December	267	177	48	26	29	5	12	564
2004 2-Month Total	448	332	89	47	57	10	21	1,004
2003 2-Month Total	414	312	91	37	56	10	14	933

<sup>a</sup> Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

<sup>b</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>c</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>d</sup> Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>e</sup> Geothermal electricity net generation, heat pump, and direct use energy.

<sup>f</sup> Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation, and solar thermal

direct use energy.

<sup>g</sup> Wind electricity net generation.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.2c.

**Table 10.2a Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption:  
Residential and Commercial Sectors**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector <sup>a</sup>				
	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Geothermal <sup>c</sup>	Solar <sup>d</sup>	Total	Hydropower <sup>e</sup>	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	Geothermal <sup>c</sup>	Total
1973 Total .....	354	NA	NA	354	NA	7	NA	NA	7
1974 Total .....	371	NA	NA	371	NA	7	NA	NA	7
1975 Total .....	425	NA	NA	425	NA	8	NA	NA	8
1976 Total .....	482	NA	NA	482	NA	9	NA	NA	9
1977 Total .....	542	NA	NA	542	NA	10	NA	NA	10
1978 Total .....	622	NA	NA	622	NA	12	NA	NA	12
1979 Total .....	728	NA	NA	728	NA	14	NA	NA	14
1980 Total .....	859	NA	NA	859	NA	21	NA	NA	21
1981 Total .....	869	NA	NA	869	NA	21	NA	NA	21
1982 Total .....	937	NA	NA	937	NA	22	NA	NA	22
1983 Total .....	925	NA	NA	925	NA	22	NA	NA	22
1984 Total .....	923	NA	NA	923	NA	22	NA	NA	22
1985 Total .....	899	NA	NA	899	NA	24	NA	NA	24
1986 Total .....	876	NA	NA	876	NA	27	NA	NA	27
1987 Total .....	852	NA	NA	852	NA	29	NA	NA	29
1988 Total .....	885	NA	NA	885	NA	32	NA	NA	32
1989 Total .....	918	5	53	976	1	36	22	3	61
1990 Total .....	581	6	56	642	1	39	28	3	71
1991 Total .....	613	6	58	677	1	41	26	3	72
1992 Total .....	645	6	60	711	1	44	32	3	81
1993 Total .....	548	7	62	616	1	46	33	3	84
1994 Total .....	537	6	64	607	1	46	35	4	86
1995 Total .....	596	7	65	667	1	46	40	5	92
1996 Total .....	595	7	65	667	1	50	53	5	110
1997 Total .....	433	8	65	506	1	49	58	6	113
1998 Total .....	387	8	65	459	1	48	54	7	111
1999 Total .....	414	9	64	486	1	52	54	7	114
2000 Total .....	433	9	61	503	1	53	47	8	109
2001 Total .....	370	9	60	439	1	40	39	8	89
2002 Total .....	313	10	59	382	(s)	39	42	9	90
2003 January .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
February .....	28	1	4	33	(s)	3	3	1	8
March .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
April .....	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
May .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
June .....	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	9
July .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
August .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
September .....	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
October .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
November .....	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
December .....	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>102</b>
2004 January .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
February .....	26	1	5	32	(s)	3	3	1	8
March .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
April .....	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
May .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
June .....	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
July .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
August .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
September .....	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	8
October .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
November .....	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
December .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>
2005 January .....	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
February .....	25	1	4	31	(s)	3	4	1	8
<b>2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2004 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2003 2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>b</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>c</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>d</sup> Solar thermal direct use energy and photovoltaic electricity generation. Small amounts of commercial sector use are included in the residential sector.

<sup>e</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>f</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 10.2b Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption:  
Industrial and Transportation Sectors**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector <sup>a</sup>					Transportation Sector
	Hydropower <sup>b</sup>	Wood <sup>c</sup>	Waste <sup>d</sup>	Geothermal <sup>e</sup>	Total	Alcohol Fuels <sup>f</sup>
1973 Total	35	1,165	NA	NA	1,200	NA
1974 Total	33	1,159	NA	NA	1,192	NA
1975 Total	32	1,063	NA	NA	1,096	NA
1976 Total	33	1,220	NA	NA	1,253	NA
1977 Total	33	1,281	NA	NA	1,314	NA
1978 Total	32	1,400	NA	NA	1,432	NA
1979 Total	34	1,405	NA	NA	1,439	NA
1980 Total	33	1,600	NA	NA	1,633	NA
1981 Total	33	1,602	87	NA	1,722	7
1982 Total	33	1,516	118	NA	1,667	19
1983 Total	33	1,690	155	NA	1,879	35
1984 Total	33	1,679	204	NA	1,916	43
1985 Total	33	1,645	230	NA	1,908	52
1986 Total	33	1,610	256	NA	1,899	60
1987 Total	33	1,576	282	NA	1,891	69
1988 Total	33	1,625	308	NA	1,965	70
1989 Total	28	1,584	200	2	1,814	71
1990 Total	31	1,442	192	2	1,667	63
1991 Total	30	1,410	185	2	1,626	73
1992 Total	31	1,461	179	2	1,672	83
1993 Total	30	1,483	181	2	1,696	97
1994 Total	62	1,580	199	3	1,844	109
1995 Total	55	1,652	195	3	1,905	117
1996 Total	61	1,684	224	3	1,971	84
1997 Total	58	1,731	184	3	1,976	106
1998 Total	55	1,603	180	3	1,841	117
1999 Total	49	1,620	171	4	1,843	122
2000 Total	42	1,636	145	4	1,828	139
2001 Total	33	1,443	150	5	1,630	147
2002 Total	39	1,396	168	5	1,608	174
2003 January	4	114	15	(s)	133	17
February	3	104	14	(s)	121	20
March	4	113	15	(s)	131	17
April	2	112	14	(s)	129	20
May	4	112	14	(s)	130	19
June	4	111	13	(s)	128	19
July	4	119	14	(s)	138	20
August	4	116	14	(s)	135	21
September	3	112	14	(s)	129	18
October	3	115	14	(s)	133	21
November	4	113	14	(s)	131	24
December	5	122	15	(s)	142	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>239</b>
2004 January	5	126	14	(s)	146	24
February	5	116	14	(s)	134	22
March	4	118	14	(s)	137	24
April	4	123	14	(s)	141	24
May	4	115	16	(s)	135	25
June	3	118	15	(s)	137	25
July	3	125	14	(s)	143	25
August	4	122	14	(s)	140	24
September	5	116	14	(s)	135	26
October	4	124	14	(s)	142	25
November	5	117	14	(s)	135	25
December	6	130	14	(s)	150	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>296</b>
2005 January	4	124	14	(s)	143	26
February	3	120	13	(s)	136	28
<b>2-Month Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>54</b>
2004 2-Month Total	10	242	28	1	281	47
2003 2-Month Total	7	218	29	1	254	37

<sup>a</sup> Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

<sup>b</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>c</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

<sup>d</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>e</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>f</sup> Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydropower <sup>a</sup>	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Waste <sup>c</sup>	Geothermal <sup>d</sup>	Solar <sup>e</sup>	Wind <sup>f</sup>	Total
1973 Total .....	2,827	1	2	43	NA	NA	2,873
1974 Total .....	3,143	1	2	53	NA	NA	3,199
1975 Total .....	3,122	(s)	2	70	NA	NA	3,194
1976 Total .....	2,943	1	2	78	NA	NA	3,024
1977 Total .....	2,301	3	2	77	NA	NA	2,383
1978 Total .....	2,905	2	1	64	NA	NA	2,973
1979 Total .....	2,897	3	2	84	NA	NA	2,986
1980 Total .....	2,867	3	2	110	NA	NA	2,982
1981 Total .....	2,725	3	1	123	NA	NA	2,852
1982 Total .....	3,233	2	1	105	NA	NA	3,341
1983 Total .....	3,494	2	2	129	NA	(s)	3,627
1984 Total .....	3,353	5	4	165	(s)	(s)	3,527
1985 Total .....	2,937	8	7	198	(s)	(s)	3,150
1986 Total .....	3,038	5	7	219	(s)	(s)	3,270
1987 Total .....	2,602	8	7	229	(s)	(s)	2,846
1988 Total .....	2,302	10	8	217	(s)	(s)	2,536
1989 Total <sup>g</sup> .....	2,808	100	132	308	3	22	3,372
1990 Total .....	3,014	129	188	326	4	29	3,689
1991 Total .....	2,985	126	229	335	5	31	3,710
1992 Total .....	2,586	140	262	338	4	30	3,360
1993 Total .....	2,861	150	265	351	5	31	3,662
1994 Total .....	2,620	152	282	325	5	36	3,420
1995 Total .....	3,149	125	296	280	5	33	3,889
1996 Total .....	3,528	138	300	300	5	33	4,305
1997 Total .....	3,581	137	309	309	5	34	4,375
1998 Total .....	3,241	137	308	311	5	31	4,032
1999 Total .....	3,218	138	315	312	5	46	4,034
2000 Total .....	2,768	134	318	296	5	57	3,579
2001 Total .....	2,209	126	324	289	6	70	3,023
2002 Total .....	2,650	150	365	305	6	105	3,581
2003 January .....	207	16	30	26	(s)	6	286
February .....	199	13	26	24	(s)	8	270
March .....	244	14	30	25	1	11	324
April .....	251	12	29	25	1	11	329
May .....	297	12	30	25	1	10	374
June .....	289	13	30	26	1	11	370
July .....	251	15	31	26	1	10	333
August .....	231	16	31	26	1	8	313
September .....	186	14	29	25	1	9	264
October .....	185	14	28	25	(s)	9	262
November .....	198	14	29	24	(s)	10	275
December .....	241	15	31	27	(s)	11	326
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>3,725</b>
2004 January .....	230	15	28	26	(s)	11	309
February .....	209	14	26	25	(s)	11	284
March .....	227	14	28	25	1	13	308
April .....	209	12	28	24	1	13	286
May .....	238	13	30	25	1	17	323
June .....	252	13	29	25	1	14	333
July .....	231	16	30	26	1	11	315
August .....	216	15	30	26	1	10	297
September .....	203	14	27	24	1	11	280
October .....	188	14	27	26	(s)	10	266
November .....	209	14	28	25	(s)	10	285
December .....	261	15	30	26	(s)	12	344
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3,632</b>
2005 January .....	243	15	30	25	(s)	10	325
February .....	217	14	26	22	(s)	9	289
<b>2-Month Total .....</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>614</b>
2004 2-Month Total .....	438	28	53	51	(s)	21	593
2003 2-Month Total .....	407	29	55	50	(s)	14	556

<sup>a</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.  
<sup>b</sup> Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.  
<sup>c</sup> Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.  
<sup>d</sup> Geothermal electricity net generation.  
<sup>e</sup> Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.  
<sup>f</sup> Wind electricity net generation.  
<sup>g</sup> Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.  
 NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.  
 • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
 • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.  
 Sources: • **Wood and Waste: 1973-1988**—Table 7.3b. **1989 forward**—Table 7.4b. • **Hydropower, Geothermal, Solar, and Wind:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

## Renewable Energy

### Tables 10.2a and 10.2b Sources

#### Wood, Residential

1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are from EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

#### Wood, Commercial

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.

1985–1988: Values interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at commercial combined heat-and-power (CHP) plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at commercial CHP plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. (For other commercial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

#### Wood, Industrial

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the*

*United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. (For wood consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

#### Waste, Commercial

Table 7.4c

#### Waste, Industrial

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. (For waste consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

#### Hydroelectric, Commercial

Conventional hydroelectric power total (see Table 7.2a), minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power sector (see Table 7.2b) and industrial sector (see Table 7.2c), times the fossil-fueled-plants heat rate (see Table A6).

#### Hydroelectric, Industrial

1973–1988: Tables 7.1 and A6.

1989 forward: Tables 7.2c and A6.

### **Alcohol Fuels**

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1990: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1991: Value interpolated.

1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1993–2004: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Tables 2 and 28, and *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* Table A1.

Ten

percent of the “Field Production” of “Oxygenated Finished Motor Gasoline” from *PSM* Table 2 is added to the “Refinery Input of Fuel Ethanol” from *PSM* Table 28. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol as shown in the *MER* Table A1.

2005: EIA, *PSM*, Table 1, “Motor Gasoline Blending Components Adjustments” plus “Finished Motor Gasoline Adjustments,” plus *PSM*, Table 27, refinery and blender net inputs of “Fuel Ethanol.” The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER* Table A1.

### **Geothermal and Solar**

1989–2002: EIA *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are from CNEAF. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.



## Section 11. International Petroleum

**Crude Oil Production.** World crude oil production during February 2005 was 73 million barrels per day, up 0.4 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during February 2005 averaged 31 million barrels per day, up 0.1 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. During February 2005, production increased in both Kuwait and Nigeria by 50 thousand barrels per day; Iran by 20 thousand barrels per day; and Algeria by 5 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Indonesia by 10 thousand barrels per day and remained unchanged in Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya, and Qatar.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during February 2005 increased in Canada by 120 thousand barrels per day; Norway by 89 thousand barrels per day; the United States by 75 thousand barrels per day; Russia by 50 thousand barrels per day; and China by 9 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Egypt by 5 thousand barrels per day; Mexico by 2 thousand barrels per day; and the United Kingdom by 1 thousand barrels per day.

**Petroleum Consumption.** In January 2005, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 49.8 million barrels per day, less than 1 percent<sup>1</sup> higher than the January 2004 rate. Comparing January rates in 2005 and 2004, consumption was higher in 2005 in Canada (+5 percent); South Korea (+2 percent); and the United States (+1 percent). The January 2005 consumption rate was lower in the United Kingdom (-6 percent); France (-5 percent); Germany (-3 percent); Italy (-2 percent); and Japan (-1 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

**Petroleum Stocks.** For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of January 2005 totaled 4.1 billion barrels, 4 percent<sup>1</sup> higher than the ending stock level in January 2004. Stock levels were higher in January 2005 in Canada (+9 percent); the United States (+6 percent); Italy (+5 percent); South Korea (+3 percent); and France and Japan (each +2 percent). Stock levels were lower in the United Kingdom (-2 percent) and Germany (less than -1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

<sup>1</sup>Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

**Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait <sup>a</sup>	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia <sup>a</sup>	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC <sup>b</sup>
1973 Average	1,097	1,339	5,861	2,018	3,020	2,175	2,054	570	7,596	1,533	3,366	30,629
1974 Average	1,009	1,375	6,022	1,971	2,546	1,521	2,255	518	8,480	1,679	2,976	30,351
1975 Average	983	1,307	5,350	2,262	2,084	1,480	1,783	438	7,075	1,664	2,346	26,771
1976 Average	1,075	1,504	5,883	2,415	2,145	1,933	2,067	497	8,577	1,936	2,294	30,327
1977 Average	1,152	1,686	5,663	2,348	1,969	2,063	2,085	445	9,245	1,999	2,238	30,893
1978 Average	1,231	1,635	5,242	2,563	2,131	1,983	1,897	487	8,301	1,831	2,165	29,464
1979 Average	1,224	1,591	3,168	3,477	2,500	2,092	2,302	508	9,532	1,831	2,356	30,581
1980 Average	1,106	1,577	1,662	2,514	1,656	1,787	2,055	472	9,900	1,709	2,168	26,606
1981 Average	1,002	1,605	1,380	1,000	1,125	1,140	1,433	405	9,815	1,474	2,102	22,481
1982 Average	987	1,339	2,214	1,012	823	1,150	1,295	330	6,483	1,250	1,895	18,778
1983 Average	968	1,343	2,440	1,005	1,064	1,105	1,241	295	5,086	1,149	1,801	17,497
1984 Average	1,014	1,412	2,174	1,209	1,157	1,087	1,388	394	4,663	1,146	1,798	17,442
1985 Average	1,037	1,325	2,250	1,433	1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	16,181
1986 Average	945	1,390	2,035	1,690	1,419	1,034	1,467	308	4,870	1,330	1,787	18,275
1987 Average	1,048	1,343	2,298	2,079	1,585	972	1,341	293	4,265	1,541	1,752	18,517
1988 Average	1,040	1,342	2,240	2,685	1,492	1,175	1,450	346	5,086	1,565	1,903	20,324
1989 Average	1,095	1,409	2,810	2,897	1,783	1,150	1,716	380	5,064	1,860	1,907	22,071
1990 Average	1,175	1,462	3,088	2,040	1,175	1,375	1,810	406	6,410	2,117	2,137	23,195
1991 Average	1,230	1,592	3,312	305	190	1,483	1,892	395	8,115	2,386	2,375	23,275
1992 Average	1,214	1,504	3,429	425	1,058	1,433	1,943	423	8,332	2,266	2,371	24,398
1993 Average	1,162	1,511	3,540	512	1,852	1,361	1,960	413	8,198	2,159	2,450	25,119
1994 Average	1,180	1,510	3,618	553	2,025	1,378	1,931	415	8,120	2,193	2,588	25,510
1995 Average	1,202	1,503	3,643	560	2,057	1,390	1,993	442	8,231	2,233	2,750	26,004
1996 Average	1,242	1,547	3,686	579	2,062	1,401	2,001	510	8,218	2,278	2,938	26,461
1997 Average	1,277	1,520	3,664	1,155	2,007	1,446	2,132	550	8,362	2,316	3,280	27,710
1998 Average	1,246	1,518	3,634	2,150	2,085	1,390	2,153	696	8,389	2,345	3,167	28,774
1999 Average	1,202	1,472	3,557	2,508	1,898	1,319	2,130	665	7,833	2,169	2,826	27,579
2000 Average	1,254	1,423	3,696	2,571	2,079	1,410	2,165	737	8,404	2,368	3,155	29,262
2001 Average	1,310	1,340	3,724	2,390	1,998	1,367	2,256	714	8,031	2,205	3,010	28,344
2002 Average	1,306	1,267	3,444	2,023	1,894	1,319	2,118	679	7,634	2,082	2,604	26,370
<b>2003</b> January	1,490	1,230	3,660	2,555	1,990	1,375	2,310	760	8,570	2,200	630	26,769
February	1,495	1,225	3,735	2,490	2,050	1,400	2,360	785	8,870	2,250	1,450	28,110
March	1,555	1,200	3,760	1,373	2,300	1,405	2,030	785	9,460	2,450	2,390	28,708
April	1,645	1,180	3,755	53	2,400	1,430	1,965	785	9,600	2,450	2,555	27,818
May	1,645	1,170	3,755	293	2,285	1,435	2,050	785	9,400	2,400	2,665	27,883
June	1,625	1,165	3,755	453	2,100	1,430	2,150	735	8,700	2,350	2,640	27,103
July	1,645	1,165	3,785	573	2,100	1,430	2,185	735	8,610	2,350	2,640	27,218
August	1,645	1,150	3,785	1,053	2,100	1,425	2,260	735	8,610	2,340	2,640	27,743
September	1,645	1,150	3,785	1,403	2,100	1,425	2,360	735	8,550	2,300	2,640	28,093
October	1,645	1,145	3,785	1,753	2,200	1,420	2,360	735	8,650	2,330	2,640	28,663
November	1,645	1,140	3,835	1,853	2,200	1,420	2,410	785	8,500	2,350	2,540	28,678
December	1,645	1,140	3,950	1,953	2,300	1,450	2,460	785	8,660	2,400	2,540	29,283
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>8,848</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>28,006</b>
<b>2004</b> January	1,645	1,130	3,950	2,103	2,300	1,450	2,530	785	8,700	2,400	2,540	29,533
February	1,645	1,130	3,950	2,003	2,300	1,450	2,530	795	8,700	2,420	2,540	29,463
March	1,645	1,120	3,960	2,203	2,355	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,370	2,540	29,368
April	1,645	1,120	3,970	2,303	2,350	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,220	2,540	29,323
May	1,645	1,115	3,980	1,903	2,400	1,450	2,530	795	8,500	2,280	2,540	29,138
June	1,665	1,110	3,990	1,703	2,400	1,500	2,580	835	9,500	2,510	2,540	30,333
July	1,695	1,110	4,010	2,003	2,400	1,550	2,580	835	9,500	2,530	2,540	30,753
August	1,695	1,110	4,030	1,803	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	30,553
September	1,695	1,110	4,030	2,303	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	31,053
October	1,695	1,110	4,035	2,203	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	31,060
November	1,725	1,089	4,050	1,703	2,400	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	30,524
December	1,725	1,108	4,060	1,903	2,400	1,600	2,380	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	30,753
<b>Average</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>9,101</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>30,157</b>
<b>2005</b> January	1,750	1,093	4,060	1,903	2,450	1,600	2,430	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,763
February	1,755	1,083	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,878
<b>2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>30,818</b>
<b>2004 2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>29,499</b>
<b>2003 2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>27,405</b>

<sup>a</sup> Except for the period from August 1990 through May 1991, includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Kuwait Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In February 2005, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 600 thousand barrels per day.

<sup>b</sup> Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador and Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC membership at the end of 1992 and 1994,

respectively, are excluded from all OPEC totals.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 11.1b World Crude Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations <sup>a</sup>	Selected Non-OPEC Producers									Total Non-OPEC	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		
1973 Average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	NA	2	9,208	25,050	55,679
1974 Average	21,282	1,551	1,315	150	571	35	8,912	NA	2	8,774	25,366	55,716
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	26,058	52,828
1976 Average	21,514	1,314	1,670	330	831	279	10,060	NA	245	8,132	27,018	57,344
1977 Average	21,725	1,321	1,874	415	981	280	10,603	NA	768	8,245	28,814	59,707
1978 Average	20,606	1,316	2,082	485	1,209	356	11,105	NA	1,082	8,707	30,694	60,158
1979 Average	21,066	1,500	2,122	525	1,461	403	11,384	NA	1,568	8,552	32,094	62,674
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	528	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,994	59,600
1981 Average	15,245	1,285	2,012	598	2,313	501	11,850	NA	1,811	8,572	33,595	56,076
1982 Average	12,156	1,271	2,045	670	2,748	520	11,912	NA	2,065	8,649	34,703	53,481
1983 Average	11,081	1,356	2,120	727	2,689	614	11,972	NA	2,291	8,688	35,759	53,256
1984 Average	10,784	1,438	2,296	822	2,780	697	11,861	NA	2,480	8,879	37,047	54,489
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	788	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	37,801	53,982
1986 Average	11,696	1,474	2,620	813	2,435	870	11,895	NA	2,539	8,680	37,952	56,227
1987 Average	12,103	1,535	2,690	896	2,548	1,022	12,050	NA	2,406	8,349	38,149	56,666
1988 Average	13,457	1,616	2,730	848	2,512	1,158	12,053	NA	2,232	8,140	38,413	58,737
1989 Average	14,837	1,560	2,757	865	2,520	1,554	11,715	NA	1,802	7,613	37,792	59,863
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,704	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	37,371	60,566
1991 Average	14,741	1,548	2,835	874	2,680	1,890	9,992	NA	1,797	7,417	36,932	60,207
1992 Average	15,970	1,605	2,845	881	2,669	2,229	-	7,632	1,825	7,171	35,815	60,213
1993 Average	16,715	1,679	2,890	890	2,673	2,350	-	6,730	1,915	6,847	35,117	60,236
1994 Average	16,964	1,746	2,939	896	2,685	2,521	-	6,135	2,375	6,662	35,481	60,991
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,768	-	5,995	2,489	6,560	36,331	62,335
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,104	-	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,250	63,711
1997 Average	18,095	1,922	3,200	856	3,023	3,143	-	5,920	2,518	6,452	37,980	65,690
1998 Average	19,337	1,981	3,198	834	3,070	3,017	-	5,854	2,616	6,252	38,147	66,921
1999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,906	3,018	-	6,079	2,684	5,881	38,269	65,848
2000 Average	19,892	1,977	3,249	748	3,012	3,197	-	6,479	2,275	5,822	39,081	68,342
2001 Average	19,098	2,029	3,300	698	3,157	3,117	-	6,917	2,282	5,801	39,598	67,942
2002 Average	17,792	2,171	3,390	631	3,177	2,990	-	7,408	2,292	5,746	40,472	66,842
<b>2003</b> January	19,769	2,220	3,354	630	3,330	2,935	-	7,678	2,256	5,785	40,693	67,462
February	20,215	2,215	3,375	630	3,325	3,015	-	7,789	2,275	5,791	40,930	69,040
March	20,163	2,235	3,385	625	3,317	2,965	-	7,836	2,250	5,817	40,872	69,580
April	19,078	2,185	3,445	625	3,282	2,860	-	7,873	2,145	5,774	40,693	68,511
May	18,953	2,190	3,430	625	3,320	2,845	-	7,991	2,005	5,733	40,638	68,521
June	18,128	2,250	3,450	620	3,396	2,576	-	8,106	1,950	5,701	40,611	67,714
July	18,188	2,405	3,405	610	3,400	2,840	-	8,238	1,988	5,526	41,107	68,325
August	18,658	2,365	3,425	605	3,426	2,699	-	8,291	1,892	5,595	41,043	68,786
September	18,908	2,350	3,371	614	3,417	2,689	-	8,426	2,047	5,683	41,398	69,491
October	19,488	2,325	3,401	615	3,398	2,816	-	8,448	2,171	5,635	41,703	70,366
November	19,558	2,440	3,426	610	3,380	2,941	-	8,445	1,956	5,560	41,901	70,579
December	20,083	2,480	3,438	610	3,455	2,978	-	8,444	2,192	5,579	42,571	71,854
<b>Average</b>	<b>19,262</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,132</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>41,182</b>	<b>69,188</b>
<b>2004</b> January	20,273	2,414	3,440	610	3,417	3,143	-	8,457	2,021	<sup>E</sup> 5,644	42,326	71,859
February	20,203	2,470	3,474	607	3,360	3,179	-	8,503	1,897	<sup>E</sup> 5,584	42,308	71,771
March	20,118	2,440	3,393	590	3,368	3,089	-	8,562	2,026	<sup>E</sup> 5,622	42,344	71,712
April	20,073	2,363	3,435	580	3,439	3,064	-	8,639	1,966	<sup>E</sup> 5,568	42,337	71,660
May	19,893	2,384	3,420	591	3,394	3,028	-	8,708	1,800	<sup>E</sup> 5,612	42,257	71,395
June	20,973	2,430	3,460	585	3,436	3,068	-	8,883	1,926	<sup>E</sup> 5,403	42,638	72,971
July	21,313	2,410	3,486	595	3,363	3,079	-	8,924	1,876	<sup>E</sup> 5,404	42,533	73,286
August	21,203	2,370	3,500	596	3,354	2,625	-	9,013	1,648	<sup>E</sup> 5,280	41,811	72,364
September	21,703	2,407	3,574	605	3,431	2,735	-	9,042	1,578	<sup>E</sup> 5,091	42,042	73,095
October	21,610	2,369	3,544	604	3,451	2,983	-	9,006	1,701	<sup>E</sup> 5,112	42,471	73,531
November	21,125	2,435	3,533	599	3,364	2,962	-	8,995	1,825	<sup>E</sup> 5,397	42,690	73,214
December	21,335	2,295	3,566	571	3,222	2,737	-	8,916	1,880	<sup>E</sup> 5,448	42,100	72,853
<b>Average</b>	<b>20,820</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,805</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 5,430</b>	<b>42,320</b>	<b>72,477</b>
<b>2005</b> January	21,285	2,370	3,561	590	3,351	2,720	-	8,870	<sup>R</sup> 1,766	<sup>E</sup> 5,394	<sup>R</sup> 42,091	<sup>R</sup> 72,854
February	21,355	2,490	3,570	585	3,349	2,809	-	8,920	1,765	<sup>E</sup> 5,469	42,374	73,252
<b>2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>21,318</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,894</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 5,429</b>	<b>42,226</b>	<b>73,043</b>
<b>2004 2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>20,239</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>42,317</b>	<b>71,817</b>
<b>2003 2-Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>40,806</b>	<b>68,211</b>

<sup>a</sup> The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

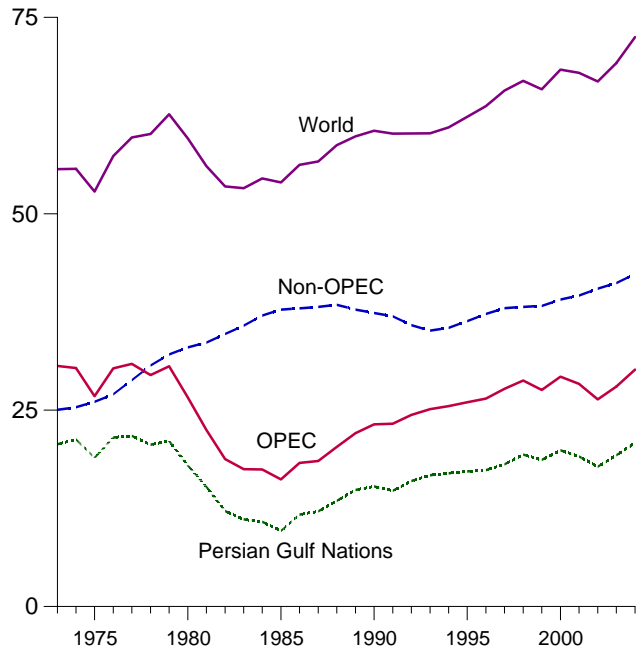
R=Revised. NA=Not available. - =Not applicable. E=Estimate.  
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not

average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

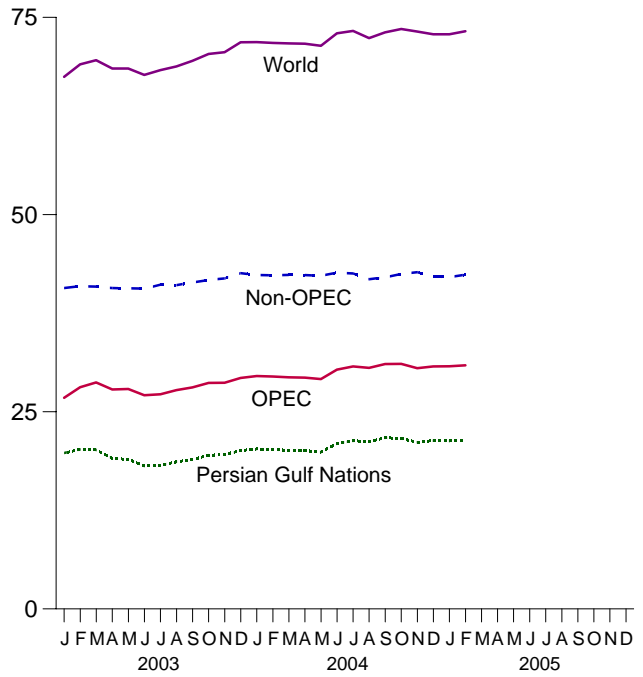
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.  
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 11.1a Crude Oil Production Overview**  
(Million Barrels per Day)

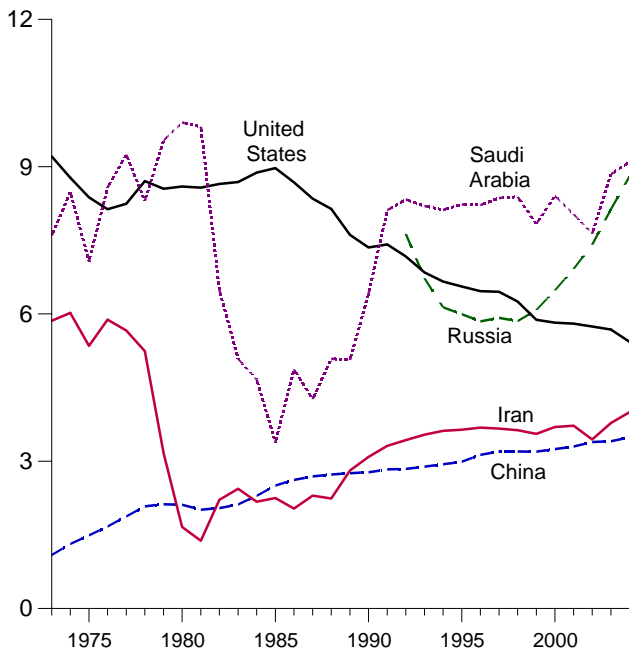
World Production, 1973-2004



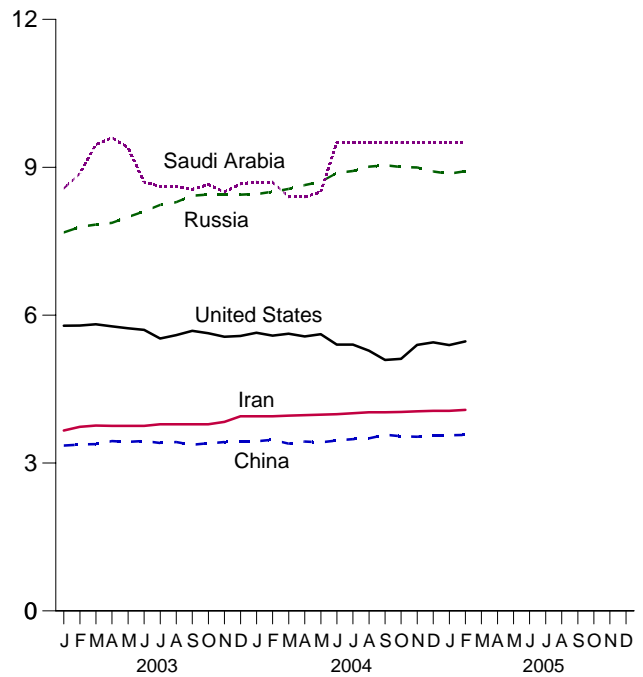
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2004



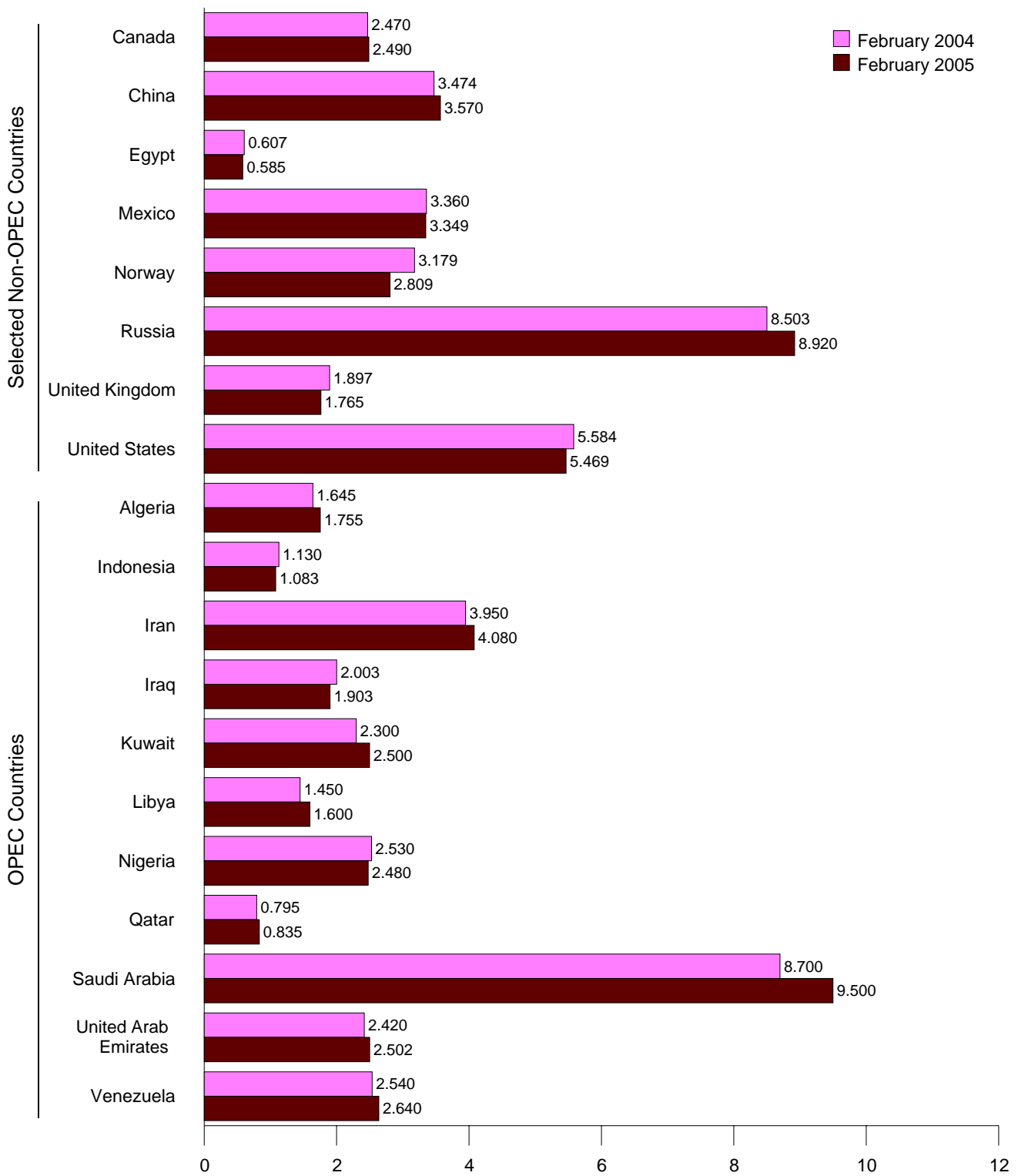
Selected Producers, Monthly



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.  
Source: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

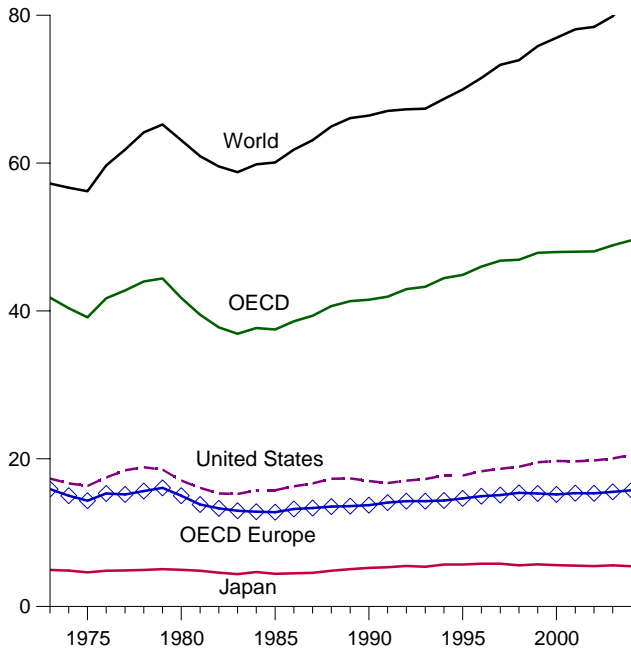
**Figure 11.1b Crude Oil Production by Selected Country**  
(Million Barrels per Day)



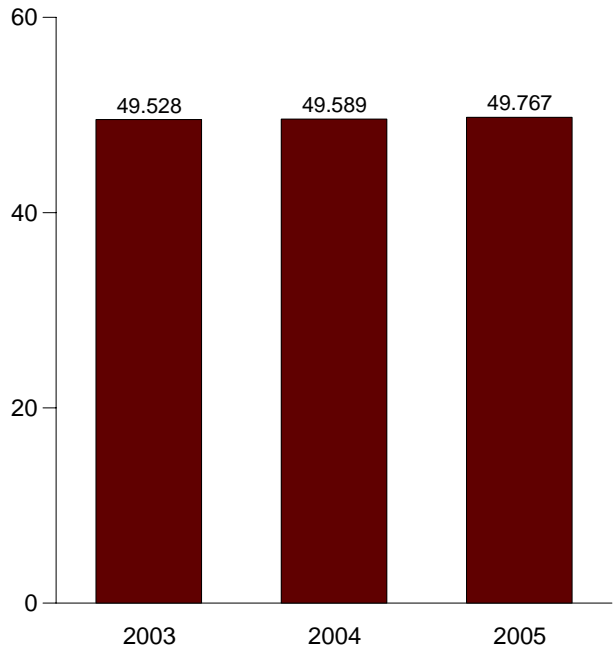
Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.  
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.  
 Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

**Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries**  
(Million Barrels per Day)

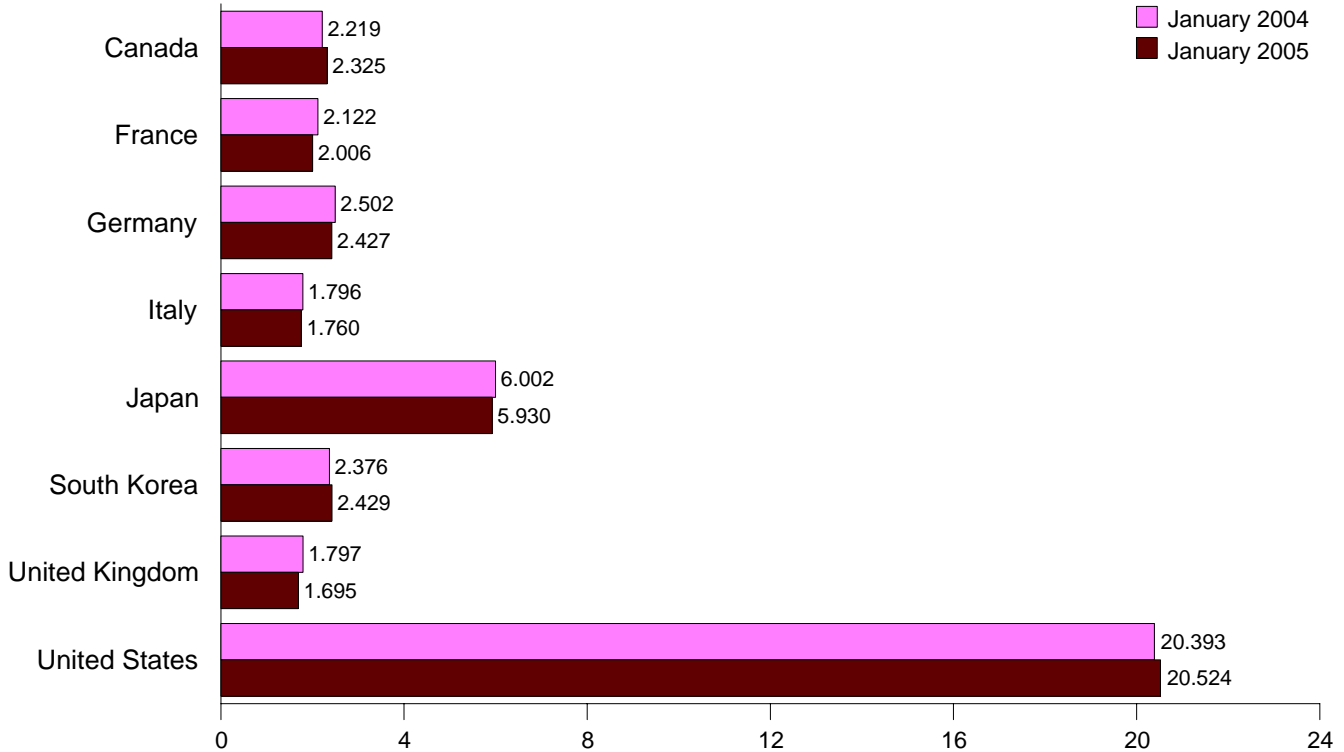
Overview, 1973-2004



OECD Total, January



By Selected OECD Country



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.  
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.  
Source: Table 11.2.

**Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Germany <sup>a</sup>	Italy	Japan	South Korea	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe <sup>b</sup>	Other OECD <sup>c</sup>	OECD <sup>d</sup>	World
1973 Average	1,729	2,601	3,324	2,068	4,949	281	2,341	17,308	15,879	1,658	41,804	57,237
1974 Average	1,779	2,447	3,030	2,004	4,864	287	2,210	16,653	14,985	1,806	40,375	56,677
1975 Average	1,779	2,252	2,957	1,855	4,621	311	1,911	16,322	14,314	1,794	39,141	56,198
1976 Average	1,818	2,420	3,206	1,971	4,837	357	1,892	17,461	15,298	1,946	41,716	59,673
1977 Average	1,850	2,294	3,212	1,897	4,880	422	1,905	18,431	15,160	2,035	42,779	61,826
1978 Average	1,902	2,408	3,290	1,952	4,945	482	1,938	18,847	15,611	2,194	43,980	64,158
1979 Average	1,971	2,463	3,373	2,039	5,050	525	1,971	18,513	16,048	2,278	44,385	65,220
1980 Average	1,873	2,256	3,082	1,934	4,960	537	1,725	17,056	14,995	2,342	41,763	63,108
1981 Average	1,768	2,023	2,804	1,874	4,848	536	1,590	16,058	13,802	2,479	39,491	60,944
1982 Average	1,578	1,880	2,743	1,781	4,582	534	1,590	15,296	13,292	2,484	37,766	59,543
1983 Average	1,448	1,835	2,661	1,750	4,395	561	1,531	15,231	12,968	2,303	36,906	58,779
1984 Average	1,520	1,771	2,557	1,720	4,666	554	1,825	15,726	12,819	2,408	37,693	59,822
1985 Average	1,526	1,753	2,651	1,705	4,436	552	1,617	15,726	12,774	2,469	37,483	60,087
1986 Average	1,531	1,764	2,792	1,734	4,503	592	1,637	16,281	13,202	2,491	38,600	61,825
1987 Average	1,607	1,785	2,723	1,815	4,567	627	1,611	16,665	13,327	2,549	39,342	63,104
1988 Average	1,681	1,801	2,723	1,829	4,849	746	1,692	17,283	13,514	2,578	40,652	64,963
1989 Average	1,754	1,844	2,581	1,897	5,058	860	1,731	17,325	13,588	2,745	41,330	66,092
1990 Average	1,746	1,826	2,682	1,874	5,218	1,048	1,776	16,988	13,711	2,804	41,515	66,443
1991 Average	1,675	1,940	2,829	1,862	5,325	1,263	1,802	16,714	14,060	2,897	41,934	67,061
1992 Average	1,722	1,932	2,841	1,894	5,493	1,527	1,815	17,033	14,252	2,919	42,946	67,273
1993 Average	1,754	1,877	2,908	1,891	5,380	1,684	1,829	17,237	14,262	2,942	43,259	67,372
1994 Average	1,766	1,865	2,883	1,869	5,673	1,840	1,833	17,718	14,343	3,089	44,429	68,679
1995 Average	1,819	1,919	2,882	1,942	5,676	2,008	1,815	17,725	14,636	3,005	44,868	69,955
1996 Average	1,870	1,949	2,922	1,920	5,785	2,101	1,851	18,309	14,939	2,996	46,000	71,522
1997 Average	1,956	1,969	2,917	1,934	5,797	2,255	1,803	18,620	15,075	3,091	46,795	73,292
1998 Average	1,942	2,040	2,923	1,941	5,577	1,917	1,791	18,917	15,384	3,191	46,928	73,932
1999 Average	2,027	2,029	2,838	1,891	5,698	2,084	1,794	19,519	15,288	3,236	47,853	75,826
2000 Average	2,027	2,001	2,772	1,854	5,607	2,135	1,758	19,701	15,175	3,325	47,970	76,954
2001 Average	2,043	2,051	2,815	1,837	5,530	2,132	1,724	19,649	15,331	3,326	48,010	78,105
2002 Average	2,079	1,983	2,721	1,870	5,465	2,149	1,768	19,761	15,317	3,280	48,052	78,439
2003 January	2,125	2,173	2,432	1,796	6,224	2,520	1,759	20,017	15,362	R 3,280	R 49,528	NA
February	2,267	2,244	2,751	2,047	6,665	2,408	1,746	20,375	16,169	R 3,400	R 51,285	NA
March	2,113	1,927	2,586	1,821	6,241	2,206	1,742	19,708	15,024	R 3,347	R 48,639	NA
April	2,166	1,972	2,784	1,834	5,302	1,970	1,740	19,830	15,390	R 3,413	R 48,071	NA
May	2,189	1,885	2,809	1,808	5,073	1,991	1,684	19,344	15,120	R 3,425	R 47,141	NA
June	2,111	2,026	2,715	1,870	5,127	2,051	1,684	19,793	15,215	R 3,356	R 47,653	NA
July	2,190	2,141	2,676	1,918	4,994	1,920	1,714	20,094	15,629	R 3,483	R 48,309	NA
August	2,246	1,887	2,484	1,762	5,012	1,951	1,608	20,586	14,744	R 3,322	R 47,861	NA
September	2,168	2,188	2,893	1,945	5,108	1,991	1,755	19,933	16,147	R 3,468	R 48,814	NA
October	2,275	2,193	2,781	1,924	5,377	2,203	1,720	20,182	16,127	R 3,401	R 49,565	NA
November	2,219	1,928	2,645	1,808	5,510	2,331	1,737	19,873	15,260	R 3,344	R 48,536	NA
December	R 2,255	2,168	2,590	1,976	6,372	2,489	1,784	20,679	15,907	R 3,597	R 51,298	NA
Average	R 2,193	2,060	2,677	1,874	5,578	2,168	1,722	20,034	15,503	R 3,403	R 48,879	R 79,889
2004 January	2,219	2,122	2,502	1,796	6,002	2,376	1,797	20,393	R 15,208	3,391	R 49,589	NA
February	2,301	2,159	2,677	1,903	6,203	2,247	1,866	20,549	R 15,913	R 3,518	R 50,730	NA
March	2,307	2,117	2,764	1,949	5,980	2,248	1,887	20,161	R 16,161	R 3,508	R 50,364	NA
April	2,246	2,094	2,643	1,831	5,184	2,041	1,993	20,207	R 15,852	R 3,381	R 48,910	NA
May	2,188	1,778	2,340	1,787	4,803	1,972	1,794	20,209	R 14,543	R 3,442	R 47,157	NA
June	2,324	2,009	2,641	1,929	4,868	2,033	1,858	20,333	R 15,608	R 3,469	R 48,635	NA
July	2,266	2,020	2,687	1,965	5,201	1,897	1,844	20,601	R 15,694	R 3,492	R 49,152	NA
August	2,299	1,859	2,669	1,745	5,360	2,030	1,800	20,732	R 15,099	R 3,375	R 48,896	NA
September	2,324	2,136	2,846	1,948	5,045	2,059	1,850	20,411	R 16,267	3,446	R 49,552	NA
October	2,266	2,050	2,667	1,927	5,219	2,136	1,843	20,743	R 15,932	3,339	R 49,636	NA
November	R 2,367	2,024	2,832	1,863	5,310	2,231	1,932	20,782	R 16,225	3,601	R 50,516	NA
December	R 2,403	2,098	2,763	1,948	6,063	2,428	1,865	21,080	R 16,221	3,641	R 51,836	NA
Average	R 2,292	2,038	2,668	1,882	5,436	2,141	1,860	20,517	R 15,723	R 3,467	R 49,577	R 82,545
2005 January	2,325	2,006	2,427	1,760	5,930	2,429	1,695	20,524	15,107	3,451	49,767	NA

<sup>a</sup> Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

<sup>b</sup> "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic (beginning in 1984), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, (beginning in 1984) Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

<sup>c</sup> "Other OECD" consists of Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

<sup>d</sup> The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of

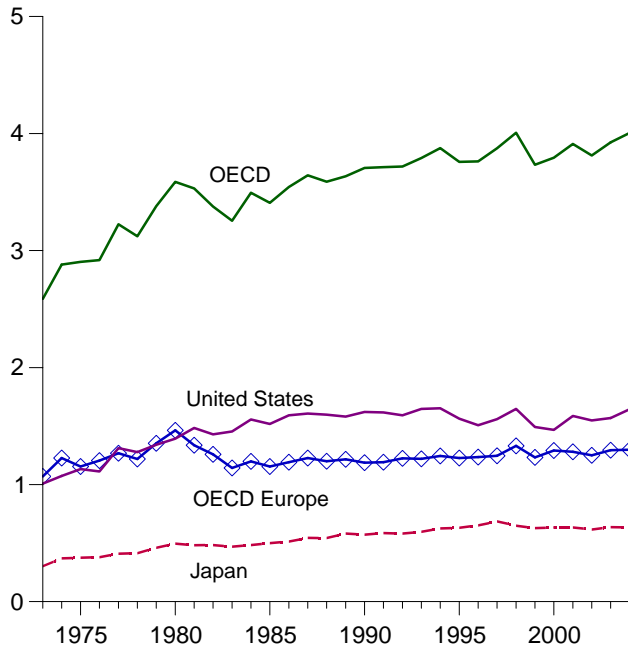
Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.

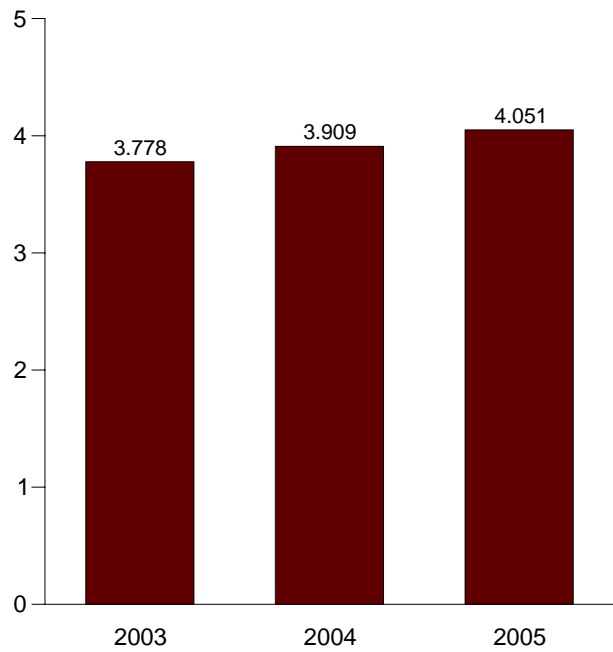
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories:** 1983-2004—Energy Information Administration, (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, and World: 1973-1979**—EIA, International Energy Database. 1980-1983—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2002*, May 2004, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2002**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2002*, May 2004, Table 1.2. 2003—EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook*, December 2004, Table 3 (adjusted to remove Slovakia). • **World: 1984-2004**—Sum of OECD and Non-OECD Countries. • **All Other Data: 1973-1981**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries*, various issues. 1982-1983—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. 1984-2005—IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, April 12, 2005.

**Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries**  
(Billion Barrels)

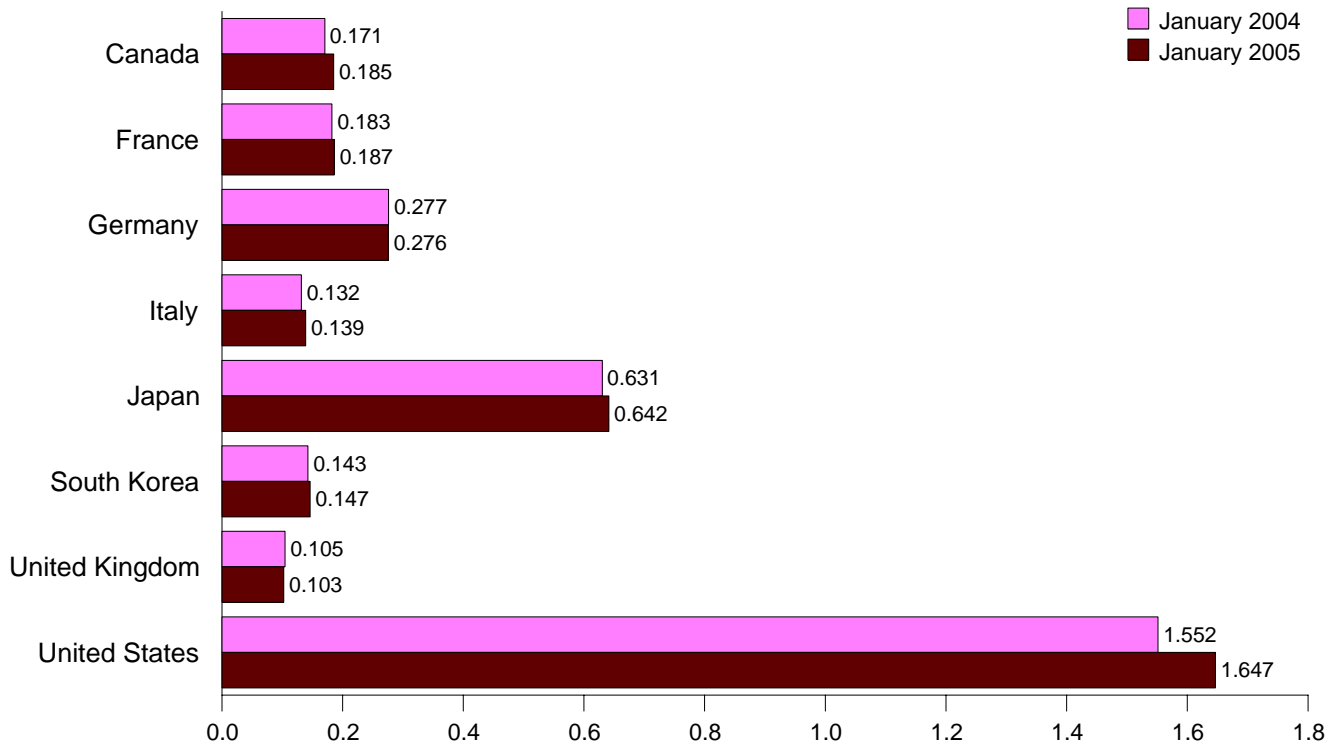
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2004



OECD Stocks, End of Month, January



By Selected OECD Country



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.  
Source: Table 11.3.



**Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries**  
(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Germany <sup>a</sup>	Italy	Japan	South Korea	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe <sup>b</sup>	Other OECD <sup>c</sup>	OECD <sup>d</sup>
1973 Year	140	201	181	152	303	NA	156	1,008	1,070	67	2,588
1974 Year	145	249	213	167	370	NA	191	1,074	1,227	64	2,880
1975 Year	174	225	187	143	375	NA	165	1,133	1,154	67	2,903
1976 Year	153	234	208	143	380	NA	165	1,112	1,205	68	2,918
1977 Year	167	239	225	161	409	NA	148	1,312	1,268	68	3,224
1978 Year	144	201	238	154	413	NA	157	1,278	1,219	68	3,122
1979 Year	150	226	272	163	460	NA	169	1,341	1,353	75	3,379
1980 Year	164	243	319	170	495	NA	168	1,392	1,464	72	3,587
1981 Year	161	214	297	167	482	NA	143	1,484	1,337	67	3,531
1982 Year	136	193	272	179	484	NA	125	1,430	1,258	68	3,376
1983 Year	121	153	249	149	470	NA	118	1,454	1,142	68	3,255
1984 Year	129	153	280	158	483	15	129	1,556	1,199	112	3,494
1985 Year	112	139	277	156	500	13	131	1,519	1,154	110	3,408
1986 Year	111	127	295	154	514	21	133	1,593	1,192	113	3,543
1987 Year	128	127	304	168	545	20	133	1,607	1,226	115	3,643
1988 Year	119	140	303	154	543	16	126	1,597	1,200	114	3,588
1989 Year	118	138	310	162	582	22	131	1,581	1,217	114	3,635
1990 Year	143	143	280	143	572	64	103	1,621	1,188	117	3,705
1991 Year	140	161	288	134	586	66	109	1,617	1,191	113	3,713
1992 Year	127	157	311	149	582	77	104	1,592	1,224	115	3,718
1993 Year	128	153	310	139	597	83	109	1,647	1,220	115	3,791
1994 Year	142	153	314	143	625	96	109	1,653	1,245	114	3,875
1995 Year	132	155	302	141	631	92	101	1,563	1,228	113	3,758
1996 Year	127	154	303	135	651	123	103	1,507	1,235	118	3,761
1997 Year	144	161	299	129	685	124	100	1,560	1,246	115	3,874
1998 Year	139	169	323	135	649	129	104	1,647	1,331	111	4,006
1999 Year	142	160	290	130	629	132	101	1,493	1,233	105	3,733
2000 Year	144	170	272	140	634	140	100	1,468	1,291	117	3,793
2001 Year	156	165	273	134	634	143	116	1,586	1,280	112	3,912
2002 Year	155	175	253	138	615	140	105	1,548	1,250	R 103	R 3,813
2003 January	155	170	265	140	618	140	105	1,504	1,256	R 106	R 3,778
February	150	162	260	128	614	140	103	1,460	1,227	R 108	R 3,700
March	154	175	266	136	619	137	105	1,474	1,278	R 113	R 3,776
April	161	174	266	139	619	141	106	1,496	1,282	R 102	R 3,801
May	163	180	267	137	632	142	108	1,533	1,274	R 109	R 3,853
June	168	173	268	135	647	152	101	1,560	1,271	107	R 3,904
July	176	174	270	136	650	158	103	1,570	1,279	103	3,937
August	176	184	276	140	651	150	100	1,572	1,304	101	3,954
September	179	179	266	141	654	155	98	1,598	1,286	103	R 3,973
October	179	176	271	139	642	148	98	1,602	1,281	99	R 3,951
November	177	183	272	139	636	149	106	1,598	1,301	107	3,967
December	R 176	185	273	135	636	155	102	1,568	1,295	96	3,925
2004 January	171	183	277	132	631	143	105	1,552	1,315	R 98	R 3,909
February	170	178	275	132	625	151	102	1,547	1,289	100	3,881
March	170	176	270	136	614	143	101	1,566	1,291	97	3,882
April	171	181	267	134	612	148	98	1,574	1,275	R 107	R 3,887
May	170	186	270	131	625	146	98	1,600	1,289	R 102	R 3,934
June	169	184	267	135	622	153	98	1,629	1,293	99	3,964
July	173	184	269	133	630	154	102	1,647	1,297	99	4,000
August	173	185	271	137	627	150	93	1,657	1,316	99	R 4,022
September	179	189	264	139	632	152	98	1,643	1,307	99	4,012
October	R 172	188	270	131	642	148	94	1,639	1,308	105	R 4,014
November	R 175	192	268	137	656	163	100	1,657	R 1,313	106	R 4,072
December	R 180	186	267	136	635	149	R 97	1,645	R 1,298	99	R 4,005
2005 January	185	187	276	139	642	147	103	1,647	1,323	107	4,051

<sup>a</sup> Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

<sup>b</sup> "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and, for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

<sup>c</sup> "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

<sup>d</sup> The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude oil

(including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories:** 1983-2004—Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database.

• **All Other Data: 1973-1982**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*, various issues. 1983—IEA, *Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database*. 1984-2005—IEA, *Monthly Oil Data Service*, April 12, 2005.

# International Petroleum

## Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

**United States:** See Table 3.1a.

### **All Other Countries: Monthly Data**

2003 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Petroleum Monthly*.

### **All Other Countries: Annual Data**

1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980–2003: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, February 2005.

2004: Average of monthly data.

### **World: Monthly Data**

2003 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

### **World: Annual Data**

1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980–2003: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, February 2005.

2004: Average of monthly data.

## Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2 percent to 10 percent, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40 percent different in their gross

and net heat content rates. See **British Thermal Unit (Btu)** in the Glossary for more information.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times the thermal conversion factor for propane.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled “preliminary.” Often, the previous year’s factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled “Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation,” which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

**Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products (Million Btu per Barrel)**

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Butane	4.326	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane-Propane Mixture <sup>a</sup>	4.130	Naptha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Ethane	3.082	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane-Propane Mixture <sup>b</sup>	3.308	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Isobutane	3.974	Plant Condensate	5.418
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Naptha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional <sup>c</sup>	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated <sup>c</sup>	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated <sup>c</sup>	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol <sup>d</sup>	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

<sup>a</sup> 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane

<sup>b</sup> 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane

<sup>c</sup> See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.

<sup>d</sup> Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline. Its gross heat content (3.539 million Btu per barrel) is used in *Monthly Energy Review* calculations; its net heat content (3.192 million Btu per barrel) is used in the Energy Information Administration’s *Renewable Energy Annual* calculations.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: See “Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation,” which follows Table A6.

**Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports**  
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total
1973 .....	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974 .....	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975 .....	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976 .....	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977 .....	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978 .....	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979 .....	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980 .....	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981 .....	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982 .....	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983 .....	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984 .....	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985 .....	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986 .....	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987 .....	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988 .....	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989 .....	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990 .....	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991 .....	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992 .....	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993 .....	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994 .....	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995 .....	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996 .....	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997 .....	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998 .....	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999 .....	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000 .....	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001 .....	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002 .....	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003 .....	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004 <sup>P</sup> .....	5.800	3.724	5.980	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005 <sup>E</sup> .....	5.800	3.724	5.980	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

**Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption**  
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum <sup>a</sup>						Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline
	End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector <sup>b</sup>	Total		
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation				
1973 .....	5.205	5.749	5.568	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253
1974 .....	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253
1975 .....	5.192	5.704	5.528	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253
1976 .....	5.215	5.726	5.538	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253
1977 .....	5.213	5.733	5.555	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253
1978 .....	5.213	5.716	5.553	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253
1979 .....	5.298	5.769	5.418	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253
1980 .....	5.245	5.803	5.376	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253
1981 .....	5.191	5.751	5.313	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253
1982 .....	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253
1983 .....	5.022	5.642	5.273	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253
1984 .....	5.129	5.700	5.223	5.422	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253
1985 .....	5.115	5.660	5.221	5.423	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253
1986 .....	5.130	5.691	5.286	5.427	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253
1987 .....	5.095	5.659	5.253	5.430	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253
1988 .....	5.118	5.657	5.248	5.434	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253
1989 .....	5.057	5.619	5.234	5.440	<sup>b</sup> 6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253
1990 .....	4.950	5.617	5.272	5.444	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253
1991 .....	4.912	5.590	5.190	5.442	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253
1992 .....	4.942	5.577	5.188	5.445	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253
1993 .....	4.942	5.571	5.195	5.438	6.230	5.379	3.606	5.253
1994 .....	4.936	5.580	5.165	5.426	6.213	5.361	3.635	<sup>c</sup> 5.230
1995 .....	4.925	5.546	5.133	5.419	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215
1996 .....	4.869	5.494	5.129	5.421	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216
1997 .....	4.870	5.459	5.133	5.417	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213
1998 .....	4.842	5.440	5.149	5.414	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212
1999 .....	4.749	5.349	5.105	5.415	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211
2000 .....	4.754	5.388	5.072	5.423	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210
2001 .....	4.824	5.422	5.120	5.421	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210
2002 .....	<sup>E</sup> 4.824	<sup>E</sup> 5.422	<sup>E</sup> 5.120	<sup>E</sup> 5.421	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208
2003 .....	<sup>E</sup> 4.824	<sup>E</sup> 5.422	<sup>E</sup> 5.120	<sup>E</sup> 5.421	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207
2004 .....	<sup>E</sup> 4.824	<sup>E</sup> 5.422	<sup>E</sup> 5.120	<sup>E</sup> 5.421	<sup>P</sup> 6.197	<sup>P</sup> 5.344	<sup>P</sup> 3.620	<sup>P</sup> 5.215
2005 .....	<sup>E</sup> 4.824	<sup>E</sup> 5.422	<sup>E</sup> 5.120	<sup>E</sup> 5.421	<sup>E</sup> 6.197	<sup>E</sup> 5.344	<sup>E</sup> 3.620	<sup>E</sup> 5.215

<sup>a</sup> Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel.

<sup>b</sup> Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

<sup>c</sup> There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a factor that is a quantity-weighted average of motor gasoline's major components. See Table A1.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

**Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas**  
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption <sup>a</sup>			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors	Electric Power Sector <sup>b</sup>	Total		
1973 .....	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974 .....	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975 .....	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976 .....	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977 .....	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978 .....	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979 .....	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980 .....	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981 .....	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982 .....	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983 .....	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984 .....	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985 .....	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986 .....	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987 .....	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988 .....	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989 .....	1,107	1,031	1,031	<sup>b</sup> 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990 .....	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991 .....	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992 .....	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993 .....	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994 .....	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995 .....	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996 .....	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997 .....	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998 .....	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999 .....	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000 .....	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001 .....	1,105	1,030	1,031	1,026	1,030	1,023	1,010
2002 .....	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003 .....	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004 .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,106	<sup>E</sup> 1,030	<sup>E</sup> 1,031	<sup>P</sup> 1,025	<sup>E</sup> 1,030	<sup>E</sup> 1,023	<sup>E</sup> 1,009
2005 .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,106	<sup>E</sup> 1,030	<sup>E</sup> 1,031	<sup>E</sup> 1,025	<sup>E</sup> 1,030	<sup>E</sup> 1,023	<sup>E</sup> 1,009

<sup>a</sup> Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

<sup>b</sup> Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

**Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke**

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal								Coal Coke
	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
		End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector <sup>b,c</sup>			
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Total				
Coke Plants	Other <sup>a</sup>								
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	<sup>b</sup> 20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.830	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004 <sup>P</sup>	20.411	22.948	27.426	22.473	19.966	20.276	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005 <sup>E</sup>	20.411	22.948	27.426	22.473	19.966	20.276	25.000	26.108	24.800

<sup>a</sup> Includes transportation. Excludes synfuel plants

<sup>b</sup> Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

<sup>c</sup> Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

**Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity**  
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Net Generation			Electricity Consumption <sup>e</sup>
	Fossil-Fueled Plants <sup>a,b</sup>	Nuclear Plants <sup>c</sup>	Geothermal Energy Plants <sup>d</sup>	
1973 .....	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974 .....	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975 .....	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976 .....	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977 .....	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978 .....	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979 .....	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980 .....	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981 .....	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982 .....	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983 .....	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984 .....	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985 .....	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986 .....	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987 .....	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988 .....	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989 .....	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990 .....	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991 .....	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992 .....	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993 .....	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994 .....	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995 .....	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996 .....	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997 .....	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998 .....	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999 .....	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000 .....	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001 .....	10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002 .....	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003 .....	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004 .....	<sup>E</sup> 10,107	<sup>E</sup> 10,439	<sup>E</sup> 21,017	3,412
2005 .....	<sup>E</sup> 10,241	<sup>E</sup> 10,421	<sup>E</sup> 21,017	3,412

<sup>a</sup> Through 2000, used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities. For all years, used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar, and wind electricity net generation.  
<sup>b</sup> Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and independent power producers.  
<sup>c</sup> Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.  
<sup>d</sup> Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.  
<sup>e</sup> Used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.  
E=Estimate.  
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.  
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.



# Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

## Approximate Heat Content of Petro- leum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

**Asphalt.** The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

**Aviation Gasoline.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

**Butane.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

**Butane-Propane Mixture.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

**Crude Oil Exports.** Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**.

**Crude Oil Imports.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

**Crude Oil Production.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

**Distillate Fuel Oil.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

**Ethane.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

**Ethane-Propane Mixture.** EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

**Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline).** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, D.C., October 1991.

**Isobutane.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

**Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

**Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

**Kerosene.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all liquefied petroleum gases consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of liquefied petroleum gases are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. For 1973-1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual," Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

**Lubricants.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

**Miscellaneous Products.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

**Motor Gasoline Consumption.** 1973–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. 1994 forward: EIA calculated national annual quantity-weighted average conversion factors for conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated motor gasolines (see Table A3). The factor for conventional motor gasoline is 5.253 million Btu per barrel, as used for previous years. The factors for reformulated and oxygenated gasolines, both currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel, are based on data published in Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003, “Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline.” See **Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline)**.

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

**Natural Gasoline.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

**Pentanes Plus.** EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

**Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401° F.** Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

**Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils equal to or greater than 401° F.** Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

**Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas.** Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

**Petroleum Coke.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.” The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

**Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_petrol.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf).

**Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; and predecessor forms.

**Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_petrol.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf).

**Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_petrol.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf).

**Petroleum Consumption, Total.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

**Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep\\_use/notes/use\\_petrol.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf).

**Petroleum Products Exports.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

**Petroleum Products Imports.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

**Plant Condensate.** Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

**Propane.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

**Residual Fuel Oil.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

**Road Oil.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

**Special Naphthas.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

**Still Gas.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

**Total Petroleum Exports.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

**Total Petroleum Imports.** Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

**Unfinished Oils.** EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

**Unfractionated Stream.** EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see **Plant Condensate**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

**Waxes.** EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

## Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

### **Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector.**

Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

**Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

**Natural Gas Consumption, Total.** 1973–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

**Natural Gas Exports.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

**Natural Gas Imports.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

**Natural Gas Production, Dry.** Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

**Natural Gas Production, Marketed.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

## Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

**Coal Coke Imports and Exports.** EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

**Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

**Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

**Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

**Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

**Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

**Coal Consumption, Total.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

**Coal Exports.** Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545."

**Coal Imports.** Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

**Coal Production.** Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and

the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

## Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

**Electricity Net Generation, Fossil-Fueled Plants.** There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

**Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants.** 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, "Power System Statement." 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

**Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants.** 1973–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others"; Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities"; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

## Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short

tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

**Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors**

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
<b>Mass</b>	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37 <sup>a</sup>	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	=	0.384 647 <sup>b</sup>	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
<b>Volume</b>	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
<b>Length</b>	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344 <sup>a</sup>	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4 <sup>a</sup>	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8 <sup>a</sup>	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54 <sup>a</sup>	centimeters (cm)
<b>Area</b>	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi <sup>2</sup> )	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square yard (yd <sup>2</sup> )	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )	=	0.092 903 04 <sup>a</sup>	square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	=	6.451 6 <sup>a</sup>	square centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Energy</b>	1 British thermal unit (Btu) <sup>c</sup>	=	1,055.055 852 62 <sup>a</sup>	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8 <sup>a</sup>	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6 <sup>a</sup>	megajoules (MJ)
<b>Temperature<sup>d</sup></b>	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0 <sup>a</sup>	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100 <sup>a</sup>	degrees Celsius (°C)

<sup>a</sup>Exact conversion.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

<sup>c</sup>The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

<sup>d</sup>To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html>.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9-11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

**Table B2. Metric Prefixes**

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10 <sup>1</sup>	deka	da	10 <sup>-1</sup>	deci	d
10 <sup>2</sup>	hecto	h	10 <sup>-2</sup>	centi	c
10 <sup>3</sup>	kilo	k	10 <sup>-3</sup>	milli	m
10 <sup>6</sup>	mega	M	10 <sup>-6</sup>	micro	μ
10 <sup>9</sup>	giga	G	10 <sup>-9</sup>	nano	n
10 <sup>12</sup>	tera	T	10 <sup>-12</sup>	pico	p
10 <sup>15</sup>	peta	P	10 <sup>-15</sup>	femto	f
10 <sup>18</sup>	exa	E	10 <sup>-18</sup>	atto	a
10 <sup>21</sup>	zetta	Z	10 <sup>-21</sup>	zepto	z
10 <sup>24</sup>	yotta	Y	10 <sup>-24</sup>	yocto	y

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

**Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors**

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units
<b>Petroleum</b>	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42 <sup>a</sup> U.S. gallons (gal)
<b>Coal</b>	1 short ton	=	2,000 <sup>a</sup> pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240 <sup>a</sup> pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000 <sup>a</sup> kilograms (kg)
<b>Wood</b>	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 <sup>b</sup> shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128 <sup>a</sup> cubic feet (ft <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>a</sup>Exact conversion.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html>.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.





## Appendix C. List of Energy Plugs

Energy Plugs are synopses of products that have been released recently by the Energy Information Administration. They appear on a regular basis at the front of the *Monthly Energy Review*. Following is a list of the Energy Plug titles that have been published over the past few years. For a

complete list of all features that have appeared in the *Monthly Energy Review* since the first article was published in March 1975, go the Energy Plug web site at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/plugs/plugsrgt.html>.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cover Date</b>
<b>2005</b>	
<i>Financial News for Independent Energy Companies</i> .....	January 2005
<i>Annual Energy Outlook 2005</i> .....	February 2005
<i>The Natural Gas Industry and Markets in 2003</i> .....	February 2005
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2003</i> .....	March 2005
<i>Analysis of Alternative Mercury Control Strategies</i> .....	April 2005
<b>2004</b>	
<i>Annual Energy Outlook 2004</i> .....	January 2004
<i>Natural Gas Annual 2002</i> .....	February 2004
<i>Analysis of Restricted Natural Gas Supply Cases</i> .....	March 2004
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2002</i> .....	March 2004
<i>International Energy Outlook 2004</i> .....	April 2004
<i>Biodiesel Performance, Costs, and Use</i> .....	August 2004
<i>State Renewable Energy Requirements and Goals</i> .....	September 2004
<i>Annual Energy Review 2003</i> .....	October 2004
<i>U.S. Natural Gas Pipeline and Underground Storage Expansions in 2003</i> .....	October 2004
<i>Oil Market Basics</i> .....	November 2004
<i>Unique Reactors</i> .....	December 2004
<i>Green Pricing and Net Metering Programs 2003</i> .....	December 2004
<b>2003</b>	
<i>Annual Energy Outlook 2003</i> .....	January 2003
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2001</i> .....	February 2003
<i>Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 2001</i> .....	March 2003
<i>Electric Power Annual 2001</i> .....	April 2003
<i>International Energy Outlook 2003</i> .....	May 2003
<i>Uranium Industry Annual 2002</i> .....	June 2003
<i>Residential Energy Consumption Special Topics</i> .....	July 2003
<i>New Reactor Designs</i> .....	August 2003
<i>Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy in 2001</i> .....	September 2003
<i>Annual Energy Review 2002</i> .....	October 2003
<i>Annual Coal Report 2002</i> .....	November 2003
<i>Renewable Energy Annual 2002</i> .....	December 2003
<b>2002</b>	
<i>Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2000</i> .....	January 2002
<i>Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 2000</i> .....	February 2002
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<i>Summer 2002 Motor Gasoline Outlook</i> .....	April 2002
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# Glossary

**Asphalt:** A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

**ASTM:** The American Society for Testing and Materials.

**Aviation Gasoline Blending Components:** Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

**Aviation Gasoline, Finished:** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

**Barrel (Petroleum):** A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

**Base Gas:** The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

**Black Liquor:** A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

**British Thermal Unit (Btu):** The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross** and **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net**.

**Butane:** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

**Isobutane:** A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Normal Butane:** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Butylene:** An olefinic hydrocarbon (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) recovered from refinery processes.

**Capacity Factor:** The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

**Chained Dollars:** A measure used to express real prices. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

**CIF:** See **Cost, Insurance, Freight**.

**City Gate:** A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

**Coal:** A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

**Coal Coke:** See **Coke, Coal**.

**Coal Stocks:** Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. *Note:* When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

**Coke, Coal:** A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000° F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

**Coke, Petroleum:** A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

**Coking Coal:** Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

**Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant:** A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. Note: This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

**Commercial Sector:** An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

**Completion:** The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

**Constant Dollars:** See **Chained Dollars**.

**Conventional Gasoline:** Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline

blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

**Conventional Hydroelectric Power:** Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

**Conversion Factor:** A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

**Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF):** A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

**Crude Oil:** A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

**Crude Oil F.O.B. Price:** The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

**Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate):** A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

**Crude Oil Landed Cost:** The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

**Crude Oil Refinery Input:** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

**Crude Oil Stocks:** Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

**Crude Oil Used Directly:** Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

**Crude Oil Well:** A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

**Cubic Foot (Natural Gas):** A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60° F.

**Degree-Day Normals:** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961–1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

**Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD):** A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

**Degree-Days, Heating (HDD):** A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

**Degree-Days, Population-Weighted:** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are

assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

**Design Electrical Rating, Net:** The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

**Development Well:** A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

**Direct Use:** Use of electricity that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of **station use**.

**Distillate Fuel Oil:** A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

**Dry Hole:** An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

**Dry Natural Gas Production:** See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

**Electrical System Energy Losses:** The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

**Electricity:** A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

**Electricity Generation:** The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or **megawatthours** (Mwh).

**Electricity Generation, Gross:** The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

**Electricity Generation, Net:** The amount of **gross electric-ity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

**Electricity-Only Plant:** A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

**Electricity Retail Sales:** The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

**Electric Power Plant:** A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

**Electric Power Sector:** An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**, **Electricity-Only Plant**, **Electric Utility**, and **Independent Power Producer**.

**Electric Utility:** A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. *Note:* Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

**End-Use Sectors:** The **residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation** sectors of the economy.

**Energy:** The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to

accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

**Energy Consumption:** The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

**Energy Service Provider:** An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

**Energy-Use Sectors:** A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power**.

**Ethane:** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Ethanol:** An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

**Ethylene:** An olefinic hydrocarbon (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Exploratory Well:** A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

**Exports:** Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

**Extraction Loss:** The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

**Federal Energy Administration (FEA):** A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC):** The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

**Federal Power Commission (FPC):** The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on

September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

**First Purchase Price:** The marketed first sales price of domestic crude oil, consistent with the removal price defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profits Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (Public Law 96-223, Sec. 4998 (c)).

**Flared Natural Gas:** Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

**F.O.B. (Free on Board):** A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

**Footage Drilled:** Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

**Former U.S.S.R.:** See U.S.S.R.

**Fossil Fuel:** An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

**Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant:** An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

**Fuel Ethanol:** An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic alcohol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

**Full-Power Operation:** Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

**Gasohol:** A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

**Gas Well:** A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

**Geothermal Energy:** Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

**GT/IC:** Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

**Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross:** The total amount of heat released when a fuel is burned. Coal, crude oil, and natural gas all include chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen. When those fuels are burned, the carbon and hydrogen combine with oxygen in the air to produce carbon dioxide and water. Some of the energy released in burning goes into transforming the water into steam and is usually lost. The amount of heat spent in transforming the water into steam is counted as part of gross heat content but is not counted as part of net heat content. It is also referred to as the higher heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

**Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net:** The amount of usable heat energy released when a fuel is burned under conditions similar to those in which it is normally used. Also referred to as the lower heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

**Heavy Oil:** The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil.

**Hydrocarbon:** An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

**Hydroelectric Power:** The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

**Hydroelectric Power Plant:** A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

**Hydroelectric Pumped Storage:** Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

**Imports:** Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

**Independent Power Producer:** A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

**Industrial Sector:** An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

**Injections (Natural Gas):** Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

**Isobutane:** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

**Isobutylene:** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Isopentane:** A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

**Jet Fuel:** A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

**Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type:** A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

**Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type:** A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20

to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

**Kerosene:** A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

**Kilowatt:** A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

**Kilowatthour (kWh):** A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

**Landed Costs:** The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

**Lease and Plant Fuel:** Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

**Lease Condensate:** A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. *Note:* This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

**Light Oil:** Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

**Lignite:** The lowest rank of coal. Often referred to as brown coal, it is used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 14 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

**Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG):** Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260° F at atmospheric pressure.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG):** Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane



produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

**Low-Power Testing:** The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

**Lubricants:** Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

**Marketed Production (Natural Gas):** Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

**Methane:** A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH<sub>4</sub>) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

**Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE):** An ether, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

**Methanol:** A light, volatile alcohol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

**Miscellaneous Petroleum Products:** All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

**Motor Gasoline Blending:** Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

**Motor Gasoline Blending Components:** Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene,

xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Note: oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

**Motor Gasoline, Finished:** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122°F to 158°F at the 10-percent recovery point to 365°F to 374°F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

**Motor Gasoline Grades:** The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

*Regular Gasoline:* Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

*Midgrade Gasoline:* Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

*Premium Gasoline:* Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

**Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated:** Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

**Motor Gasoline, Reformulated:** Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

**Motor Gasoline Retail Prices:** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

**Motor Gasoline (Total):** For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

**MTBE:** See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether**.

**NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)** A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

**Naphtha:** A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400° F.

**Natural Gas:** A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

**Natural Gas, Dry:** Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Note: Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

**Natural Gas (Dry) Production:** The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the

production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) gas vented and flared. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

**Natural Gas Marketed Production:** Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL):** Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

**Natural Gas Wellhead Price:** The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

**Natural Gasoline:** A mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

**Net Summer Capacity:** The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand. This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

**Neutral Zone:** A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

**Nonhydrocarbon Gases:** Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

**Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power):** Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

**Nuclear Electric Power Plant:** A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

**Nuclear Reactor:** An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

**Offshore:** That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

**Oil:** See **Crude Oil**.

**Operable Unit (Nuclear):** In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD):** Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hawaiian Trade Zone, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996.

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):** Countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

**Oxygenates:** Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

**PAD Districts:** Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

**Pentanes Plus:** A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

**Petrochemical Feedstocks:** Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

**Petroleum:** A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. Note: Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

**Petroleum Coke:** See **Coke**, **Petroleum**.

**Petroleum Consumption:** The sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each refined petroleum product, the amount supplied is calculated by adding production and imports, then subtracting changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals are a plus quantity and net additions are a minus quantity) and exports.

**Petroleum Imports:** Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

**Petroleum Products:** Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

**Petroleum Products Supplied:** Same as **Petroleum Consumption**.

**Petroleum Stocks, Primary:** For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk

terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

**Photovoltaic Energy:** Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

**Pipeline Fuel:** Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

**Plant Condensate:** One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

**Prime Mover:** The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

**Primary Consumption:** Includes consumption of coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, net imports of coal coke, and net imports of electricity.

**Propane:** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

**Propylene:** An olefinic hydrocarbon (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

**Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil:** The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

**Refinery (Petroleum):** An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

**Renewable Energy:** Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, and wind.**

**Repressuring:** The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

**Residential Sector:** An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

**Residual Fuel Oil:** The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

**Road Oil:** Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

**Rotary Rig:** A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

**Short Ton (Coal):** A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

**SIC (Standard Industrial Classification):** A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

**Solar Energy:** See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

**Solar Thermal Energy:** The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.

**Special Naphthas:** All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

**Station Use:** Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of

whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

**Steam Coal:** All nonmetallurgical coal.

**Steam-Electric Power Plant:** A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

**Still Gas (Refinery Gas):** Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

**Stocks:** See **Coal Stocks**, **Crude Oil Stocks**, or **Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR):** Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

**Supplemental Gaseous Fuels:** Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

**Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG):** (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

**Thermal Conversion Factor:** See **Conversion Factor**.

**Transportation Sector:** An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**

**Unaccounted-for Crude Oil:** Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

**Unfinished Oils:** All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

**Unfractionated Stream:** Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

**Underground Storage:** The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

**United States:** The 50 States and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

**Useful Thermal Output:** The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

**U.S.S.R.:** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. As a political entity, the U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

**Vented Natural Gas:** Gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

**Vessel Bunkering:** Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

**Waste Energy:** Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw used as fuel.

**Watt (W):** The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

**Watt-hour (Wh):** The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

**Waxes:** Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

**Wellhead Price:** The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

**Wind Energy:** Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

**Wood Energy:** Wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

**Working Gas:** The volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

# Energy Forecast Resources



...from the Energy Information Administration

The items described below are available on EIA's Web site at [www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov) under Forecasts. Some are also available in print. For more information on these and other EIA products, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov) or 202-586-8800.

## ***Annual Energy Outlook***

Forecasts of U.S. energy supply, demand, and prices through 2025, based on EIA's National Energy Modeling System (NEMS). The NEMS is summarized in *National Energy Modeling System: An Overview, Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook*, and numerous publications detailing the computational methodology and estimation techniques for individual NEMS modules.

## ***Annual Energy Outlook Forecast Evaluation***

Yearly evaluation of the accuracy of the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO). Compares the projections from the AEO 1982 through the AEO 2004 with actual historical values and presents the reasons for significant differences.

## ***Short-Term Energy Outlook***

U.S. energy and international oil forecasts for the coming 12 to 24 months. Updated monthly. Includes the "Summer Motor Gasoline Outlook" in April and the "Winter Fuels Outlook" in October.

## ***International Energy Outlook***

Projections of international energy supply, demand, and prices through 2025. The projection models and assumptions are found in a related document, the *World Energy Projection System Model Documentation*.

## ***Biodiesel Performance, Costs, and Use***

Brief history of diesel engine technology and an overview of biodiesel, including performance characteristics, economics, and potential demand.

## ***Coal Transportation Rate Sensitivity Analysis***

Analysis of the impact of changes in the Wyoming Powder River Basin coal transportation rates on projected levels of electric power sector energy use and emissions by region.

## ***State Renewable Energy Requirements and Goals: Status Through 2003***

Summary of State renewable portfolio standards, renewable energy mandates, and voluntary goals as of the end of 2003 in 15 States.

## ***The Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market: Status and Outlook***

Recent trends and future prospects in the global liquefied natural gas (LNG) market. The report analyzes existing trading patterns, pricing, industry costs, and global factors that are contributing to increased LNG trade. Presents the outlook for U.S. natural gas and LNG to 2010 and beyond.

## ***Responses to Congressional and Other Requests***

Reports and papers include: "Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy;" "Analysis of Alternative Mercury Control Strategies;" "Analysis of Senate Amendment 2028, the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003;" "Analysis of S. 1844, the Clear Skies Act of 2003; S. 843, the Clean Air Planning Act of 2003; and S. 366, the Clean Power Act of 2003;" "Analysis of Oil and Gas Production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;" "Analysis of Restricted Natural Gas Supply Cases;" "Summary Impacts of Modeled Provisions of the 2003 Conference Energy Bill;" "Analysis of Five Selected Tax Provisions of the Conference Energy Bill of 2003;" "Analyses of Selected Provisions of Proposed Energy Legislation: 2003" (H.R.6.EH and H.R.6.EAS); "Analysis of S. 485, the Clear Skies Act of 2003, and S. 843, the Clean Air Planning Act of 2003;" "Analysis of S. 139, the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003;" and others.